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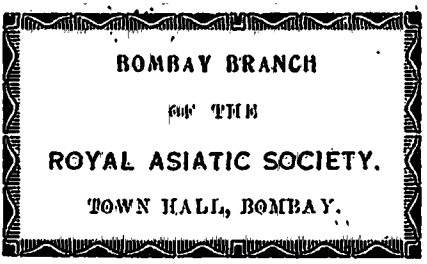

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REPORT

ON THE

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OF THE

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FOR

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8, HASTINGS STREET.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1878-79.

No. 284P., dated Abu, 24th July 1879.

From—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1878-79.

2. There is little of general interest to record in connection with the internal affairs of Rajputana: the peace of the country has remained undisturbed, and there has been a total absence of those complications which so often increase the responsibilities of Political Officers. A narrative of uneventful incidents of administration must of necessity lack interest for the general public; but to all those connected with political duties in Native States, this dearth of stirring events cannot but be a source of unmixed satisfaction. Although the year has passed thus quietly away as regards the domestic politics of Rajputana, the Chiefs have one and all shown a deep concern in Imperial policy, and to the best of their power have loyally furthered its objects, whether directed against the enemies of the British Government, or as affecting their own interests. The loyal spirit which had prompted them to offer assistance to the Government of India on the occasion of the despatch of troops to Malta in the summer of 1878, was again evinced on the outbreak of hostilities with the Amir of Cabul. Every State in Rajputana, without exception, some formally, others unofficially,

expressed a wish that Government would make use of such military resources as were at its command; and so universal was this feeling, that even the petty thakoors and jaghirdars of Mullanee were anxious to be formed into a mounted corps for service on the frontier during the continuance of the war. When it is remembered that in foreign States particularly a war with Cabul had always been regarded as an event which would certainly try the strength of the British power in India to the utmost, the expression of this feeling of loyalty should not be lightly regarded; and I can conceive nothing more calculated to allay the groundless uneasiness that has at times found expression in the public papers regarding the attitude of Native Chiefs towards the British Government, than this spontaneous desire on the part of Rajputana generally to assist us in what to them must have seemed a time of urgent need. Gratifying, however, as such a feeling is, these offers of military assistance must not be considered as a proof of ability to afford material aid in that respect; for, as far as the Rajputana States are concerned, I may safely say that there is not in the service of any one of them a body of men sufficiently well disciplined and equipped to be able to take the field with British troops.

3. The offer of troops was in several instances supplemented by proposals to supply means of transport to our own force. Ulwur supplied 200 camels, and undertook the cost of their keep; while Tonk and Shahpura made a free gift of the same nature. In Marwar and other States the Chiefs were eager to know in what way they could promote the success of the campaign, and had it continued, large quantities of baggage animals would cheerfully have been placed at the disposal of Government. In proof of what could be done in this respect, may be mentioned that an urgent requisition was received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for 3,000 camels, which, owing to the personal interest displayed by the Chiefs of Marwar, Jeysulmere, and Bikanir, added to the indefatigable exertions of Captains Barr and Martelli, was complied with in a remarkably short space of time. I have already had the gratification of bringing this matter specially to the notice of Government.

4. In alluding to the heartiness with which the Chiefs of Rajputana have co-operated with the British Government in matters affecting their own interests, I had in my mind the manner in which they have fulfilled their obligations under

the new Salt agreements which came into force on 1st October 1878, and so far have worked satisfactorily. It was only to be expected that at the outset the new arrangement would press hardly on a population accustomed from time immemorial to a free and unrestricted use of this natural product of the soil; but notwithstanding the high prices which have necessarily followed the introduction of these measures, no outward signs of discontent on this score have been observable. In a few places, where for a time salt was almost unprocurable, complaints did make themselves heard; but this difficulty of distribution had always been foreseen, for the trade had been to a great extent in the hands of bunjaras and other wandering carriers, and it was only to be expected that they would be reluctant to pay the enhanced price of salt at the works without demur. The disturbance of trade thus caused is, I am glad to say, rapidly subsiding, and consignments of salt have for some months past been finding their way to the remoter districts, where for a time a dearth existed. It is probable that in future this trade will not be quite in the same hands as heretofore, for the purchase of salt will require a much larger capital than many of the smaller carriers possess, and business will be confined to the wealthier of this class. Those who find themselves unable to continue to trade on their own account will of course complain, but I have little doubt that they will eventually find employment for themselves and their bullocks in the service of their richer companions. The whole arrangements, however, will require careful watching, and time only can show whether, and in what points, any slight modifications in them are required.

GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPUTANA.

5. The belief expressed in paragraph 78 of last year's report, that the accounts of the prevalence of distress in Jeypore before the harvesting of the "rabi" crop had been exaggerated, is confirmed by the Political Agent's description of it as having been partial and of short duration. Such suffering, however, as did exist was effectually relieved, and many destitute immigrants from other States owed their daily subsistence and the means of returning to their homes to the Maharaja's liberality. With prospects of a fair "rabi" harvest this season prices have fallen to their normal figure, and all apprehensions of scarcity have been removed. The rains were followed here and elsewhere by a peculiarly severe

type of fever, and from this cause the mortality in the jail, as well as in the districts, was exceptionally high during the last quarter of the year.

6. In Ulwur, owing to the untimely fall of rain, to the damage done by locusts, and to a want of energy among the people already depressed by the failure of the previous year's harvest, which prevented the usual quantity of land being brought under cultivation, the outturn of both the autumn and spring crops was below the average. The number of paupers in the State was so large, that it was found necessary to keep open relief camps until the month of November, while the misfortunes of the people were aggravated by visitations of cholera and fever, by which numbers were carried off. It has been estimated that from sickness, starvation, and emigration, Ulwur has lost a tenth of her population.

7. Harvest prospects were no brighter in the Eastern States; and in Kerowlee, fever and small-pox were very prevalent. In Bhurtpore, however, the health of the population, as compared with the rate of mortality in Ulwur and the neighbouring British districts, was exceptionally good. The relief works opened by the Maharaja were abandoned as soon as the results of the spring harvests became known. Numbers of poor, however, found employment in the construction of an enormous hedge or stockade round the State preserve, 10 feet high, 27 feet broad, and 19 miles in length, which has been built by the Maharaja at a cost, it is said, of 1½ lakhs of rupees, to prevent the wild cattle, with which the preserve is stocked, from destroying the crops of the zemindars in the adjoining British districts.

8. In the Harowtee and Meywar States, the monsoon was characterized by heavy falls in the early part of the season, the consequence being that the crops were injured by excessive moisture, while the cessation of the later rains, which are so necessary to bring the grain to maturity, was almost equally prejudicial. Cholera and fever were rife, and for a time agricultural operations were almost at a standstill. Both the autumn and spring crops fell below the average, though no actual distress prevailed. The grass crop, however, has been abundant, and the cattle are in good condition, so that the people will be able to plough as much land as usual in the early part of the coming monsoon.

9. In Marwar and Bikanir the grain sown sprouted well and grave promise of a rich harvest, but in both States

this hope was doomed to be disappointed. As in 1869, vast swarms of locusts appeared and covered the face of the land, destroying three-fourths of the crops. The districts in the proximity of the railway were kept well supplied with grain, large quantities of which were carried into Marwar *vid* Beawar; in the remoter tracts, where it was scarce, the people subsisted on the seeds of the "bhurat" grass, of which there was a plentiful crop, and so long as such is the case the people of these semi-desert regions remain contented.

10. Following on a year of scarcity, the unseasonable rainfall and other calamities which have visited Rajputana have been more severely felt than would otherwise have been the case, and it will take some time for the States to recover their normal condition.

11. The following Statement shows the meteorological observations obtained from some of the more important stations in Rajputana during the year 1878-79.

Statement showing the Meteorological Observations obtained from some

	DEESA.							ABU.		
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1878 .	29·576	29·186	29·387	106·8	64·4	85·6	·04	26·164	26·105	26·134
May „ .	29·416	29·135	29·279	106·4	68·6	87·5	1·36	26·083	26·035	26·059
June „ .	29·361	29·018	29·176	108·7	77·6	93·1	0·21	26·033	25·946	25·989
July „ .	29·390	28·971	29·125	103·0	75·8	89·4	4·63	29·920	25·850	25·885
August „ .	29·368	28·959	29·173	93·7	75·3	84·5	21·79	29·950	25·882	25·916
September „ .	29·439	28·960	29·250	106·0	74·1	87·3	3·26	26·045	25·979	26·012
October „ .	29·529	29·209	29·394	101·4	57·4	79·4	...	26·182	26·119	26·150
November „ .	29·655	29·296	29·485	96·7	49·3	73·0	...	26·194	26·138	26·166
December „ .	29·715	29·411	29·549	88·2	39·5	63·8	...	26·180	26·119	26·149
January 1879 .	29·666	29·410	29·519	85·7	46·8	67·2	...	26·211	26·157	26·184
February „ .	29·686	29·302	29·459	91·2	42·3	66·7	0·86	26·165	26·174	26·129
March „ .	29·586	29·181	29·423	102·2	53·6	76·9	...	26·106	26·135	26·147
TOTAL .	354·337	350·038	352·219	1188·0	724·7	954·4	32·15	313·287	312·559	312·920
AVERAGE .	29·528	29·170	29·351	99·0	60·4	79·5	...	26·107	26·046	26·075

of the more important Stations in Rajputana during 1878-79.

				ERINPURA.							AJMERE.		
THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.		
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
86·0	67·7	76·8	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·488	28·108	28·298
89·0	70·8	79·9	1·09	28·74	28·46	28·60	103	88	95	·60	28·342	28·126	28·234
87·9	70·9	79·4	3·28	28·66	28·32	28·49	105	85	95	·65	28·322	28·002	28·162
79·9	83·5	74·2	28·21	28·62	28·30	28·46	102	80	91	7·00	28·238	27·908	28.068
75·2	66·8	71·0	35·52	28·66	28·30	28·48	92	80	86	10·00	28·288	27·900	28·094
80·2	67·8	74·0	3·55	28·78	28·30	28·54	97	80	88	·75	28·508	28·226	28·367
83·8	61·1	75·9	...	28·84	28·52	28·68	98	80	89	...	28·418	27·936	28·202
77·7	57·9	67·8	...	28·94	28 62	28·78	86	67	76	...	28·562	28·224	28 393
69·0	42·2	55·6	...	29·02	28·70	28·86	77	54	65	...	28·612	28·336	28·474
71·4	52·3	61·5	...	29·04	28·80	28·92	82	58	70	...	28·618	28·406	28·512
69·7	57·1	36·4	2·91	29·02	28·72	28·87	83	62	72	1·80	28·586	28·314	28·450
76·6	58·0	67·3	0·04	28·94	28·62	28·78	93	68	80	·10	28·586	28·226	28·406
946·4	741·1	845·1	72·79	317·24	313·66	315·46	1,018	802	907	21·50	341·568	337·762	339·660
78·8	71·7	70·4	...	28·84	28·51	28·68	92·5	73	82·5	...	28·464	28·147	28·305

Statement showing the Meteorological Observations obtained from some

	AJMERE.				NASIRABAD.						
	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.
April 1878 .	106·5	75	90·75	·03	28·78	28·40	28·59	100	62	81·00	...
May ,, .	106	79	92·50	2·71	28·66	28·48	28·57	100	62	81·00	...
June ,, .	109	92	100·75	1·65	28·60	28·40	28·50	107	71	89·00	2·34
July ,, .	107	76	91·50	10·06	28·48	28·38	28·43	101	71	86·0	4·66
August ,, .	94	80·5	87·25	14·72	28·60	28·34	28·47	90	71	80·5	10·80
September ,, .	105	83	94·00	...	28·66	28·40	28·53	96	70	83	1·44
October ,, .	102	84·5	93·25	1·15	28·78	28·48	28·63	97	60	72·5	...
November ,, .	95	73	84·00	...	29·90	28·70	28·80	91	54	72·5	...
December ,, .	84	64	74·00	...	28·90	28·80	28·85	79	46	62·5	...
January 1879 .	84	62	73·00	...	28·90	28·80	28·85	78	52	65	...
February ,, .	88	63	75·50	·97	28·90	28·70	28·80	80	58	69	1·31
March ,, .	97·5	69	83·25	·27	28·90	28·40	28·65	92	62	77	...
TOTAL .	1,178	901	1039·75	31·56	345·06	342·28	343·67	1,111	739	725	20·55
AVERAGE .	98·2	75·1	86·65	...	28·75	28·52	28·64	92·6	61·6	77·1	...

of the more important Stations in Rajputana during 1878-79 — continued.

JEYPORE.							BHURTPORE.						
Barometer.			Thermometer.				Barometer.			Thermometer.			
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.
28·500	28·250	28·375	96	59	...	·38	...	...	...	90·80	78·79	84·79	·64
28·375	28·790	28·296	106	69	94·88	...	...	...	...	91·61	83·90	87·75	2·25
28·300	28·100	28·24	108	70	99·78	1·75	...	...	...	100·01	93·10	96·55	0·74
28·275	28·158	28·158	102	70	93·11	6·06	...	..	...	95·00	89·48	92·24	5·15
28·300	28·050	28·160	93	70	87·24	9·22	...	...	...	88·51	85·38	86·94	6·99
28·350	28·100	28·240	92	70	90·05	3·64	...	...	...	91·40	84·96	88·18	1·40
Instrument out of order.			97	50	89·88	...	...	...	...	89·74	80·48	85·11	...
			87	46	76·8	...	...	...	...	76·40	66·73	71·56	...
28·390	28·300	28·358	77	30	64·3	...	...	...	...	76·10	58·79	63·44	·08
28·415	28·375	28·996	77	40	69·11	·05	...	...	...	67·10	59·14	63·12	·83
28·425	28·325	28·386	82	40	73	·54	...	...	...	74·43	65·64	70·03	·18
28·400	28·275	28·317	95	40	80·74	·12	...	...	...	81·90	75·16	78·53	·26
283·730	282·723	282·907	1,112	654	918·89	21·76	...	...	...	1015·00	921·55	968·24	17·61
28·373	28·272	28·290	92·7	54·5	76·57	...	...	...	...	84·58	76·79	80·68	...

Statement showing the Meteorological Observations obtained from some

	ULWUR.							JODH		
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1878 .	29·35	28·85	29·06	98	73	82	·10	...	...	...
May „ .	29·30	28·70	29·01	104	75	90	3·27	...	...	...
June „ .	29·00	28·48	29·00	112	82	99	·81	...	...	...
July „ .	29·00	28·50	28·77	105	77	93	9·68	...	...	...
August „ .	29·00	28·70	28·88	96	77	87	13·38	...	...	...
September „ .	29·00	28·65	28·88	96	72	90	·10	...	...	...
October „ .	29·35	28·75	28·67	97	70	89	...	...	...	...
November „ .	29·55	29·15	29·37	89	57	77	...	...	...	...
December „ .	29·70	29·35	29·48	80	47	59	...	...	...	...
January 1879 .	29·70	29·30	29·39	79	50	64	1·72	...	...	...
February „ .	29·60	29·00	29·23	90	63	75	·10	...	...	...
March „ .	29·45	29·30	29·39	79	50	64	1·72	...	...	...
TOTAL .	351·90	345·63	349·23	1,119	792	967	29·44	...	...	...
AVERAGE .	29·32	28·80	29·10	93·25	66	80·58	...	...	...	...

of the more important Stations in Rajputana during 1878-79 — continued.

PORE.				JHALRAPATUN.							OODEYPORE.		
THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.		
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
95·20	93·48	94·21	...	No	observa	tions.	98	75	86	...	29·04	28·80	28·93
97·40	94·60	96·41	·50	29·20	28·60	28·90	101	80	90	2·50	28·92	28·79	28·85
103·14	86·11	97·40	1·25	28·90	28·70	28·80	103	86	94	10·65	28·94	28·74	28·84
98·00	93·10	96·01	8·19	28·90	28·70	28·80	100	79	89	12·63	28·82	28·52	28·67
91·32	84·42	87·77	9·26	29·00	28·60	28·80	87	81	84	7·88	28·90	28·54	28·72
94·30	92·10	73·27	·35	29·10	28·70	28·90	89	80	84	5·12	28·96	28·64	28·80
89·20	70·30	84·79	...	29·10	28·80	28·95	93	67	80	...	29·88	28·86	29·52
82·12	72·71	73·77	...	28·90	28·80	28·85	87	65	76	...	29·02	28·92	28·97
71·85	63·16	67·28	...	28·90	28·50	28·70	75	46	60	...			
70·95	66·30	67·85	...	28·90	28·10	28·50	79	52	65	·28	No	observa	tions.
78·93	65·33	77·05	...	28·80	28·60	28·70	84	57	70	·75			
90·11	77·30	81·47	...	28·90	28·60	28·75	88	72	80	...			
1002·52	958·91	1016·66	19·55	318·60	314·70	316·65	1,084	840	958	39·81	232·48	229·51	231·09
88·54	79·91	84·72	...	28·96	28·61	28·78	90	70	79	...	29·06	28·72	28·89

Statement showing the Meteorological Observations obtained from some

	OODEYPORE.				KOTA.		
	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1878 .	94·73	70·00	82·37	...	...	...	...
May ,, .	100·50	79·71	90·11	·10	...	...	...
June ,, .	96·70	79·46	88·08	2·13	...	...	...
July ,, .	86·29	72·48	79·39	12·67	...	...	...
August ,, .	88·74	77·19	82·96	16·75	...	...	...
September ,, .	90·30	76·30	83·30	4·16	...	...	...
October ,, .	88·83	68·35	78·59	...	...	...	...
November ,, .	82·11	58·22	70·16	...	...	...	...
December ,, .	No observations.			...	...	...	...
January 1879 .				...	...	...	...
February ,, .				1·10	...	...	...
March ,, .				...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	728·20	581·71	654·96	37·35	...	...	...
AVERAGE .	91·02	72·71	81·87	...	...	...	...

of the more important Stations in Rajputana during 1878-79—concluded.

				DEOLEE.						
Thermometer.				Barometer.			Thermometer.			
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rainfall.
88	76	82	...	28·86	28·52	28·71	100	68	85·94	·06
94	82	88	4·20	28·72	28·50	28·63	104	72	89·61	2·50
101	90	96	1·24	28·66	28·38	28·52	104·5	80·5	93·74	·43
96	83	89	4·43	28·60	28·32	28·47	103·5	75	88·09	4·99
90	83	86	10·29	28·72	28·38	28·55	92	78	84·86	8·66
90	82	86	4·84	28·76	28·40	28·56	95	76	83·93	6·27
94	81	88	...	28·84	28·58	28·70	97	59	82·82	...
81	69	75	...	28·96	28·64	28·80	84	55·5	69·93	...
73	63	68	...	28·98	28·72	28·80	...	...	...	...
70	63	66	·12	29·00	28·74	28·80	78	51	64·38	·08
78	68	73	·96	28·96	28·68	28·81	83	52	69·83	2·05
90	69	80	...	28·90	28·62	28·76	94	60	79·80	·16
1,045	909	977	26·8	345·96	342·48	344·11	1,035	7·27	892·93	25·40
87·8	75·75	81·41	...	28·83	28·54	28·67	95	66	81·17	...

CRIME.

12. When my last year's report was despatched, the details of the serious affray between a large number of Bheels and a party of Dungarpur sepoys, noticed in paragraph 16, had not reached me. The reports I received establish the fact that a party of Durbar sepoys employed in patrolling the country arrived at the village of Mandoo just when the Bheels of that place were expecting a hostile visit from the inhabitants of a neighbouring pâl with whom they had had some quarrel: connivance with them was suspected, and shots were exchanged, with the result that 17 out of 24 sepoys were killed. The causes of this affray are still somewhat obscure: there is no evidence to support the statement of the Bheels that they were attacked in the first instance, and the collision seems to have been more of the nature of a sudden brawl than a premeditated outrage. The pâl to which these Bheels belonged had long been noted for its turbulence, and little provocation probably was needed to bring about an encounter with Durbar troops. A Raj thanna was at once established in the heart of the pâl, and this has had so far a good effect, that the Bheels are negotiating for terms on which they may be allowed to re-settle in their homes. These terms will perhaps now be more easily arranged, as in a recent engagement between the Raj thanna and a party of Bheels, the leader, Laloora, who had taken the principal part in the affair at Mandoo, has been killed. During my recent visit to the Hilly Tracts of Meywar, the subject of this affray was fully and freely discussed with the Maharawul of Dungarpur and the local officers, and I am fully convinced that, greatly as it is to be deplored, no political significance can be attached to it.

13. The result of Captain Martelli's enquiries into the Mailoosur affair, mentioned in paragraph 19 of last year's report, has been that suitable punishment has been inflicted on all those concerned in it; that pensions have been conferred on the families of the killed and wounded; and that the precise terms on which the village is in future to be held have been laid down. The only point on which a settlement has not been finally completed is that of compensation for the alleged losses of the Brahmins. There can be no question that the amount of these has been greatly overstated, and enquiry has shown that the sum offered by the Durbar is ample to cover them.

14. Two attacks only on the Government mail have been reported. On the 16th December 1878, the mail bag despatched from Ulwur for Tijara was plundered between Khairtal and Kishengurh; the only article of any value in the bag was an insured parcel valued at Rs. 14-4.

The second instance occurred in a wild and unfrequented part of Pertabgurh, where the mail was plundered by 15 men, and the runner received two sword cuts.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

15. The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the international Courts of vakils in Rajputana during the year 1878 :—

Offences.	Number of Cases.				
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
Against the person—					
Murder	1	1	1	1	4
Assault with wounding.	1	...	...	1	2
Attempt to murder	...	1	...	...	1
Total	2	2	1	2	7
Against property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances.	3	1	2	1	7
Ditto without ditto	3	13	29	11	56
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances.	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto without ditto	...	...	...	...	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto without ditto	3	32	18	14	67
Cattle-lifting	2	53	28	9	92
Dacoity	...	...	9	5	14
Arson	...	2	...	...	2
Burglary	...	1	6	...	7
Counterfeit coining	...	...	...	2	2
Criminal abduction	...	3	...	...	3
Kidnapping	...	2	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	3	4	17	31	55
Total	14	112	109	73	308
Grand Total	16	114	110	75	315

As compared with last year, this statement shows an increase of 2 in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 7 against 5 last year. There is a slight

decrease in the number of offences against property in the Courts of Meywar and Jeypore, the figures being 14 and 112, respectively, against 18 and 115 in the previous year; but to balance this there is a large increase in the number of cases in the Marwar Court, which have risen from 65 to 109 this year. There is also a slight increase in the Harowtee Court, the number being 73 against 71 last year. The total number of cases in the four Courts is, therefore, 308 against 269 in the previous year.

16. The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the upper or Appellate Court between the 1st January and 31st December 1878, and shows that there has been a general increase in the number of appeals instituted and disposed of as compared with last year :—

Agency.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar . . .	1	4	5	3	...	...	2
Jeypore . . .	7	10	17	10	...	...	7
Marwar . . .	...	13	13	5	2	...	6
Harowtee . . .	4	13	17	11	...	...	6
TOTAL .	12	40	52	29	2	...	21

17. A discussion has been set on foot regarding the class of cases to be tried by the international Courts of vakils in Rajputana. The general practice has been to consider any case as coming within the jurisdiction of the Court of vakils in which a native of one State has suffered injury by reason of an offence committed within the jurisdiction of another State, and consequently a great many petty cases, which might be disposed of by the local Courts of a State, are sent to the Courts of vakils, awards being given merely on the ground that the plaintiff happened not to be domiciled in the State where the offence occurred. I have not yet been able to give the subject sufficient attention, but it is possible that some alteration in the existing rules may be found to be desirable, and in that case a report will be submitted.

18. The files of the Court at Sambhur are, as usual, blank. During the year the Railway Magistrates disposed of 412 criminal cases, most of which were of a trifling nature

and call for no special remarks. There were only 6 cases of obstructions and tampering with the line, against 12 in the previous year. The accidents in connection with the working and running of trains are largely in excess of the number reported last year, being 291 against 196; of these, 20 were fatal. The relations of the Railway Police with the officials of the Native States have been cordial. The dual system of maintaining chowkidars in conjunction with the regular Railway Police has been done away with, and the force will in future consist of one body of men under uniform conditions of pay, pension, &c. The office of Superintendent was held throughout the year by Captain J. Burne, except for a short period, when Mr. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, was appointed to act for him. Both these officers have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

19. The extension of the Western Rajputana State Railway towards Raipore renders the formal conferment of judicial powers on Political or other officers within railway limits very desirable; disputes between the work-people and the inhabitants of neighbouring villages have already been brought to notice, and as a greater length of line is constructed, must necessarily become more numerous than they now are. It is very important that the sites of stations in native territory should not be settled without the concurrence of Political Officers. An instance of the difficulties that might arise from an injudicious selection is furnished in the case of Bewai, on the Rajputana State Railway, where, though the line on both sides runs for some distance through Ulwur territory, the station has been built on a neck of land forming a salient angle of Jeypore territory, and the latter Durbar has been able to take advantage of this accident to demand customs dues on Ulwur produce brought to Bewai for despatch by rail.

20. Complaints of the unsatisfactory working of the Jeypore Political Extradition Code having become frequent, it seemed necessary to ascertain whether these could fairly be said to have arisen out of imperfections in the Code itself, or were the result of mutual jealousy and want of vigour on the part of the border officials. The Political Agent was accordingly desired to visit the border, and submit a memorandum on the subject from his personal observations. His opinion was, that with proper co-operation on both sides the Code would answer the purpose for which it was drawn up; and in this view the Punjab Government has concurred; we

may hope, therefore, that this much-debated question has been finally set at rest. I have also been in communication with the Punjab Government regarding the payment of the amount of certain decrees awarded against Narnoul by Colonel Beynon in 1873. The amounts decreed against the Jeypore State had been promptly paid into the Jeypore Agency, but could not be made over to the decree-holders in consequence of the dilatoriness of Narnoul in remitting its share of the awards. Great hardship has thus been caused to the decree-holders; but as orders on the subject have now been issued by the Punjab Government, I trust this will soon be remedied.

21. The Code of Extradition Rules between Jeypore and Patiala has also been formally declared to be in force between the States of Patiala, Nabha, and Ulwur.

22. The Kachrode dacoity case, referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report, was, with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, enquired into, *de novo*, by the Political Agent, Meywar, who has spared no pains in eliciting the true facts of the case. It has been clearly shown that Pertabgurh has been unfairly held responsible for a dacoity in which none of its subjects took part. The Political Agent's proceedings have been forwarded to Sir Henry Daly with a view to his moving His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia to direct the refund, with interest, of the money paid in compensation by Pertabgurh.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

23. In proposing a system of rewards for the apprehension of absentee Meenas of Shahjehanpore, in the Gurgaon district, the Punjab Government has enquired whether the States of Rajputana would be willing to contribute towards this end; and if so, in what proportions. The different Durbars have expressed a general willingness to co-operate in the measure, but have asked for more details than I have been able to supply without a further reference to the Punjab Government.

24. In last year's report mention was made of Mr. Fitz-Gerald's temporary deputation on special duty in connection with measures for the control of Mogheas. Ill health and other causes have prevented him from collecting quite as full information as might have been hoped; but a report has been submitted by him, and the question of what is to be done in future is still under discussion.

THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

25. This year the reports of the several Agencies on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department have been sent direct to the General Superintendent, who will no doubt review them in detail in his departmental report.

26. The Political Agent, Jeypore, has represented to me the Durbar's long-cherished wish for the withdrawal of the head-quarters of the Thuggee establishment for Upper Rajputana stationed at Kot Putli, and he himself appears to favour this view on the grounds that the list of Jeypore subjects borne on the register of the department is now exceedingly small; but it must be remembered that this post was established in the heart of the Meena country for the prevention of crime in all parts of India committed by this tribe, and until their predatory excursions are admitted to have entirely ceased, I could not recommend its removal.

27. The office of Assistant Superintendent, Upper Rajputana, was held by Captain Burton up to the time of his death in July last, and the work has since been carried on by Captain Martelli. Sixteen registered dacoits, including a notorious criminal of the Meena tribe, for whose capture the Punjab Government had offered a reward of Rs. 500, were arrested by command parties, and three were handed over to the department by the Jeypore and Ulwur Durbars. Only thirty cases of dacoity seem to have been reported to the department; but this does not include any cases from Marwar, and the list of dacoities in Jeypore is stated to be imperfect. On this point further enquiry will be made.

28. I have been apprehensive, from a perusal of the Jeypore and Soojangurh political diaries, lest dacoities on the triple border of Marwar, Bikanir, and Jeypore should have somewhat increased of late. It is true that the entries that have attracted my attention do not record important cases, but petty robberies only. Captain Martelli has been instructed to give his special attention to preventing any revival of crime in that direction.

29. Five different officers held charge during the year of the Lower Rajputana Agency,—a fact which probably accounts for the comparatively meagre results achieved by that office. Eleven arrests only were made, of which seven are reported to have been effected by command parties. The remaining four were made by Native States, and included

a *dhatura* poisoner, who was apprehended and transferred to the Agency by the Jhallawar Durbar. Of the seven men arrested by the department, two were dacoits who had escaped while under sentence of transportation for life. A determined effort to escape, in which two prisoners lost their lives, was made last autumn by some convicts temporarily detained at Mount Aboo. All those who contrived for a time to elude the parties sent in pursuit of them have since been recaptured. Sixty-two dacoities were reported as having taken place during the year, showing an increase of two over last year's number. Information of three cases of poisoning by *dhatura* was received.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

30. The progress under this head has this year been very satisfactory. Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow has now settled all the border disputes between Meywar-Shapoora and Meywar, and has made considerable progress in the adjustment of other internal disputes. Captain McRae has again done good work on the Tonk-Nimbahera and Meywar border, and I cannot speak too highly of the rapid and efficient manner in which both these officers have performed their duties. On an average Lieutenant-Colonel DeKantzow decided 18 cases and defined $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles of border per mensem, and Captain McRae, 19 cases and 20 miles per mensem. Almost every one of these cases has been decided by "punchayet," a mode of settlement which is contemplated by the rules where it may be practicable, and is invariably more satisfactory to the disputants themselves than any decision of a British officer, based on the conflicting evidence usually produced at such enquiries, could possibly be; it possesses the further advantage of being final.

31. Lieutenant Yate, in conjunction with Lieutenant McIvor, of the Central India Agency, fixed sites for pillars in the boundary dispute between Deogurh of Rutlam and Galia Rawut-ka-pura of Kushalgarh, in accordance with Lieutenant Durand's decision given in 1874. The first-named officer has also disposed of a number of outstanding cases on the frontiers of Banswara and Pertabgurh.

32. A dispute had for some time existed between the Jeypore village of Dhatop and Deogaon of Ajmere, and though the land in dispute was not of much value, two attempts to settle it by the Deputy Magistrate of Kekree on the part of Ajmere and the Nazim of Malpura on the part of Jey-

pore had failed; the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere was accordingly deputed to act as arbitrator, and the case has now been finally disposed of.

33. Another petty dispute between Thikurwass Kalan of Merwara and Rasini and Lasain of Meywar, arising from the erection of a tri-junctional pillar on a wrong site, has been settled by Captain Robertson, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

34. The Naroli and Tatwara border dispute, noticed in paragraph 34 of last year's report, has been finally decided in favour of the Kerowlee Durbar on the basis of a decision given in 1845 by Captain Morrieson. The Jeypore Durbar subsequently urged the recognition of cultivating rights by the Tatwara zemindars, on the ground of an occupation extending over a lengthened period, but as the papers in the case clearly showed that the land had not been cultivated or occupied since the date of Captain Morrieson's settlement, and as the Kerowlee Durbar was unwilling to acknowledge such a claim, no attention could be paid to the Jeypore representations. A good deal of bad feeling had arisen in consequence of this dispute, and as it was evident that this had, in the first instance, been provoked by the Tatwara zemindars, the Political Agent, Jeypore, has been directed to take security from them for the due observance of the settlement which has now been made.

35. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore is anxious that all the internal and external boundary disputes of Marwar should be settled by a British officer, and has addressed me officially on the subject. He has forwarded me a list of these disputes, which extend over several hundreds of miles on the frontier of Meywar, Jeysulmere, and Bikanir, and have been for many years a source of bitter feeling between the States concerned. It is, I think, very desirable that the wishes of the Maharaja should be complied with, for there is nothing that so facilitates the commission of outrage and bloodshed as an unsettled border. His Highness' application has only just reached me, and was therefore too late for anything to be done during the past season, but I hope shortly to be able to submit the question for the consideration of Government.

36. A dispute has for many years existed between the States of Jeypore and Bikanir regarding the right of sovereignty over the villages of Beri and Rampura, asserted by Bikanir to belong to both States conjointly, whilst Jeypore

claimed undivided authority over both. Colonel Beynon and Captain Martelli met to decide the points at issue, and have, I understand, come to a settlement, though no formal report has as yet reached me.

JAILS, DISPENSARIES, VACCINATION, AND SANITATION.

37. The average number of prisoners confined in the jails of the Native States during the past year was 3,534, an increase of 392 upon the number of the previous year. The largest numbers confined in one jail were 1,126 in Jeypore and 580 in Ulwur, and the smallest, 27 in both Shahpoora and Sirohee. The death-rate per thousand prisoners of all classes in the jails increased from 49 to 159. This exceedingly high rate of mortality resulted chiefly from deaths in the jails of Ulwur and Jeypore, the respective ratios of which were 378 and 163 per thousand prisoners. In the Ulwur Jail there were 219 deaths, many of which are believed to have been due to relapsing fever, an epidemic of which probably passed over the country, though it does not appear in the returns as a disease distinct from malarious fever. There were no deaths in the small jails of Tonk and Shahpoora.

38. There has been no important change in the dispensaries during the year as regards number and accommodation. One was temporarily attached for some months to the Poor House at Jeypore, and two have been moved to new localities. A new classification has been adopted according to annual income corresponding with that in force in the North-Western Provinces, and according to this arrangement there are 25 of the first and 19 of the second class in a total of 57. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of sickness, principally of the nature of ague and severe forms of bowel disease following fever; this may be attributed to peculiarities of climate, the effects of which were increased by the reduced bodily condition of the poor people, many of whom had not recovered from the effects of the scarcity of the previous year. The increase of sickness among in-patients in the dispensaries amounted to 70 per cent., and among out-patients to 14 per cent. In the total number of cases the ratio treated as in-patients increased from 1·6 to 2·5 per cent., and to this extent more substantial benefit was conferred upon the sick. The ratio of deaths to cases among in-patients rose from 8 to 10 per cent. The average cost per

case treated was 54 pies, against 55 in the previous year, although a large proportion of the total number were treated as in-patients and the cost of food was higher. The explanation of this is that the medical establishment was not increased, while the number of cases treated was much greater. Among major surgical operations there was a decrease; but this occurred almost entirely in dislocations and fractures, the treatment of which is so classed, while their number of course varies with the accidents of the season.

39. Epidemic cholera, which had appeared in a few places in 1877, spread over Rajputana. The deaths due to it are very imperfectly recorded, except in the capital cities, the records of which may be approximately correct. According to the medical returns, Jodhpore and Jeypore were most severely visited, the deaths being 827 and 587 respectively; but the report of the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, shows that in the States under his charge the disease was still more fatal, 1,155 persons having died from it in the city of Pertabgarh alone. The States of Bikanir and Sirohee escaped the epidemic altogether.

40. Among the annual reports from the several States, that of Surgeon Hendley on the surgical practice of the Mayo Hospital is the most interesting to professional readers. This hospital under the combined care of Dr. Valentine and Surgeon Hendley continues to increase in utility, and will no doubt as it becomes better known attract patients from greater distances, especially for surgical relief.

41. There was a trifling decrease, chiefly in Ulwur, in the number of vaccinators employed; the amount of work done by each also declined slightly, principally in Jeypore; this may be attributed to some extent to there being fewer children among the poor, who contribute most of the subjects for vaccination. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated was 78,990, a decrease of 6 per cent. The percentage of success in the total number of vaccinations was 87, being an improvement of 2 per cent. on last year. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 9,496, being at the rate of 23 pies per successful case, an increase of 1 pie as compared with last year's rate. In Pertabgurh there is no vaccination, the Chief being unwilling to pay for the cost of its introduction.

42. The following table gives the number of patients treated in the dispensaries of the Native States of Rajputana

(not including jail patients), and the number of vaccinations for the year 1878 :—

	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, not including Jail or Lunatic Asylum.	Number of Persons treated.			Number of Vaccinations performed.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, or undoubtful.	Total.
Jeypore, including Khetree and Sikar . .	16	1,589	55,663	57,252	14,256	2,156	16,412
Bhurtpore . . .	11	1,664	66,563	68,227	15,943	3,131	19,074
Jodhpore . . .	6	185	21,496	21,681	9,067	2,164	11,231
Ulwur	3	626	14,716	15,342	21,475	1,388	22,863
Dholpur . . .	3	3	14,884	14,887	6,217	678	6,895
Oodeypore . . .	2	274	8,994	9,268	1,997	240	2,237
Jhallawar . . .	2	183	8,895	9,078	1,256	117	1,373
Bikanir . . .	1	55	2,593	2,648	140	34	174
Sirohee	1	53	1,807	1,860	880	66	946
Kerowlee . . .	1	841	6,638	6,979	3,205	720	3,925
Tonk	1	309	10,563	10,872	1,105	278	1,383
Shahpura . . .	1	91	3,578	3,669	697	746	1,443
Kotah	2	401	8,334	8,735	1,475	432	1,907
Pertabgurh . . .	1	...	3,909	3,909	...	...	...
Banswara . . .	1	...	4,221	4,221	11	8	19
Aboo	1	26	2,156	2,182	769	131	900
Anadra	1	55	1,876	1,931	...	...	...
Deoli	1	181	3,522	3,703	497	75	572
Kherwara . . .	1	78	1,150	1,228	...	...	...
Sambhar (Customs) .	1	...	286	286	...	...	...
Total .	57	6,114	2,41,844	2,47,958	78,990	12,364	91,354
1877 .	56	3,432	2,11,733	2,15,165	84,060	14,338	98,398

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

43. The total expenditure on Public Works in this province, including the districts of Ajmere and Merwara, has been as follows:—

		Rs.
1,	Imperial	6,62,625
2,	Provincial	13,251
3,	Native States and local contributions	24,063
4,	State of Jeypore	3,82,554
5,	„ Meywar	3,44,000
6,	„ Ulwur	1,93,794
7,	„ Marwar	1,80,000
8,	„ Kotah	73,568
9,	„ Jhallawar	65,927
10,	„ Shahpura	12,606
11,	„ Doongurpur	9,000
12,	„ Tonk	5,400
13,	„ Banswara	3,385
14,	„ Pertabgurh	1,767
		19,71,940

Of this amount, items 1, 2, 3, and 9, aggregating Rs. 7,65,866, have been expended under my immediate orders; items 4 and 8, aggregating Rs. 4,56,122, by British officers under the orders of the respective States; and the remainder by the States with their own agency.

44. It may not be possible to say that in all cases the results fully represent the cost; nevertheless I am satisfied, not only that much good and useful work is being done, but that much distress has been relieved by the expenditure which has been incurred. Hitherto, almost inaccessible as the greater part of Rajputana has been, it has been difficult to convince the rulers of many of the States that there was any real necessity for any public work beyond what was conducive to their pleasure. Now that there is a prospect of even the more remote districts being made accessible by the opening of the railway, the necessity is making itself apparent, and it only requires that the expenditure shall be directed into the most useful channels. I have no doubt that within the next few years very considerable progress

will be made in this respect throughout the whole of Rajputana.

45. In this report I have abstained from any review of the irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere and Merwara, as they will be considered in the administration report of those districts.

MILITARY WORKS.

46. *General description of Cantonments in Rajputana.*—Under this Local Administration there are two brigade stations of the Bombay Army, *viz.*, Deesa and Nusseerabad, together with the hill sanitaria of Aboo and Taragurh established in connection with those stations respectively. Besides these there are the four cantonments of the Local Corps of Rajputana; these are Ajmere, Deolee, Erinpura, and Khairwara. Detachments of Local Forces are located at Beawr, Abu, Kotra, and Sambhur.

STRENGTH OF TROOPS.

European Troops are located only at Deesa and Nusseerabad, and at the Aboo and Taragurh Sanitaria.

Northern Division of the Bombay Army.

Deesa.

1 Field Battery Royal Artillery (European).
* 6 Companies European Infantry.
4 Troops Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
Head Quarters of European Infantry Regiment.

* Permanent strength, oneul 1 regiment.

Aboo.

Detachment of one Company permanently. One additional Company during hot season.

The above detachments are from Deesa Troops.

Mhow Division of the Bombay Army.

Nusseerabad.

1 Field Battery Royal Artillery (European).
5 Companies European Infantry.
2 Troops Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
Head Quarters of European Infantry Regiment.

Taragurh.

Detachment of 72 men, 1 Sergeant, and 10 families of European Infantry Regiment from April to October.

The above from Nusseerabad Troops.

LOCAL FORCES.

Ajmere.

1 Regiment Native Infantry, Local.

Deolee.

1 Regular Regiment and 2 Troops Irregular Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry, Local.

Erinpura.

2 Troops Local Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment Native Infantry, Local.

Khairwara.

1 Regiment Native Infantry, Local.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

NUSSEERABAD.

47. Most of the buildings for European Troops at Nusseerabad have been built since the year 1864; their cost has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Artillery	4,93,649
Infantry	14,45,395

In addition to this, accommodation for 1 Company and 10 families has been provided at the Sanitarium at Taragurh at a cost of Rs. 3,05,610.

The following works have been under construction during the year:—

	Expenditure during 1878-79.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Artificer's workshop in Royal Artillery lines at Nusseerabad		6,141
Amount of sanctioned estimate .	6,820	
Total expenditure	6,141	

The old workshop being considered unsuitable for use as such, this new building was constructed. The work was

commenced on 1st August 1878 and completed on 31st March 1879.

	Rs.	Expenditure during 1878-79. Rs.
Quarters with out-houses for the Barrack Master at Nusseerabad . . .		4,176
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	4,221	
Total expenditure	4,176	

Work was commenced in June 1878 and completed on 31st October 1878; the building was made over on 1st November 1878.

	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply for the cantonment of Nusseerabad, Danta project . . .		6,883
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	2,64,780	
Total expenditure	2,30,728	

48. This last is the only large work going on in Nusseerabad, and is now well nigh completion. The project provides for the supply of pure water to the Nusseerabad cantonment. Work was commenced at the end of the year 1875-76. The dam and head works were completed in 1878-79, as also the subsidiary catchment canal. The delivery pipes had also been laid before the rains of last year. Most of the distribution pipes have since been laid; the Macnamara filters and other fittings are ready at site, but have not been set up, pending a full supply of water in the tank. A tabular statement in the margin sets forth clearly the estimated conditions of the project and the results from the actuals of the past year. This shows that there was a supply available of $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions cubic feet against requirements of 3 millions cubic feet. There was little rainfall to speak of in 1877, and the tank was quite dry in May 1878 before the monsoon set in. The collection or percentage of rainfall stored last

Catchment area . . .	2¼ square miles.
Area of impounding reservoir .	140 acres.
Capacity of ditto .	57½ millions cubic feet.
Length of dam, crest-level .	1,000 feet.
Length of weir . . .	250 „
Greatest depth of water . .	30 „
Estimated storage at ⅞ths of a rainfall of 18" . . .	42 millions cubic feet.
Estimated loss by evaporation and infiltration . . .	11½ millions.
Actuals for past season.	
Quantity stored from 17·6" rainfall in May to August .	34¾ millions.
Actual loss from all sources .	27 „
Vertical fall in water level from 1st September 1878 to 15th June 1879 . . .	9½ feet.
Estimated cost . . .	Rs. 2,64,780
Expenditure to 31st March 1879	„ 2,30,728
Estimated requirements for troops and station, excluding the Native Town and Bazaar	3 millions cubic feet.
Actual supply which was available during the past year after deducting all losses by evaporation, &c. . . .	5¼ millions cubic feet.

season bears a fair proportion to the estimate. The loss by infiltration and evaporation, on the other hand, largely exceeded the estimate, being 27 millions against 11½ millions. Much of this is to be attributed to the following causes, *viz.*:—*1st*, the porous nature of the sandy basin down to rock-level, and of the ground in the basin never before submerged. *2nd*, excessive infiltration through faults in the rocks forming the sides of the basin, which would naturally take time to fill with silt and natural cements. *3rd*, the freshness of the masonry for the first time subjected to severe pressure: the leakage from this source was, however, trifling, and all weaping through the dam had nearly ceased by the end of the rains. *4th*, leakage in the main pipes, which were kept under full pressure to test the same, and, lastly, filling and emptying all the pipes at times in order to repair joints, &c. The vertical loss in depth of water has averaged ·43 inches per diem in place of the normal loss over all India of ·25 inches. This excessive loss occurred chiefly when the tank was fullest, and the pressure on all abnormal escapes the greatest; for several months preceding the hot weather the loss did not exceed ·25 inches; latterly on account of the intense heat it rose again to ·5 inches.

49. On the whole the result can scarcely be pronounced satisfactory. The water might be laid on for regular supply after next rains, should anything like a fair supply be obtained in the next few months; but inasmuch as the rainfall of any one year is unfortunately beyond any rigid calculation, it has been proposed to extend the catchment by ½ to ¾ of a square mile, at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, in order to lessen somewhat the deficiencies of bad seasons. The original report, which has been approved by the Government of India, provides for the contingency of raising the weir a foot or two as soon as the tank fills, and the sections of dam are designed with this intent; the cost of this over a length of 250 feet would be trifling, and if the present rains justify the work, it will not be delayed. The additional storage would amount, it is understood, to something over 10 millions cubic feet.

Dam Wall.

50. This is completed. To prevent leakage and infiltration through the rock forming the foundations of dam wall, also through the rock of the adjoining hill which partly forms the dam, the inner face will be pointed with Portland cement.

Canal.

This is complete, and answers its purpose of leading water into the reservoir.

Delivery Pipes.

These connect the head works at Danta with the station of Nusseerabad. They are laid complete with stop-cocks, scouring-sluices and air-valves.

Distribution Pipes.

These are nearly all laid. Hydrants, stop-cocks, &c., have yet to be fitted to enable water to be drawn off at the buildings.

51. TARAGURH.

	Rs.	Expenditure during 1878-79. Rs.
Restoring Barrack No. 4 lately destroyed by fire at Taragurh . . .		12,154
Amount of sanctioned estimate .	12,169	
Total expenditure	12,154	

This barrack caught fire in May 1878; its restoration with pucca slab roof was sanctioned.

	Rs.	Rs.
Restoring No. 3 Ward in No. 6 Barrack for subsidiary accommodation on Taragurh		1,297
Amount of sanctioned estimate .	1,827	
Total expenditure	1,297	

This building was partly destroyed by fire. No. 3 ward of the barrack has been restored at present for the accommodation of the detachment.

	Rs.	Rs.
Re-roofing No. 2 Hospital Barrack, *i. e.*, substituting a flat-terraced roof for thatch		4,616
Amount of sanctioned estimate .	4,847	
Total expenditure	4,616	
Substituting a flat-terraced roof for thatch on skittle shed		1,109
Amount of sanctioned estimate .	1,227	
Total expenditure	1,109	

Almost complete.

DEESA CANTONMENT.

Strength of Garrison.

52. I have no distinct record of the first occupation of this station as a military cantonment for British troops. The oldest buildings appear to have been constructed in 1829,

and from as far back as 1852 the strength of the European garrison has been the same, *viz.* :—

1 Regiment British Infantry.
1 Troop or Battery of Railway Horse Artillery.

Since 1875 two companies of British Infantry have been detailed to Baroda; but the permanent strength of the garrison has not been altered.

Accommodation.

53. In the year 1829, three barracks were built for the Royal Artillery and eight for the Infantry; the European Infantry Hospital was also built at this time, and probably the hospital for Royal Artillery. Between 1842 and 1853 two more barracks were added for the Infantry. Most of the subsidiary and auxiliary buildings were constructed between 1849 and 1858. Quarters for married men of the Royal Artillery were constructed in 1856, and of the European Infantry in 1858. From this time to 1863 little or nothing was done to the barracks, pending the discussions which took place during those years on the sanitary principles of barrack accommodation, and which resulted in the adoption of standard plans. To provide for the space required by the new standard, large additions were made to the barracks, auxiliary buildings, married men's quarters, and hospital accommodation, in addition to which accommodation for 160 men and 24 married men was provided at the Aboo Sanitarium.

54. The total cost of these buildings at Deesa from 1829 to 1876 was, as far as can be ascertained, as follows:—

Royal Artillery Buildings.

Expenditure from—	Rs.	Rs.
1829 to 1863 . . .	1,25,858	
1863 to 1876 . . .	99,970	
1876 to 1879 . . .	7,536	
		2,33,364

European Infantry.

Expenditure from—		
1829 to 1863 . . .	4,00,393	
1864 to 1868 . . .	2,45,157	
1868 to 1876 . . .	8,786	
1876 to 1879 . . .	49,058	
		7,03,404
TOTAL . .		9,36,768

55. The military division of Deesa and Aboo was transferred to this administration early in 1876. No major works were carried out during 1866-67, but the normal repairs cost Rs. 10,671. In the Administration Report of that year it was remarked that improvements were postponed, and that the state of the buildings occupied by Europeans was unsatisfactory. During the year 1877-78 additions and alterations were executed at a cost of Rs. 6,816, while the repairs cost Rs. 26,544. The state of the barracks was again brought to notice in the Administration Report of that year, and it was said that "the present state of the barracks is pronounced to be very unsatisfactory, and they cannot be touched without laying out a very considerable sum." Meanwhile estimates for the most urgent repairs were called for and received. During the year 1878-79 the following sums were spent on this cantonment:—

	Rs.
Original works	48,694
Special repairs	29,490
Normal repairs	4,888
TOTAL .	83,072

In November 1871 Deesa was inspected by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Crommelin, who reported that the repairs in hand would, he hoped, render the buildings serviceable for a time, but that all the old buildings required re-roofing, and that, if nothing else was done, some of them should be re-roofed annually.

56. I have no doubt that if Deesa is to be retained as a military station, a very large expenditure will be necessary; but before recommending this, I will endeavour to obtain a decision on the main question. The subject has been discussed for many years, and the decision has always been postponed pending the opening of the railway. Now that the railway is approaching completion, this reason cannot any longer be given, and the time seems to have arrived for a final settlement.

Expenditure during 1878-79.

57. The principal works undertaken during the year have been as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Renewal of floors of the new barracks for single men, Royal Artillery Barracks at Deesa .		4,332
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	4,297	
Total expenditure	4,332	

	Rs.	Rs.
Renewing floors of barracks for single men, European Infantry, with bricks and cement, and renewal of doors and windows .		30,419
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	37,756	
Total expenditure	30,419	
Adding a verandah to married men's quarters, European Infantry barracks, Deesa .		3,908
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	4,995	
Total expenditure	3,908	

The rear of six old patcheries had no protection from the sun, which rendered the back rooms almost uninhabitable during the hot season. This has been remedied.

	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing 4 new cells for European Infantry and adding a verandah to south end of these cells		5,199
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	5,548	
Total expenditure	5,199	

The cells were completed at the cost shown above. The military authorities, whilst the cells were being built, suggested that a verandah should be added to the south end of the buildings. This was sanctioned and the work completed accordingly.

	Rs.	Rs.
Additional wash-houses to single and married men's barracks, European Infantry, Deesa		4,837
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	4,840	
Total expenditure	4,837	

The want of additional wash-house accommodation was much felt; the work was pushed on rapidly to completion.

	Rs.	Rs.
Additions and alterations to European Infantry Canteen at Deesa . . .		1,414
Amount of sanctioned estimate . .	5,387	
Total expenditure	5,026	

This was satisfactorily completed during the early part of the year under notice.

ABOO.

58. Accommodation for European troops was first commenced at Aboo in 1863. The expenditure from 1863 to 1877 was Rs. 6,60,029, a very large sum compared with the existing accommodation, *viz.*, 160 single men and 6 families. The buildings are, however, well constructed, and do not require much repair.

The permanent garrison consists of one Company of the European Regiment stationed at Deesa, and during the hot season an additional Company is detailed.

During the past year the following works have been under construction:—

	Rs.
Additions and alterations to the Lawrence Asylum—Expenditure	264
Re-roofing the Bungalow occupied by the Commandant,—Expenditure	2,182
Minor works under Rs. 500—Expenditure	1,089
Repairs to buildings	2,044
Ditto roads	1,062

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

MAYO COLLEGE.

59. This work, which after many delays was commenced last year, has made fair progress, the only drawback being the delay in the arrival of the iron girders and railings. In February last it was pointed out by Major Mant, the Architect of the building, that the clock tower would be much improved if its height were increased by 12 or 15 feet. The Government of India suggested that the alteration, if approved, might be made in communication with Major Mant; I have therefore directed that steps should be taken to carry out the proposal.

60. The Jallawar boarding-house has now been nearly finished, including some additions to the original plan. The Principal's house has been completed; and the construction of an iron gate at the Railway entrance has been commenced. In connection with these buildings a bridge over the escape channel of the Beesla has been commenced, and has been completed up to the springing of the arches.

61. Among works of minor importance may be enumerated, additions to the Ajmere Jail; church furniture for Jeypore; Post Office at Phalera. At Deesa an anemometer tower has been constructed for the Meteorological Department.

62. In the Native States many important works have been carried out; and among those of which no separate review has been made, I may notice the following:—

In Meywar extensive alterations and improvements were made in the palace, with a view to the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, whose expected visit in November last was unavoidably postponed. The Political Agent reports

that these improvements were designed and superintended personally by the Maharana, who is said to be gifted with much taste in such matters. In the State of Ulwur a revenue office was completed at a cost of Rs. 40,496; the court-yard of the city palace was paved with stone, and its appearance much improved; a new tehsil has also been built.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) Roads.

63. The most important road in this province is that connecting Agra and Ahmedabad. As far as Deesa, it is about 440 miles in length, and traverses Native States and British districts as shown below:—

	Miles.
Bhurtpore territory	45½
Jeypore „	121½
Kishengurh „	17½
British districts of Ajmere and Merwara .	57
Marwar territory	104
Sirohee „	67
Pahlunpore „	28

The section through Bhurtpore was constructed at the charge of that State, and has since been so maintained. The section through Jeypore territory was constructed partly at the cost of that State and partly from Imperial Funds, the State paying four-fifths of the whole cost; it is maintained by the Durbar under its own management. The portion which passes through Marwar territory was also constructed in the same manner, and the cost borne in the same proportions as in Jeypore: the Marwar State also constructed the bungalows. The remaining portions, both through British territory and through the States of Kishengurh, Sirohee, and Pahlunpore, were constructed and have been maintained from Imperial Funds, all three States being too poor to contribute. From Agra to Sirohee the road is metalled and bridged; from Sirohee to Mudar it is a fair-weather road unbridged; but for the last 28 miles from Mudar to Deesa it does not deserve the name of a road, as it is little more than a cleared jungle track; and beyond this to Ahmedabad there is not even this. Writing of this road in 1871, Colonel Brooke, then Agent to the Governor General, said, "When the line has been finished to the Rajputana border, we shall only require 120 miles to complete the whole road. The remaining portion will traverse chiefly Pahlunpore and the Guicowar's districts, for which arrangements should be early

taken in hand. I observe it stated in the evidence given by the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance that nothing had been spent on roads in Guzerat, though the revenues from that Province had improved more than any other part of India." The state of this road was again reported in 1874; and in 1875 the question was referred to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. It was pointed out that the nearly impassable state of this line of communication must prove of the greatest hindrance to all traffic between Guzerat and the Rajputana States, and that at least a track on which carts might travel with safety should be provided. Again, in the Public Works report for 1876-77, it was said that the continuation of this road to Ahmedabad had formed the subject of several representations to the Bombay Government, but without obtaining as yet any hope of the work being sanctioned. Three-fourths of the road, it was said, lay in the Baroda State, and it might be possible to induce the present administration of that State to sanction its construction, and thus supply a want that had been keenly felt by the public for years. Reports and remonstrances have been alike unavailing, and to this day the important military station of Deesa is absolutely unconnected with the head-quarters of its command by anything that can be called a road. It is true that on the approaching completion of the railway this necessity will be less felt; but it must be remembered that Deesa is more than 16 miles from the nearest station, and that even when the railway is completed, the sanitarium of Aboo will probably be more accessible from Ahmedabad than from Deesa. The total cost of this road, as far as I can ascertain, has been nearly as follows:—

	Miles.	Paid by the State.	Paid by Government.
		Rs.	Rs.
Agra to Bhurtpore	12½	...	29,000
Bhurtpore section	45½	All	
Jeypore „	121½	5,12,000	1,28,000
Kishengurh „	17½	...	74,451
Ajmere „	57	...	3,24,993
Marwar „	104	4,09,591	83,728
Sirohee „	67	...	1,57,146

64. During the past year, the portions under the States of Bhurtpore and Jeypore have been maintained in a state of efficiency; the sections in the States of Kishengurh and Sirohee, as well as those in British Territory, have also been kept in fair order by the Public Works Department. The portion through Marwar territory was so badly reported on by the Superintending Engineer, that I thought it might be necessary to propose to the Jodhpore Durbar that the road should again be placed under the supervision of the Public Works Department. I have since been informed by the Political Agent in Marwar that the Durbar acting on Mr. Crommelin's report has removed the incapable official in whose charge it had been, and has entrusted the work to a trained Engineer. Under these circumstances, there seems every prospect of the road being maintained in a proper state in future, and I have not considered it necessary to take any further steps in the matter.

65. The next most important road is that from Ajmere to Neemuch, and the links connecting it at the Nusseerabad end with Deoli and at Nimbhera with Oodeypore. The main line from Ajmere to Neemuch runs through British territory, as shown below :—

	Miles.
Ajmere district	28
Meywar territory	82
Tonk ,, ...	15

The first section was constructed entirely from Imperial Funds; towards the second the Meywar Durbar contributed Rs. 1,85,473 of the cost, and the British Government the remainder, *viz.*, Rs. 92,275; the third, for reasons similar to those in the case of Sirohee and Kishengurh, has been constructed by Government. The road is also maintained from Imperial Funds. The Tonk State is still unable to bear the charge of maintenance; and the Meywar Durbar having shown some reluctance to make any further contribution, it has not been considered desirable to press for assistance towards its maintenance. The Oodeypore link runs for 23 miles through Tonk territory. This portion is a fair-weather road to connect the main line with Mangurwar, on the border of Meywar. The remaining portion from Mangurwar to Oodeypore is a metalled road, constructed and maintained by the Meywar Durbar. The Deoli link from Nusseerabad

to Deoli lies, with the exception of a small portion, in British territory, and it has been adopted as an imperial road.

66. During the year under review, the portions in British territory have been efficiently maintained. In July a considerable length between Oodeypore and Nimbhera was carried away by floods, but has since been repaired. A travellers' bungalow has been commenced at Oodeypore, and is approaching completion. A large sum has also been expended on the roads in the city of Oodeypore. In connection with the link from Nusseerabad to Deoli must be noticed the improvement of the approaches to, and the establishment of a ferry over, the Bunas. The river at the point of crossing is in Jeypore territory, and the ferry was conducted so inefficiently, that the Officer Commanding at Deoli represented that during the rains he was practically cut off from British territory. In order to remedy this state of things, it was proposed by my predecessor to establish a ferry worked by men of the Deoli force. The Durbar has consented, not without some reluctance, to order the removal of the existing ferry; and it has been arranged that all proceeds from the new ferry, for which boats have been constructed at Nusseerabad, shall, after payment of the working expenses, be made over to the Thakoor, who formerly farmed the ferry; but I am not sanguine that under this new arrangement the ferry will pay even its working expenses, still less that it will prove a source of income to the Thakoor, who is said to have cleared about Rs. 316 per annum by it.

67. Continuing from Deoli through the States of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar, considerable activity has been displayed in road-making. The line projected to pass through Boondee, Kotah, and Jhalra Patan, is rapidly being completed, and the road from Jhalra Patan to Puchpahar, on which good progress has been made, will form an important railway feeder if its continuation, which lies in Gwalior territory, is taken up. The Bara road has also been completed as a fair-weather road for 22 miles, and several roads in and about the city of Kotah have made good progress.

68. Further north, in the States under the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, the road from Jeypore to Tonk, which was completed last year as a metalled road, is still reported to be in good order, and His Highness the Nawab has promised to appoint an official especially for the work of keeping it in good repair. The continuation of this as a fair-weather road to Deoli is reported to be nearly completed.

69. In the State of Ulwur a sum of Rs. 32,583 was spent on roads, and further sections of the following important feeder roads have been consolidated :—

	Miles.
Khairthat, Kishengurh, and Tijara . . .	5
Ulwur and Ramgurh	4
Luchmangurh and Malakhera . . .	8

70. In the smaller States of Banswara and Pertabgurh, where there was much distress during the last hot season, relief was afforded by the construction of a road through the Kamgurh Ghaut between Banswara and Pertabgurh. This is now reported to be in good working order, though the gradient is somewhat steep for wheeled traffic. Efforts have also been made to improve the other chief outlets of these States. The Khalinjra road has been completed as far as the Banswara border, and the question of carrying it on to Jhalod is said to be under the consideration of the Panch Mahals authorities. Another important road from Banswara to Rutlam has also been repaired as far as it lies in Banswara territory, and the Political Superintendent of Rutlam has, I believe, drawn the attention of the Thakoor of Surwan to the bad state of that part of the road within his estate, with a view to having it repaired and made practicable for wheeled traffic. It is much to be hoped that these representations will prove successful.

71. Of less important roads, the Oodeypore and Kherwara road has been completed by the Meywar Durbar. The Bandanwara and Bhinai road, a district funds work, was commenced as a famine relief, and a fair-weather road has been opened out between these two places, with metalled road dams and ramps sufficient for the drainage. This was carried out by the Public Works Department.

72. A survey has also been made for a line of road from Erinpoora to the proposed station of Bulwana, on the Western Rajputana Railway, and also for one from Bandanwara to Kekree, which it is proposed to carry out from district funds. An important road has also been laid out from Jussakhera to Bhinai, and a detailed estimate prepared. The effect of this road will be to connect the district of Todgurh with the railway. The continuation of this road from Todgurh to Dewair has also been surveyed.

73. On the whole, it may fairly be claimed that the work carried out in this province under the head of communications is neither small in quantity nor unimportant in character.

(2) RAILWAYS.

74. The accounts of the line are kept for the calendar year, so the results of working shown below refer to that period.

(a) Lines open to traffic.

75. The length of line worked was during the whole period 396 miles from Agra and Delhi to Bandikui and thence to Ajmere and Nusseerabad; and from the 15th May, 328 miles additional from Ajmere to Beawur. The Beawur section formed part of the Western Rajputana Railway, but has been, upon being opened, incorporated with the Rajputana State Railway.

	Rs.
The total revenue earnings were . .	29,72,602
.. expenditure	18,42,131
Net earnings . .	11,30,471
Interest charges	12,82,723
Balance, excess of interest on capital over net receipts	1,52,252

The net earnings amount to 3·82 per cent. on the capital expended on construction, inclusive of stores, suspense balances, and the charge for abatement of land revenue, and to 3·827 exclusive of the last item. The working expenses formed 61·97 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 68 per cent. of the year 1877. There has been a considerable increase of goods receipts as compared with 1877, the traffic having increased by about 26 per cent. The coaching traffic of 1877 had received very considerable accessions from the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi. In the year under review there were no special earnings, and consequently the number of passengers and the receipts for the year exhibit a falling-off, which, however, is not so large as it would have been had a further development of the ordinary traffic not been going on. The decrease and increase are as follows:—

1877.				1878.				DIFFERENCE.			
Passengers.		Goods.		Passengers.		Goods.		Passengers.		Goods.	
No.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
13,50,319	7,72,761	2,04,808	17,31,316	13,20,108	7,53,021	2,57,740	20,60,275	—30,211	—19,740	+52,932	+328959

The vast increase in goods traffic is directly attributable to the abnormal demand for food-grains, seeds, and ghee in Rajputana, caused by the partial failure of agriculture in the preceding year.

76. The principal articles of merchandise, from the carriage of which increased earnings resulted, are shown below:—

Articles.	Increase of tonnage carried.	Increase of receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grains and pulses	25,163	2,07,731
Ghee and oil	1,092	29,541
Salt	26,942	1,39,281
Seeds	4,423	52,126
Total	57,620	4,28,679

Against the increase on salt stands the decrease on sugar, the imports of which were checked, *1stly*, by the failure of the crop in the North-Western Provinces, and *2ndly*, by the uncertainty about the customs duty, which was about to be abolished. The decrease in the tonnage of sugar was 6,198, leading to a decrease of Rs. 86,320 in receipts. The imposition of the customs duty on salt in Rajputana was under consideration at the same time, and this to some extent gave an unusual impetus to the salt trade. Notwithstanding the large increase in the goods traffic, the working expenses of the year have exceeded those of the year 1877 by a sum of only Rs. 8,764.

(*b*) *Railways under construction, Western Rajputana.*

77. This is the most important line in this province. At the commencement of the official year the portion of construction was under the Director of the Central System of State Railways, who was also Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On the 1st January of this year the work was transferred to an officer styled the Director of State Railways, West Central System, whose head-quarters it was said would be at Indore and Mount Aboo. The work of construction hitherto under one Engineer-in-Chief was also divided into charges, the northern section under Mr. Collet, and the southern under Mr. Parker. Under a Notification in the *Gazette of India*, this arrangement was directed to be held in abeyance, and Mr.

Grant was appointed to officiate as Director of the Central System; but no intimation was given me as to where the head-quarters of this Director would be fixed.

78. With regard to the northern section of the line, I am in absolute ignorance. The last quarterly report I have received from Mr. Collet is dated 30th June 1878. I have received no annual progress report, nor have I yet been able to ascertain what is the final location of the stations. On the southern section I have received regular reports from Mr. Parker. An alteration in the position of the station for the sanitarium was made without my knowledge, owing no doubt to the changes in the engineering staff. I have addressed the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the subject. This line is making good progress, and its speedy completion is confidently anticipated.

Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

79. The surveys of this line were commenced at the end of October and completed by the end of March.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

80. Under this head not much work has been actually carried out by the Public Works Department. Several important schemes for the water-supply of the larger cities have been investigated; and some useful work has been carried out for the Municipality of Ajmere. At Aboo the Brooke Serai, a building designed as a memorial to the memory of Colonel Brooke, formerly Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, and subscribed for by the resident vakils of the Native States, has been commenced. In the Jeypore State much good work of this class has been done, most of which has been noticed in the report of that State. In the Meywar State the renovation of the magnificent marble bund of the Debar Lake is being continued, and generally the chief cities of Native States have been improved.

EDUCATION.

81. The Annual Report of the Mayo College will be found as Appendix A.

82. The appointment of Principal has changed hands during the past year, Major St. John, R.E., having been transferred to a political appointment connected with the operations in Afghanistan. He had held the appointment since the opening of the College, and the work of organizing

the numerous details of, and of giving a start to, a scheme of so novel a character fell exclusively to his share. These duties were very admirably performed by him, and whatever success the College has attained is entirely due to his exertions.

83. The report, which is submitted by Major St.John's successor, Captain Loch, shows the number of students to have decreased from 39 to 37, there having been only 9* admissions against 11 boys withdrawn during the year. Two more boys from Tonk are expected to join the College, and possibly the numbers from other States may be added to. The withdrawal from the College of the Rao of Hadoti, the presumptive heir to the Kerowlee Guddee, is to be regretted; but it was inexpedient, on political grounds, to press his return. The pupils are reported to be making satisfactory progress, and their conduct, both in and out of school, has been everything that could be desired. There are several questions connected with the future of the College that require early settlement, and these will, I hope, be considered by the College Council in the cold weather. A meeting would have been held last December, but that it seemed inexpedient to assemble the Native Chiefs for the purpose when the new Principal had had but a few days in which to make himself acquainted with the working and requirements of the College.

* 5 from Ajmere.
2 from Bikanir.
2 from Ulwur.

84. Save in the minor States, education in Rajputana generally may be said to have made progress. In Jeypore, though it does not appear to have spread during the past year, there is no marked falling-off in the attendance of pupils. The decrease in the number attending the Oodeypore and Ulwur schools is no doubt, as remarked by the Political Agents, owing to the prevalence of sickness. Ten boys from the Maharaja's College at Jeypore presented themselves for examination at the Calcutta University, 2 for the First Arts examination, of whom 1 was successful, and 8 for the Entrance Examination, 5 of whom passed very creditably. For this latter examination, 2 boys from Ulwur and 1 from Jodhpore were also successful. In Jhallawar the arrangements have been put on a better footing, and the Chiefs of Oodeypore and Bhurtpore, in offering State employment to students of the school established at their respective capitals, have given a considerable impetus to the cause of education.

LOCAL CORPS.

85. The chief event of the year has been the acceptance by Government of the services of the Merwara Battalion, which volunteered for duty with the force proceeding to Afghanistan. The regular establishment of combatant officers attached to the battalion, *viz.*, a Commandant and an Adjutant, was manifestly inadequate to the requirements of a campaign, and four additional officers, exclusive of one appointed to the regimental depôt for recruiting purposes, were attached to the corps. The armament also was changed from muzzle to breech-loading rifles. Major F. W. Boileau, the permanent Commandant, then in temporary command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, was permitted, at his own request, to resume command of the regiment, which he did soon after it left Ajmere. It is gratifying to know that this Corps, which earned for itself so good a name when employed in its own province during the mutiny, has well kept up its reputation in the distant campaign from which it has just returned.

86. On the departure of the battalion from Ajmere, it became necessary to detach parties of the Deoli Irregular Force and Erinpura Irregular Force to take up the duties performed by it at Ajmere, Sambhar, and elsewhere. This duty has entailed considerable extra work on these corps, and it affords me great pleasure to record how readily and cheerfully this has been undertaken. I should not omit to mention that the Mer pensioners of the battalion volunteered to take up the posts in the passes of Merwara which, as a rule, are occupied by parties of the battalion. The offer was very convenient, as it thus became possible to fill these places with men thoroughly acquainted with the country and at a very small cost; and I am happy to say that the arrangement has worked satisfactorily in every respect.

87. The Meywar Bhil Corps also was anxious to be sent to the front, but I could scarcely recommend the withdrawal of this Local Corps, as there would have been considerable difficulty in arranging for the performance of its duties at Kherwara and other stations in the hilly tracts of Meywar. I had an opportunity of seeing this regiment on parade, and was struck with the soldierlike bearing of the men; the occasion was taken to present the Subadar Major with the Order of British India, to which he had been recently admitted.

88. The Erinpura Irregular Force was the only corps inspected by a General Officer this year. The inspection was taken by the Brigadier General Commanding the Deesa Field Brigade, who appears to have been thoroughly satisfied with the state of efficiency in which he found it. In January last Colonel Carnell returned from furlough and took over command of the force from Colonel Blair, who on relief proceeded to Kherwara to join his permanent appointment as Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

89. Before proceeding to notice briefly the reports submitted from the several agencies, I am anxious to record my appreciation of the zeal with which all the Political Officers serving in Rajputana have performed their duties, and of the cordial aid they have invariably given me. A considerable amount of extra labour has devolved on my present Assistants at head-quarters, Captain Talbot and Mr. Hewson, owing to the staff having been kept throughout the year below its full complement, and I am much indebted to them for the efficient manner in which they have carried on the work. My Attaché, Mr. Yar Mahomed Khan, has also given me much satisfaction by his diligence and intelligent discharge of his duties.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

KOTAH.

90. Exercise and more regular habits of living have worked a great change for the better in the health of the Maharao, and with improving health his interest in the administration of his State has revived. It had been represented to me before I visited Kotah that the Chief felt keenly the complete deprivation of authority to which, in consequence of his previous misrule, he had been compelled to submit, and I was urged to procure the removal in some measure of the stigma thus attaching to him. Discretion had already been given to the Political Agent to consult the Maharao on all important State matters; and after several interviews, both public and private, with His Highness and the principal persons in the State, I was able to report, not only that no harm had resulted from the experiment, but that all parties were grateful for the consideration shown to His Highness, and the Government of India recorded its approval of the policy that had been pursued. The cir-

cumstances under which the Maharao had been removed from power were of course widely known throughout the Native States of India, and His Highness was anxious that the alteration in his position should be publicly announced. This was accordingly done in a Durbar held by the Political Agent, when the Maharao handed him, for transmission to the Government of India, a written expression of his gratitude. The day is, I am afraid, yet distant when the Maharao will be able to undertake the entire conduct of affairs unaided by a British Officer, and of this fact His Highness is perfectly sensible. At the same time the concession now made will facilitate the eventual transfer of the administration to native control, and will put a stop to the intrigues by which the Maharao and his favourites attempted to hamper our action when he was allowed no voice in the management of affairs.

91. I had several interviews with the members of the Council, the working of which during the year has been in every way satisfactory. A seat in it is now an object of ambition to the leading Sirdars of the State, and this feeling is encouraged by the Maharao. One of the members, Pundit Moti Lal, is personally disliked by the Maharao, but his business-habits render his retention in office desirable in the interests of the State, and the Political Agent is not without hope that the Maharao's antipathy may be overcome. The Pundit is the representative of a firm which many years ago was one of the largest creditors of the State and received payment of its loans in the shape of grants of land. The alienation of these large jaghirs to a family connected with the Chief by official ties only is a sore point with the Maharao, and Moti Lal is looked upon by him as a *parvenu*. Apji Amur Singh of Palaita is a very intelligent man, and his knowledge of the country and people is of much service to the Political Agent.

92. The amount of the State liabilities having now been largely reduced, a proposal that for the next three years the debts should be cleared off at the rate of 5 lakhs of rupees per annum, the balance then remaining being liquidated within a similar period, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This plan, while providing for the extinction of the debts with sufficient rapidity, admits of a gradual increase in State expenditure; it will now be possible to make additions to the maharao's personal allowance, and to the pay of the Members of Council; also to devote a considerable

sum to public works and the improvement of the present inefficient State Police.

93. The area of settlement operations has been considerably extended during the past year. The result of the assessment in the two pergunnahs completed, where many farms were held at favourable rates, has been to increase the revenue derived from them by 7 per cent., though half only of the increase warranted by the rates has been taken. At the same time reductions have been granted in about one-sixth of the holdings, and the relief thus afforded amounts to about 10 per cent. of their rent. The average cost of surveying these two pergunnahs, which enclose an area of about 113,000 acres, has been Rs. 6-12 per 100 acres. The cost of completing the settlement will probably be under 1½ lakhs of rupees, and it is anticipated that the annual profit from it will amount to a similar figure. It is not intended that the rates fixed at this settlement shall be unalterable in perpetuity, but measures will be taken to prevent arbitrary enhancement and to secure fixity of tenure upon reasonable terms.

94. The system of grain advances, mentioned in paragraph 21 of the Political Agent's report, appears well calculated to limit both the borrowing power of the cultivator and the rapacity of the Bohra. Reliable statistics showing the extent to which cultivators avail themselves of State aid, and whether the number of those taking advances has increased of late, would be valuable as an illustration of the working in a Native State of a system which in a modified form has lately been introduced in the British district of Ajmere.

95. There has been a marked increase in the number of "Other Crimes" during the year under review, and the Political Agent will be asked for an explanation on this point. On the other hand, dacoities and both cattle and other thefts have sensibly diminished in number, and the percentage of recovery of stolen cattle compares very favourably with that of last year. The Kunwas dacoity case, alluded to by the Political Agent, acquired considerable notoriety, and was discussed at some length in the public papers. It will be sufficient, therefore, to mention that the Government of India exonerated the British officers who took part in the affray, from blame, but desired that steps might be taken to warn all Englishmen travelling in Native States of the necessity for exercising the greatest caution and discretion before they take part in any kind of collision among the people involv-

ing the use of arms and the risk of life. These instructions have been duly carried out.

96. Major Powlett touches briefly on the unsatisfactory condition of the Kotris of Indurgurh and Balwun. Maharaja Sangram Singh of Indurgurh has been in possession of his estate for the last 16 years. He is stated to be a weak and unpractical man, and for the past few years his affairs have been falling into confusion. The annual tribute payable to Kotah is Rs. 17,506, but arrears had accumulated to the amount of more than half a lakh of rupees, and a banker who had engaged to pay the instalments of tribute regularly was unable to collect the revenue of the villages assigned to him for that purpose. In addition to these liabilities a debt of 2½ lakhs of rupees to bankers had accumulated, the annual expenditure of Rs. 90,000 exceeded the income by Rs. 7,000, and complaints of the civil and criminal administration were made, apparently not without justice. Much of this disorder was attributable to the mismanagement of the Kamdar, Chuni Lal, who had been in office for the last six years, and with whose services the Maharaja was unwilling to dispense. I was anxious that, if possible, the necessity for taking the administration out of the hands of the Maharaja and placing it under the control of the Kotah Council should be avoided; it was arranged, therefore, with the Political Agent, that one more effort should be made to induce the Maharaja to dismiss his incompetent Manager and to replace him by some one capable of conducting his affairs properly. The Political Agent paid a visit to Indurgurh in January last, which resulted in the dismissal of the Manager, and the appointment by the Maharaja of one of his officials named Roru Ram. Major Powlett reported that this man's nomination had restored confidence, and that the banker referred to above had given security for the payment of the tribute with arrears. The Maharaja has been warned of the serious consequences of continued maladministration, and in Major Powlett's opinion he may safely be allowed another year's probation. In this recommendation I have concurred.

97. Sirdar Gopal Singh of Balwun succeeded to his estate 37 years ago. He is described as a drunkard and entirely incapable. The revenue of his fief was formerly Rs. 16,000, but lately has not exceeded Rs. 6,000; the tribute is Rs. 1,728 per annum, but is Rs. 5,000 in arrears. In this case also the Political Agent has been able to avoid placing the estate under the direct control of the Council by entrusting

the management of it to an old official, Konwur Lal, who has for some years successfully superintended the affairs of Anturda, a small kotri about 15 miles from Balwun, during the minority of the holder. By this arrangement Konwur Lal will reside at Balwun, but continue to supervise Anturda also, the affairs of which do not now require so much attention as formerly.

98. It was mentioned in last year's report that the Gainta succession case, which is identical with that referred to in paragraph 28 of the Political Agent's report, had not yet been settled to the satisfaction of all parties. This has now become practicable owing to the death of the dissatisfied claimant, and no further trouble need be anticipated.

99. In my report of last year I explained that the supervision of public works in Kotah and Jhallawar had been transferred to Mr. Miles. By a joint arrangement between the Political Agents of the two States, the head-quarters of Mr. Miles are fixed at Jhalra-Patun, in Jhallawar, and he was supposed to devote two-thirds of his time to Jhallawar, and the remaining one-third to Kotah, his salary being charged to the States in the same ratio. Mr. Miles endeavoured to adhere to this arrangement so far as the requirements of his work permitted, but Major Powlett has lately represented that it would be more equitable to divide the salary equally between the two States, as he finds himself unable to give Mr. Miles the personal assistance which was to be regarded as practically equalising the payments made by them.

100. The Raj official year ends on the 31st July, so that in compiling a report for the Government official year, the Executive Engineer has to deal with portions of the grants for two State years. The total expenditure for the year ending March 31st was Rs. 73,568. This includes a sum of Rs. 9,428 from the Kotah Municipality, from which the city and suburban roads are kept in repairs.

The distribution of this expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original	35,335	15	1
Repairs	12,739	12	9
Miscellaneous Improvements . .	18,388	4	11
Establishment	7,104	7	2
TOTAL .	73,568	7	11

The cost of establishment is under the circumstances somewhat high, but Mr. Miles explains that a great deal of time was lost after the rains, as the prevailing sickness almost stopped all the works, and it was not until December that any real work was done. It may be fairly expected that in future years this charge will compare more favourably with the total expenditure.

101. One of the most important original works is the Kotah and Jhallawar road, which is the main line of communication from the northern border of the Kotah State to Jhalra-Patun, and for about 40 miles passes through Kotah territory. The work was originally estimated to cost Rs. 1,54,153, and up to the arrival of Mr. Miles an expenditure of Rs. 58,270-13-2 had been incurred with the following results:—On the first 6 miles the earth-work was completed, and one layer of metal had been consolidated; two bridges, one of three arches of 19 feet and the other of three arches of 15 feet, had been constructed, and culverts had been built, but the Engineer reported that most of the latter would require new parapets. At the Chambal a ramp down to the summer level of the river had been constructed, but had been swept away during the previous rains; some kunkar had also been collected. On the second or Kotah section, about 29 miles in length, the earth-work had been completed, 7 miles had been metalled continuously, for about 5 miles more at different portions of the section some metal had been collected, and for 15 miles road, dams, walls, and level-crossings had been constructed. On the third section for about 3 miles the earth-work was complete, and one layer of metal had been consolidated for nearly the entire length. Culverts of dry masonry had also been constructed on the fourth or Amjar section; about 2 miles in length nothing had been done. During the year under notice, the work has consisted of the collection of metal, an alteration in the alignment of some miles, the renewal of inferior masonry where necessary, the completion of the earth-work, and the construction of a level masonry causeway at the Amjar river, 420 feet in length, with two small arches for the escape of cold-weather water. The expenditure on this road for the year has been Rs. 13,942-15-6.

102. The Bara road, estimated at Rs. 7,700, is a fair-weather road from Kotah to Bara, 45 miles in length. The earth-work of this is in progress, and it is said to be a good carriage road for 22 miles. The rates of this work appear to

have been under-estimated, and a revised estimate will probably be necessary. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 5,427-13-2.

103. The remaining works under this head are the Amannewas road, the Bund road, the Rajabagh road, the Birjbelas road, the Gopaulbagh road, and the road from Holika-khoont to Surajpoul, and others of minor importance; the aggregate expenditure on them has been Rs. 4,181-15-1.

104. Under the head of Civil Buildings, the following works have been under construction:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
New Post Office, Kotah—			
Estimate	3,797	0	0
Expended during the year . .	1,675	11	7
Stables for Apji Amar Sing, Thakoor of Palaita—			
Estimate	927	7	6
Expended during the year . .	734	1	2
Zenana quarters in palace—			
Estimate	2,718	8	8
Expended during the year . .	1,678	6	6
Alterations to Aman Newas—			
Estimate	2,772	0	0
Expended during the year . .	859	14	1
Other minor works were done aggregating	6,835	2	0

105. Under the head of Repairs on Communications, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 940-3-4, and on civil buildings the amount spent is Rs. 11,799-9-5.

106. Under the head of Miscellaneous Improvements a steam launch has been purchased in England and launched on the river at a cost of £480; it is reported to work successfully. The remaining works under this head are of minor importance; the total expenditure has been Rs. 18,388-4-11.

107. No formal inspection by the Superintending Engineer has been made in this State during the year under review.

Jhallawar.

108. Seth Harak Chand, one of the members of the State Council, whose death is alluded to by the Political Superintendent, was for some time Kamdar of the State, and much in the confidence of the late Chief, from whom he received certain grants of land for his supposed services in connection with the permission granted to the Maharaj Rana in 1873 to adopt a son. To these jaghirs his son Lal Chand has now succeeded, but it has been decided by the Council that

certain allowances which were enjoyed by Lal Chand during his father's lifetime, but according to custom cannot be held conjointly with a jaghir, should lapse instead of being passed on to Lal Chand's son, Lakmi Chand. Lal Chand is much dissatisfied with this decision, but there seems no reason to question its justice, for no State official could demand as a matter of right the transfer to his son of allowances made to himself on personal grounds. The two vacancies in the Council have been filled by the appointment of Bohra Nathoo Lal, one of the Appellate Court Judges, who occupies a good social position in Jhalra-Patun, and of Apji Nirput Singh, a Hara Rajpoot, of good family and ranking second in the State Durbar.

109. The rules referred to in paragraph 15 of the Political Superintendent's report are under consideration. As the rules governing civil procedure closely resemble those of British Indian Courts, modified in some instances by local usage, but few alterations are required. The arrangement of the criminal procedure rules, however, was in many respects defective; no definite course of action was laid down for the guidance of officials,—in fact in many instances the final disposal of a case rested virtually with the police,—and the schedule of offences required entire re-casting. There was no danger of upsetting any long-established procedure by introducing a better system, as the rules had only been drawn up some 10 years ago. Captain Robertson's experience in a British district will be of great assistance to the Council in drafting a simple code of rules following the procedure in force in British India, so far as that may not be repugnant to the customs of the State, and laying down both the duties of the police and the method of trying a case, so that every official may know precisely how to act.

110. Although it is advisable to avoid as far as possible giving tehsildars judicial work, the experiment appears to have been satisfactory in Jhallawar, and I agree in the remarks made in paragraph 20 of Captain Robertson's report as to the hardship that would be inflicted on cultivators by their having to proceed to the capital in search of justice.

111. There can be no doubt that the jail accommodation is both insufficient and bad of its kind; the Political Superintendent's attention will be directed to the necessity for taking immediate steps to remedy this evil.

112. Mention was made in paragraph 67 of last year's report of the conclusion of a summary settlement. This has

been effected at a cost to the State of about Rs. 7,200. To complete the arrangements for the cultivation of waste and fallow lands, it has been decided that where such lands have not been taken up in contract, they may be granted to any one, on the understanding that in the case of land that has lain fallow for three years, full rates will not be charged till after two years' free cultivation; where land has been out of cultivation for more than three years, or is waste, the full demand will not be made till after the expiration of the settlement. One of the most welcome results of this settlement to the people has been the abolition of an annual impost on jaghirdars called izafa, which amounted to Rs. 12,273-4-0 per annum. It had nominally been levied since 1869, and the sums due had amounted up to Rs. 88,023; but of this amount Rs. 10,111 only had been realized, chiefly from those too weak to resist the levy of the tax.

113. An enquiry held into the debts of the State resulted in the admission of claims aggregating Rs. 13,92,436-12-3; somewhat less than half this sum has already been paid off, and the balance will be liquidated in four years, leaving the surplus of the fifth year at the disposal of the young Chief, who will by then have attained his majority.

114. It was remarked in paragraph 66 of last year's report that the estimates required more careful preparation. I regret that a similar remark should again be necessary, and I can only concur with the Political Superintendent in hoping for an improvement in this respect.

115. During the year a case of murder occurred, in which a capital sentence was commuted into one of imprisonment for life in consequence of the Political Superintendent's doubts as to the powers enjoyed by the State in regard to criminal and civil jurisdiction. There appeared, however, to be no question that the late Maharaj Rana had, in common with other chiefs of similar rank in Rajputana, enjoyed sovereign powers, and the Political Superintendent was informed that in future such cases should be governed by a ruling of the Government of India given during the minority of the present Maharana of Oodeypore, by which it was laid down that the fact of the Political Agent temporarily representing the highest Court was no reason for reducing the powers of that Court.

116. Some correspondence took place during the year on the subject of the arrest and surrender of inhabitants of the four pergunnahs known as the "Chowmehla" of Jhallawar,

for trial by the Political Agent, Western Malwa. The practice in force during the lifetime of the late Maharaj Rana was for the Political Agent, Western Malwa, to procure the arrest and surrender of offenders in the "Chowmehla" through the medium of the Jhallawar vakeel in attendance on him at Agar, and no reference was made to Jhalra-Patun. The Political Superintendent, under the impression that his authority in the State might be weakened by a continuance of this procedure, was anxious that no surrender should be made without a previous reference to himself. But as the system had worked well during the lifetime of the late Chief, and was part of a general understanding between all the States whose territories interlace in Western Malwa, including portions of Scindia's and Holkar's dominions, it seemed unadvisable to modify it, especially as Sir Henry Daly considered that any alteration would involve the withdrawal of some of the larger States from an agreement which he thought it important to uphold. The Political Superintendent was accordingly instructed to maintain the procedure hitherto in force, and it continues to work satisfactorily.

117. The public works being carried on in this State, although supervised by the same officer, are on a somewhat different system from that in the Kotah State, inasmuch as they are under the immediate orders of the Political Superintendent, estimates being submitted for sanction to this administration.

118. Mr. Miles joined his appointment at the end of July, but owing to the sickness then prevalent and other causes, regular work does not appear to have commenced until December; since then, however, considerable progress has been made, though the scarcity of carriage has been great, and labour has had to be imported.

The total expenditure for the year has been Rs. 65,927-13-6, distributed under the different heads as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original	38,944	0	5
Irrigation	9,928	1	5
Repairs	3,780	12	7
Patun communication . . .	4,285	13	2
Establishment	8,989	1	11

119. Pending the arrival of Mr. Miles, all work on the Kotah and Jhallawar road, the estimate for which had been previously prepared, was stopped. He considers the rates for metal and masonry too low to be adhered to, but by reducing

the width of metal from 12′ to 10′ and by the substitution of level nullah crossings for bridges, he does not think the amount sanctioned will be exceeded. The total expenditure on this road during the year has been Rs. 5,848-13-11, and its present condition may be thus described. The earth-work for about 13 miles has been completed, 4½ miles have been metalled, and the masonry has been finished; on the remaining 9½ miles of earth-work, the collection of metal and masonry is in progress. Although no great progress has been made, the work has been fairly started, and its speedy completion may be expected.

120. The Bilwara and Pachpahar road was projected to connect Jhalra Patun with Neemuch. Of this line about 30 miles, or one-third of the total distance, lie within this State. The Political Superintendent thinks that on the opening of the State Railway to Neemuch, this will be the most important road in the State. At present only about 8 miles are in progress. The total expenditure on it during the year has been Rs. 10,281-0-4.

121. Under the head "Civil Buildings" the expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 5,366-12-11 for the Mayo College. The only works of any importance under the supervision of Mr. Miles were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Jail hospital—			
Estimate	5,531	0	0
Expenditure	2,519	5	1
Stable for brood mares and foals—			
Estimate	3,000	0	0
Expenditure	1,891	3	0
Executive Engineer's Bungalow—			
Estimate	7,012	8	0
Expenditure	3,073	9	11
Chaoni school and Civil Court—			
Estimate	3,477	0	0
Expenditure	479	12	7
Sepoys' lines—			
Estimate	3,000	0	0
Expenditure	252	5	1

A number of works of minor importance were carried out aggregating Rs. 7,231-1-7. The works under the head of Irrigation consisted mainly of repairs to old bunds and tanks. The total expenditure on them during the year was Rs. 9,928-1-5. The expenditure under the head of Repairs was Rs. 3,780-12-7: this does not call for any special comment.

122. The cost of establishment is high; it is explained that this is in a measure due to the stoppage of works at the commencement of the year; but although this explanation is scarcely as satisfactory as might be wished, the progress of work has been much more satisfactory of late, and there is every reason to believe that it will be steady in future.

Dholpur Agency.

123. The revenue of Dholpur was greatly diminished during the year under review in consequence of the scanty fall of rain and subsequent failure of both kharif and rabi crops. Under these circumstances the Durbar postponed the introduction of the new land settlement until the following sowing season; it has now been carried into effect, and, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy states, has been universally welcomed by the people.

124. Of the land revenue demand amounting to Rs. 7,07,769, a sum of Rs. 5,39,715 only was realized, the causes of the deficiency being attributed to want of rain, coupled with a heavy loss of plough cattle and the large emigration which took place during the previous year.

125. The explanations of increase and decrease under the several heads of expenditure appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

126. The reasons for the non-payment of the instalment of the Government loan for the past two years, and the measures now proposed for its liquidation, have been separately reported to Government and need not be referred to here. The financial condition of the State is, however, I regret to say, far from satisfactory.

127. The working of the criminal and civil courts appears, on the whole, to be satisfactory. There has been a considerable decrease in crime, 1,624 cases only having occurred as compared with 2,382 during the previous year.

128. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy reports that considerable efforts have been made during the year to come to a clear understanding with the Thakurs and others, with a view to the suppression of the crime of cattle theft, and these exertions will, it is hoped, in course of time, do much towards preventing the habitual commission of this crime in Dholpur. During the year two deaths have occurred in the State, *viz.*, the Maji Saheba, the great-grandmother of the present Chief, and Hardeo Sing, the senior member of the Dholpur Council.

Arrangements are being made to fill up the vacancy consequent on the demise of the latter.

129. It is gratifying to notice that the young Chief is reported to be making very satisfactory progress in his education under the tuition of Baboo Umacharan Mookerji.

STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Meywar Agency.

Oodeypore.

130. The Maharana's interest in the administration of his State continues unabated; and though he is perhaps disposed at times to act somewhat hastily, several reforms have been introduced without exciting the opposition with which a less popular ruler would have met. Perhaps the most important of these improvements is a more exact definition of the extent of civil and criminal jurisdiction to be exercised by the principal nobles within their own estates. The scheme has not been universally accepted; the chief objections to it on the part of those who still stand aloof appear to be an idea that it is derogatory to their position to receive final orders from any one but the Maharana himself, and that the condition imposing obedience to any code that may hereafter be introduced is too vague. It may fairly be hoped, however, that by slight mutual concessions this opposition will in time be overcome.

131. The expenditure again exceeds the income, but this is partly to be accounted for by the Maharana's loyal wish to do honour to His Excellency's anticipated visit to Oodeypore last cold weather, with which object considerable sums were laid out in repairing the various palaces at and near his capital. In ordinary years the accounts should show a surplus, and no fears of undue extravagance on His Highness' part need be entertained.

132. The Political Agent gives an interesting account of the Maharana's tour through some of the districts of Meywar. A journey of this kind must give a Chief who, like the Maharana, is at the pains to enquire for himself, many useful hints as to the real wants of the people and the direction which reforms in the administration should take. It is satisfactory to notice His Highness' readiness to redress petty abuses such as those mentioned in paragraph 8 of Major Cadell's report, and the sound sense with which he has applied the offerings of the people of Jahazpur to a useful

object, by which the donors cannot but be benefited eventually, is much to be commended.

133. I have already referred to the general condition of the armies of Native States in Rajputana, and that of Oodeypore forms no exception to the universal rule. At the same time the necessity for increased attention to the efficiency of the small force kept up at Oodeypore is obvious, when it is remembered that attempts to defy the Durbar have not been unfrequent of late years in the wilder parts of the country, where an untrained soldier would be at a great disadvantage. The Maharana is especially proud of a Meena Regiment that he has raised and equipped at considerable cost, but he is determined that the improvements introduced shall not increase the total cost of the army.

134. As regards the redistribution of the revenue sub-divisions noticed in paragraph 30, I agree with the Political Agent that the plan has not been altogether a success. In marching through the districts, I had an opportunity of seeing several of the newly-appointed hakims; they appeared to me to be both too young for their duties and indifferent to acquiring an adequate knowledge of them, the result being their entire dependence on subordinates for information regarding their charges.

135. The decrease in the attendance of boys at the Oodeypore school is satisfactorily explained. The building, however, is too small for the numbers taught in it, and was very crowded on the occasion of my visit. The Maharana promised me that this should be remedied. I visited the girls' school also, and was much pleased with what I saw in both institutions.

136. Prisoners are at present lodged in two small forts, which are hardly suitable for a jail, and do not contain sufficient accommodation. This arrangement entails the expense of a double establishment, and I trust that the Maharana will after a time be able to see his way to providing a proper building for the purpose.

137. The Political Agent's remarks on the excellence of the arrangements for the protection of the mails are amply warranted by the safety with which these are now carried throughout Meywar.

138. The amount of opium brought to the scales during the past year was much below the average, but the increased yield of this year's crop will probably restore the balance. The extension of the State Railway system will doubtless influence the direction of the duty-paid opium trade from

Meywar to Bombay. At present all such opium reaches Bombay, *viâ* Ahmedabad, but on the completion of the Scindia-Neemuch State Railway, traders will be able to hit off the Railway at a point much nearer Oodeypore. The arrangements that it may eventually be necessary to make in view of this probable change of route are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Hilly Tracts.

139. During my visit to Kherwara I had an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with most of the Bhoomia Chiefs, and I ascertained from the Political Superintendent that the affairs of the Rao of Jawas, to which allusion was made in last year's report, were not as desperate as I had supposed. Accordingly he has been given the opportunity of himself undertaking the necessary reform in his administration, and the arrangements described by Colonel Blair, if punctually carried out, will relieve the estate from debt within a reasonable period.

140. In October 1878 the murder of a Wilaytee in the service of the Rao of Jawas by one of his comrades took place in the Rao's house, which is situated at a short distance from the sepoy lines, but within the so-called limits of the cantonment of Kherwara. The case was tried by the Rao; the capital sentence passed by him was confirmed by the Meywar Durbar, and was carried out on the spot where the crime had been committed.

Dungarpur.

141. The expenditure having now been for some years largely in excess of the income, some other reason for the deficit than the dearness of grain must be sought for; it is easily found, I am sorry to say, in the extravagance of the Maharawul. His Highness, whom I rode over from Kherwara to see, has an extremely pleasant manner, and is very popular with all who come in contact with him; but the state of his affairs is such as to demand his most serious attention, and the Political Superintendent will be instructed to endeavour, in consultation with him, to effect such reductions in expenditure as will admit of an annual sum being devoted to the liquidation of the debts of the State.

Kotra.

142. With the exception of two serious cases occurring in the territory of the Rao of Joora, there is nothing of any importance to record. In one, Hira, a Brahmin woman of Parowlee, committed suicide in order, as it was said, to escape the importunities of the Thakoor of Parowlee, a brother of the Rao of Joora. A thorough investigation was held, but the evidence, though tending to show that the Thakoor had endeavoured to seduce the woman, did not connect him in any way with her death; it was therefore considered sufficient to warn the Thakoor, who does not bear a good character, to be circumspect in future. The second case involved the murder of the wife of one Himmut Sing of Joora. This man was the sole possesssor, owing to the death of certain co-sharers, of one-half of a piece of land, the other half being held by five families whose jealousy was aroused by seeing him in possession of a larger share than themselves. Unable to dispose of Himmut Sing himself, some members of these families determined to get rid of his young wife, in the hope that he might be unable to find another, and that at his death his share would lapse to them. They accomplished their object with great brutality, but the guilty parties were apprehended, and their principal, after trial by the Joora Rao and confirmation of his proceedings by the Meywar Durbar, was hanged.

Banswara and Pertabgurh.

143. The extension of communications alluded to in last year's report has been pushed on with energy in both States. The establishment of a postal line from Rutlam to Banswara will still further open up that hitherto backward country. Much has been done during the past year towards disposing of the outstanding border and other disputes, and the country generally has been quite free from serious crime. This result speaks well both for the moderation of the Durbar in dealing with their formerly troublesome subjects and for the influence which the presence of a British officer exercises over the latter.

144. In February last I marched to Pertabgurh and subsequently rode thence to Banswara with the Political Agent, Meywar. Both Chiefs impressed me very favourably, and I was particularly pleased with the attention which His High-

ness the Maharawul of Banswara evidently bestows on the education of his two sons.

145. For some years past the Maharawul of Banswara has lain under the displeasure of Government in consequence of his share in certain questionable transactions by which it was sought to bring discredit on his feudatory, the Rao of Kusalgarh, and on the Pertabgurh Durbar. For these offences the Maharawul's salute was reduced from 15 to 11 guns. The general improvement, however, that has taken place in the administration of Banswara of late years and His Highness' readiness to accept any suggestion made to him by the Political Officers, have induced me to suggest as a further encouragement to reform that the penalty imposed upon him, the disgrace of which he feels very keenly, may now be removed.

Jeypore Agency.

Jeypore.

146. The income and expenditure of the State, as stated by the Durbar, balance each other more nearly than was the case last year. It is much to be regretted that the Maharajah, who in some points is so keenly alive to the interests of his State, should have allowed so useful a measure as a regular survey and settlement to hang fire for so many years. It is possible that the example of other States, notably that of Oodeypore, may have some effect in inducing His Highness to pay more attention to the matter.

147. The enquiry into the unsatisfactory working of the postal arrangements alluded to in paragraph 81 of last year's report has resulted much to the convenience of the public in a return to the former system.

148. The accounts that have from time to time reached me of the state of affairs in Shekawati do not lead me to take quite so hopeful a view of the administration as that expressed by the Political Agent. The predilection of the young Khetree Chief for Jeypore, and the society in which he was there brought up, may be a serious bar to his taking any real interest in the administration of his affairs, for the idea of a life spent on his estates appeared at one time to be eminently distasteful to him.

149. There is nothing of importance to notice in connection with the judicial work of the Political Agent, and the remarks made last year on the working of the Court of vakils are equally applicable to this year's statement.

150. I am glad to be able to notice the continued liberality displayed by the Maharaja, as evidenced by the large grants annually given for internal improvements and for the general development of the resources of his territory. Many works of varying importance and magnitude have been noticed in previous reports, the details of which are to be found in the annual progress reports submitted from this administration in the Public Works Department. No general review of these has been made in the administration report of these provinces; and as Major Jacob has this year submitted a Progress Report of the work executed by him during the last 10 years, I take this opportunity to review what has been done.

151. In the year 1860 the Maharaja applied for and obtained the services of a European officer to superintend public works operations in the State. The first work of any importance undertaken was the trunk road connecting Agra with Ajmere, an imperial work towards which for the length in his territory the Maharaja contributed 80 per cent. of the outlay. Many improvements in and about the city were also successfully carried out, notably the paving and draining of the streets, the great ghat road, &c. It was not, however, until 1868-69 that operations began to be extended on a large scale. The expenditure from the commencement has been upwards of 50 lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 42 lakhs are for works executed during the last 10 years. Throughout this second decade the management has been entrusted to Major Jacob, the Executive Engineer, an officer of the regular Public Works Establishment. The relations which subsist between Major Jacob and this administration are in accordance with orders of the Government of India. He submits no plans nor estimates unless he wishes to have a professional opinion. Occasionally, however, as circumstances have permitted, the Superintending Engineer of these provinces has made visits of inspection, and the qualifications of Major Jacob, as well as the manner he discharges his duties, have been reported on. Although these reports have been necessarily infrequent, they have always been satisfactory.

152. In consideration of certain concessions to which it is unnecessary to allude here, the Government of India has grounds for expecting a reasonable expenditure on works of benefit to this State. In this respect His Highness has fulfilled his obligations in a willing and progressive spirit. Nearly 8 lakhs have been expended on irrigation works, yield-

ing returns varying from 5 to 17 per cent. on the outlay; and projects for upwards of 15 lakhs in addition are ready or nearly ready for consideration and sanction. One great work which has more than once been alluded to, viz., the Ramgurh Lake Project sanctioned by His Highness for 13½ lakhs, is, I regret to say, still in abeyance owing to political difficulties. Many other useful irrigation works have, however, been projected, the latest and most important of which is "the Tori Irrigation Scheme," which has been worked out to form a lake 6½ square miles in area to irrigate from 14,000 to 17,000 acres of hitherto unproductive ground at the comparatively small cost of 5½ lakhs of rupees. This, next to the Whabar or Jai Samand, will be the largest artificial lake in Rajputana. In addition to this class of expenditure, from which under careful and improving management in revenue matters a reasonable return may be expected, the Maharaja has made munificent gifts to his subjects in and about the capital in the form of a free water-supply in lighting it with gas and in laying out grounds 75 acres in extent as a People's Park.

153. During the year now under review, in consequence of Mr. Miles having been transferred to superintend the public works in Kotah and Jhallawar, the work in the State has been entirely supervised by Major Jacob. During the month of January the works were inspected by the Superintending Engineer Mr. Crommelin, who submitted a detailed report on them as well as on Major Jacob's office. The report generally bears out the remarks of the Political Agent that the same activity and efficiency which has so prominently marked the working of the department was fully maintained. The expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1879 has been as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original works	26,699	4	8
Repairs	86,167	7	9
Irrigation	1,25,218	13	2
Miscellaneous Improvement . .	1,16,228	8	0
Establishment	24,314	0	0
Other State works	3,925	15	9
TOTAL . .	3,82,554	1	4

The chief expenditure under this head, Original Works Buildings, includes a sum of Rs. 1,839-8-3 laid out on the Mayo College buildings at Ajmere.

The more important works under the head Communications have been—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lalsote Ghat road—			
Estimate	5,799	0	0
Expenditure	2,625	12	4
Pumping Station—			
Estimate	6,434	0	0
Expenditure	3,010	6	0
Ramganj Bazar road—			
Estimate	4,208	0	0
Expenditure	2,218	15	4
Jeypore and Deoli road—			
Estimate	4,421	0	0
Expenditure	2,330	5	7
Gunjapore road—			
Estimate	5,225	0	0
Expenditure	2,864	8	0
Motee Doongree road—			
Estimate	10,301	4	11
Expenditure	2,188	0	3

Under the head Repairs much has been done. There are about 265 miles of metalled road in the State of Jeypore, all of which have been efficiently kept up.

154. The expenditure under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements has been very considerable, and the work of a varied and interesting character. The city water-supply has been maintained at a cost of Rs. 34,003-11-10, and some useful additions have been made to it. The quantity of water raised during the year has been 113,322,880 gallons. Deducting the quantity supplied to the Ram Newas garden, the actual supply for drinking purposes has been 112,913,030 gallons, giving an average of 309,050 gallons a day, or, taking the population of the city at 140,000, 2·2 gallons per head. This is by no means a large average, and it points to the conclusion that the arrangements for the distribution of water are carefully and economically made. The cost of maintenance seems somewhat high, being over Rs. 34,000; but of this nearly Rs. 19,000 represent the cost of fuel. Sixty-five houses are supplied with water on payment of a rate. The traders are liberally treated, being allowed to take as much water as they require at a monthly charge of 8 annas. The principal addition to this scheme during the year has been the construction of a new filter estimated to cost Rs. 20,130, and on which Rs. 11,052-15-7 has been spent during the year. For reasons explained by the Executive

Engineer, the filter has been placed in the river bed, and the arrangement seems on the whole a good one.

155. The expenditure under the head Irrigation is both larger and more important than any other. A better system has been adopted for ascertaining the income derived therefrom; the works on completion are transferred to the charge of the Revenue Department; a set of rules has been drawn up and approved by the Durbar for the guidance of Revenue officers; blank forms have been issued for entering the details of irrigated areas; and there appears to be every prospect that by next year a more correct estimate of the advantages derived from irrigation may be arrived at. The following table shows the actual expenditure and receipts for irrigation works since 1868:—

	Expenditure.	Receipts.
1868	227	...
1869	23,853	...
1870-71	22,772	...
1871-72	44,529	4,337
1872-73	68,019	5,623
1873-74	63,590	15,921
1874-75	52,690	6,443
1875-76	70,452	10,649
1876-77	2,26,038	22,590
1877-78	1,52,663	22,207
TOTAL ...	7,24,833	87,770

Taking these figures as they stand, they show a percentage of 12 per cent. on the outlay, but it is possible that this capital expenditure does not include all that has been spent. The results are somewhat difficult to analyze, inasmuch as the returns include both the direct revenue from water rates, and also a share of the produce, but there is no explanation as to how this is derived. If, however, all the works which are not remunerative, aggregating Rs. 51,138, be excluded from the calculation of expenditure, and if the works of Morau Saugor and Khari Bund (only finished last year) be also excluded, the result will appear still more favourable. It should also be noted that these returns are derived from a water-rate of 8 annas per beegah. This rate could no doubt be increased, but so long as it is unexplained how

the share of the produce claimed as revenue from these irrigation works is assessed, it is impossible to institute a comparison between them and irrigation works of a similar class elsewhere. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 1,56,371. The following are the most important works which have been under construction:—

	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Shigrai protection works	7,578	3	0
Binori diversion	3,413	8	9
Motee Saugor tank	7,093	14	11
Neota Channel	8,868	13	2
Sanganeer anicut	37,974	2	4
Morau Saugor tank	21,792	6	3
Tank Mhoishwa	4,707	0	10
„ Baswa	809	10	0
Borchara lake project	954	8	5
Chund layer sluices	3,272	5	6
Kheir Channel	1,491	2	3
Gunwar tank	939	5	11
Chundloyar falls	491	9	6
Bunder canal	1,128	6	2
Bund of Bara lamba	1,241	14	7
Saiteebas tank	656	2	7
Nasreeda	20	8	3

The specific objects with which these works were projected and the details of their construction are fully recorded in Major Jacob's reports, and it seems only necessary here to say that the Superintending Engineer's inspections of some of the more important of them have been invariably satisfactory. In addition to the works above alluded to surveys and estimates have been prepared for three very large schemes:—

(1) Kalegh Sagar or Bandee Canal.
(2) Borchara project.
(3) Tori project.

Major Jacob promises a description of these in his next report, and mention of them is accordingly deferred until next year.

Kishengurh and Lawa.

156. There is nothing of importance to record this year in connection with the administration of Kishengurh and Lawa.

MARWAR AGENCY.

Marwar.

157. Captain Barr gives a graphic description of the ravages committed by the vast flight of locusts that spread over the face of the country last year, and points out a striking similarity in the conditions under which they made their appearance in 1878, and after the severe famine of 1868. In spite of the frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administration, and the consequent uncertainty under the Marwar system of tenure of appointment, with which the minds of the State officials have been agitated, I agree with Captain Barr in thinking that there has been no falling-off in the standard of government. It was not to be expected that Maharaj Pertab Sing, who had no previous experience in the work of managing a State, could undertake with perfect success a task in which so many had failed, and no doubt mistakes have been made by which those interested in the perpetuation of abuses he has sought to remove have not been slow to profit. Attempts have sedulously been made to foment jealousies between him and his colleagues, but a better feeling has of late sprung up between them, and the assurances I have personally received from them lead me to hope that they will devote themselves with unity of purpose to the advancement of the best interests of the State. The close connection which has long existed between the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Jeypore induced the latter, on the occasion of his visit to Marwar in January last, to use his good offices towards bringing about an improved form of administration; but the suggestions offered by Maharaja Ram Sing, amongst which may be included the formation of a Council on a larger scale even than that established at Jeypore, were more suited to the circumstances of his own comparatively advanced State, than to those of a backward country like Marwar, and no serious attempt to give effect to them was made.

158. Allusion was made in last year's report to the embarrassed condition of the finances. It is satisfactory to observe that the expenditure has been brought considerably within the income, and that a large sum has been devoted to the liquidation of debt. There can be no question of the advantages which the State has derived from the conclusion of the salt agreement, not only as regards the certainty of the payments now made to it under this head, but also as influencing

very favourably the terms under which it can procure funds for the discharge of liabilities bearing high interest.

159. The number of dacoities and robberies has increased, but on the whole there is no great difference in the amount of crime as compared with last year. It would be well if in future a return showing the proportion of convictions to arrests and the sentences awarded could be prepared. The number of civil cases remaining undisposed of is not creditable to the Court officials. Possibly Captain Barr's explanation may be correct, and His Highness the Maharaja may see his way to introducing some check on the practice of protracting litigation, by ordering that cases in which plaintiffs after due warning do not attend to prosecute their claims should be struck off the file.

160. The death of the Maharaja's son-and-heir is to be regretted. My visit to Jodhpore took place just after the sad occurrence, which it was evident was keenly felt by His Highness. The Maharaja was much gratified at the distinction conferred on his family by the selection of Maharaj Pertab Sing to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain on his mission to Cabul; and his personal loyalty was evinced by his readiness to place his troops at the disposal of Government, both on the occasion of the Malta expedition and when war broke out with Afghanistan. The material with which Maharaj Kishore Sing has to work in his capacity of Commander of the Forces is raw, and it will require a far more efficient staff than he possesses to produce any marked improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the Marwar troops.

161. The differences of opinion between the Maharaja and the Thakoors of Raepur, Chandawal, and Asoph alluded to in paragraph 13 of the Political Agent's report arose out of a trial for murder, in which a near relation of Khan Bahadoor Faizullah Khan, then a member of the administration, was concerned as principal. The crime, a double one, was committed to avenge injured family honour, and from the nature of the charge and the position of the accused the inquiry created considerable excitement at Jodhpore. From various circumstances the Maharaja was unwilling to allow the trial to take place before the ordinary State tribunals, and a special Court of nine members, amongst whom were the three Thakoors referred to, was convened for the purpose. The Thakoors, contrary to the unanimous opinion of the other members, considered the charge not proven, as the accused

had not confessed his guilt, and there was no eye-witness of the crime; but they stultified this finding by recommending a sentence of imprisonment for four or five years. The evidence was, however, so conclusive, that the Maharaja had no hesitation in concurring in the finding of the majority, and a sentence of 14 years' imprisonment was passed. The Thakoors complained, not unreasonably, that the Maharaja had forced upon a them duty for which by want of previous training they were quite unfitted, and had endeavoured to saddle them with a responsibility that he was himself unwilling to undertake. There can be no doubt, however, that the services of the more powerful Thakoors may be very usefully employed at the capital in settling disputes with other Thakoors, and in acting as the representatives of their class in questions affecting its interests, and the greater the number of those on the roster for duty of this description, the greater will be the chance of a diminution in the frequently prejudicial influence of the vakils who trade on their master's ignorance of State affairs.

162. The hope expressed in paragraph 93 of last year's report, that the deputation of Mehta Bijey Sing to settle the Maroth dispute would be successful, has been realized, for by his influence terms agreeable both to the Durbar and the Thakoorani were arranged under the guarantee of four influential nobles. These terms provide for the management of the estate by the Durbar during the young Thakoor's minority, and for a suitable allowance to the Thakoorani and her followers. A competent manager has been appointed, and all further trouble may be regarded as at an end. The estate, which is free from debt, produces an income of Rs. 32,000 per annum, and the expenses are trifling. The young Thakoor is at the Mayo College and is a very smart intelligent lad, but with a disposition to extravagance which it will be the duty of the Principal to keep in check.

163. The case of Samadh, referred to in paragraph 95 of last year's report, has been finally disposed of by heavy fines on the jaghirdar of the village where it occurred, and on the Brahmins of certain other villages who had created a riot after the event. Five persons who abetted the commission of the crime were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and a proclamation has been issued by the Durbar declaring an intention to put down Samadh, and forbidding the erection of any monument to mark the spot where the suicide took place.

Jeysulmere.

164. I hope to have an opportunity of visiting this State during the ensuing cold weather. The administration appears to be conducted satisfactorily, and an excellent criterion that this is really the case is afforded by the total absence of petitions from the Maharawul's subjects.

Mullani.

165. Captain Barr has had an opportunity of settling several of the many boundary disputes which the minute sub-division of land in Mullani almost necessarily fosters. The country has been entirely free from disturbance. Year by year the prosperity of the jaghirdars increases, and their gratitude for the benefits they enjoy under British superintendence has, as already mentioned, found practical expression in their desire to form a regiment for service in Afghanistan. I propose visiting Mullani in the course of my next cold weather tour, and, if I can carry out this intention, shall be able to give my impressions of the country and people more fully in my next report.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

Boondee.

166. Reference has frequently been made in reports by successive Political Agents to the want of progress in this State, but in Rajputana it by no means follows that elaborate State machinery secures a real improvement in the condition of the people, or that those living under primitive forms of Government are treated with less consideration than the subjects of Chiefs who have adopted to a greater or lesser extent the outward forms of our administration. The Boondee Chief, though not readily falling in with our notions of administrative improvements, is universally respected in Rajputana as a just and liberal ruler, and the fact that he has nearly completed a settlement of Boondee, relying entirely on his own resources and without the help of a single British official, shows that he is not so indifferent to the interests of his State as is commonly supposed.

167. The failure of the crops in 1877 proved so embarrassing to the finances of the State, that the Government of India acceded to the Maharao's request for a temporary postponement of the half-yearly tribute due in June 1878, and

permitted him to make good the amount in two instalments, both of which have now been paid.

Tonk.

168. The health of the Nawab gave at one time cause for the greatest anxiety. Though suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, His Highness could not be induced to forego a formal reception on the occasion of my visit to Tonk in December last, but fortunately did not suffer from his exposure to the cold, and within a few weeks his health improved considerably. The Nawab was much gratified at the selection of his relative and former Minister Sahibzada Oobaidullah Khan to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain on his mission to Cabul, but there appears to be little chance of his again employing the Sahibzada in the service of the State.

169. The unsatisfactory condition of Tonk finances has occupied a good deal of my attention during the past year. On the withdrawal of our direct superintendence when the present Nawab attained his majority, there was still a considerable accumulation of debt, and though since then desultory efforts to diminish the expenditure have not been infrequent, no resolute attempt to grapple with the difficulties of the situation has been made; the economies of one year have been swallowed up by the extravagancies of the next, and I see little hope of the burden of debt, which is said to amount to 9½ lakhs of rupees, being shaken off until the Nawab places his affairs in the hands of a really capable Minister. His Highness is, I understand, anxious to obtain the services of Khan Bahadur Mir Shahamut Ali Khan, C.S.I., on that officer being relieved of the charge of Rutlam, but I am not aware that any definite arrangement has been made. The accounts for the past year accompanying the Political Agent's report show a deficit of nearly Rs. 68,000; but this has since been explained to be a miscalculation, the real amount being about Rs. 14,000. Large reductions in expenditure have been ordered by the Nawab, and it is anticipated that after allowing for liquidation of debt to the amount of 2½ lakhs of rupees per annum, there will be a surplus for contingencies of Rs. 16,000. The Nawab has set apart the revenues of certain pergunnahs for the payment of the annual instalments to the two principal creditors, who, in consideration of this better security and of the additional principal they

will receive under the new arrangement, have reduced the rate of interest formerly charged from 12 to 9 per cent.

170. It appears to me that in his anxiety to come to better terms with his creditors, the Nawab has fixed instalments slightly in excess of what the State can easily afford to pay, and that the surplus for which this arrangement provides, leaves too small a margin for safety in the event of bad seasons. The Political Agent, however, promises a further report, and on its receipt I shall probably have to address the Government of India on the subject. It may be remarked incidentally that the claims of the cultivators to a larger share of the produce of their land, alluded to in Captain J. Blair's report on Tonk, have lately been actively revived. The patels in the Tonk Pergunnah have procured from the Nawab the abolition of certain taxes imposed since his accession, and have also succeeded beyond their hopes in an agitation for a reduction in some of those levied by former Nawabs. Their example will doubtless spread, and the result of any general redress of the grievances of this class, though desirable in itself, must affect very prejudicially the estimates on which the present financial arrangements are based.

171. The only other point calling for notice is the large number of criminal cases; it would be satisfactory if the Political Agent could induce the Durbar to adopt some classification of offences in the returns supplied.

Shahpura.

172. The prosperity of this little State forms a marked contrast to the embarrassments of Tonk. Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, whose long connection with the Harowtee Agency gave him exceptional opportunities of judging, had a very high opinion of the personal character of the Raja Dhiraj, and was convinced that he takes a real interest in the administration of his State. The young Chief paid me a visit at Deoli, and I was very favourably impressed with what I saw of him.

173. Although there is but little scope for comment on Shahpura affairs as detailed in the Political Agent's report, two important points affecting the relations between Meywar and Shahpura have been decided during the year, and merit a brief notice here. As is well known, the Raja Dhiraj holds the Kachola Pergunnah as a fief of Meywar, and

in his capacity as a feudatory of that Durbar is bound to attend at the capital when summoned. On the occasion of his visit to Oodeypore last year, he agreed to the introduction into the Kachola Pergunnah of the new code of procedure proposed by the Maharana for the better definition of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of his nobles within the limits of their own estates. The provisions of this code are set forth in the report of the Political Agent, Meywar, who adds that the Raja Dhiraj, whose personal relations with the Maharana are, it may be remarked, most cordial, was the first to give in his adhesion to the new system. The second point had reference to the procedure of the Harowtee Court of Vakils. Formerly, cases connected with the Kachola Pergunnah were submitted to the Court through the Shahpura Vakil in attendance on the Political Agent. The Meywar Durbar, however, contended that as regards Kachola the Raja Dhiraj occupied precisely the same position as other great feudatories of the State who, one and all, invariably submitted cases in which they were interested through the Meywar Vakil. It was urged, therefore, that a similar course should be followed by Shahpura, and the plea was allowed, on the understanding that the decrees of the Court in cases affecting the Kachola Pergunnah should lie against Meywar.

174. In the cold weather of 1877-78 an enquiry was held by Lieutenant-Colonel Impey into the relative claims of Meywar and Shahpura to the three villages of Intmaria, Kurmudawas, and Rakshi, situated near the border of Shahpura and the Meywar fief of Bunera. The Meywar contention was that these villages belonged to Bunera, having been included in the roll of grants to that feudatory, and that they had been only leased by a former Raja of Bunera to Shahpura. The arguments on the other side were, that the villages had been acquired by force of arms from Bunera in A.D. 1758, since when they had been in the possession of the Chiefs of Shahpura, who had levied transit dues from Oodeypore subjects, and had exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction in them for many years. These facts were not disputed, and though Lieutenant-Colonel Impey was of opinion that Meywar had not lost her sovereign rights by her laxity in enforcing them, the evidence of Shahpura's long and undisturbed possession, and the subsequent discovery that so far back as 1819 these villages had been considered to form part of the Phoolia Pergunnah, were sufficient to warrant a formal acknowledgment of Shahpura's rights.

The villages have consequently been included in the list of those composing the Phoolia Pergunnah.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

Bhurtpore.

175. Since Major Grant has referred in paragraphs 20 and 21 of his report to a difference of opinion between himself and the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, as to the conditions under which Political Officers are bound to assist the Department in its operations, it may be as well to mention that I was unable to support his views. He appeared to me to have laid too much stress on the literal wording of the orders under which the officials of the Department act, and to have unnecessarily raised objections to complying with the General Superintendent's request.

176. The importations of lead and other military stores into Bhurtpore, mentioned in paragraph 23 of the Political Agent's report, took place before the recent issue of rules under the Arms Act of 1878. The rules now in force give greater facilities for controlling the trade in these articles, and complaints of their excessive export from British India into foreign territory will for the future be impossible. Bearing this in mind, I have directed the release of two small consignments of lead and sulphur which had been confiscated by Major Grant's orders.

177. The appointment of Railway Vakils to be in attendance on the Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, appeared to me unnecessary, and in this view the Government of India has concurred.

178. The arrangements made by the Political Agents, Eastern States and Ulwur, for the more speedy extradition of offenders, which were reviewed in paragraph 104 of last year's report, and are again commented on by Major Grant, have, as he states, proved a failure, as, indeed, might have been anticipated from the outset, and whether any change in the *personnel* of the border officials will work an improvement, may be doubted.

179. The claim of Bhurtpore against Ulwur for compensation for losses occasioned by the construction of dams in the Rupareil river could not of course be recognised by the Court of Vakils, and it has been arranged that the matter shall be settled by Motamids from both sides, on the understanding that the Durbars bind themselves beforehand to abide by the decisions of the arbitrators. A

counter claim of the same nature preferred by Ulwur against Bhurtpore will be decided in a similar manner.

180. In commenting upon the possible abuse by European soldiers of the permission to shoot in Bhurtpore preserves, the Political Agent appears to forget that, in point of fact, the remedy lies in his own hands, as it is on his recommendation that licenses are issued by the Durbar.

181. After a protracted correspondence, the terms of compensation for land taken up in Bhurtpore territory for irrigation purposes, to which allusion was made in paragraph 106 of last year's report, have been satisfactorily concluded. The Maharaja is now anxious to exchange certain outlying villages situated in the British districts of Agra and Muttra for land belonging to the British Government, but lying within Bhurtpore limits. An expression of the views of the North-Western Provinces Government is awaited before any formal action on the Maharaja's application is taken.

Kerowlee.

182. The financial difficulties with which this State is hampered and the scheme drawn up for its better administration, were alluded to in last year's report. The measures then proposed received the sanction of the Government of India, on the understanding that the Political Agent would superintend their working by frequent personal visits to Kerowlee. Accordingly Major Grant went there in July 1878, but found that nothing had been done to give effect to the arrangement entered into by the Maharaja in the spring. On the contrary, His Highness had shown every disposition to impede the action of the Council, who were afraid to act in any way contrary to his wishes. The Political Agent represented to His Highness how embarrassing such interference was, and he promised to abstain from it in future. During Major Grant's visit, rules defining the duties and responsibilities of each Member of the Council were laid down, and several meetings were held for the purpose of revising the budget prepared by Captain Ridgeway, and discussing the extent to which reductions in the various establishments were possible. In face of the uncertainty as to the yield of the harvest, no reliable forecast could at that time be made as to the probable income of the State, but savings aggregating about Rs. 50,000 were ordered in the Military Public Works and minor establishments, while the

feudatories of the State were called upon to assist it by an enhanced payment of tribute.

183. Captain Ridgeway had estimated the probable receipts and expenditure at Rs. 4,96,920 and Rs. 4,12,213, respectively, including Rs. 75,000 towards the repayment of debt. The corresponding figures in the revised estimate were Rs. 5,23,731 and Rs. 5,18,637, and a sum of Rs. 1,66,656 was budgeted for towards the reduction of the principal State debt, which still amounts to about 4 lakhs of rupees. Accounts have since been submitted to me, from which I learn that the actuals for the first three quarters of the past year have been receipts Rs. 4,48,915, and the expenditure Rs. 3,52,923, in which is included a sum of Rs. 28,000 on account of repayment of debt. If there is no great falling-off in the receipts of the fourth quarter, there should be a considerable balance towards the payment of the debt referred to above, though it will hardly be possible to pay off as much as was originally anticipated by the Political Agent and the Council. A further report on this subject will shortly be submitted.

184. In December last I visited Kerowlee, and was there met by Major Grant. I had frequent discussions, both in his presence and alone, with the Maharaja, and with the Members of the Council, who appeared to have been well selected and anxious to work for the good of the State. The Maharaja, who is all that Captain Ridgeway in his report described him to be, seemed scarcely to have realized that the measures, which it must be remembered had been adopted at his own request, were only such as were absolutely necessary in the interests of Kerowlee; but I was careful to explain to him that until he made evident to his people that he had realized the position, it was not to be expected that any material improvement in the condition of his State could take place. I found that his chief grievance was that checks which necessarily appeared irksome to him had been placed on his power to squander the State revenues, and he complained that more money than was necessary was being spent in the establishments needed to make such checks efficient. It was quite evident from the tenor of his conversation that his own knowledge of such matters was vague, and that he was merely repeating what had been put into his head by interested individuals who had profited by his profusion and now found their opportunities of peculation curtailed. The exiled Minister, Ram Narain, who still counts many friends in

the State, is unceasing in his attempts to regain his position, and he and they lose no opportunity of poisoning the mind of the Maharaja in regard to those engaged in the actual administration. This of course increases the difficulties of the situation, but I am not without hope that my visit had the effect of strengthening the hands of the Political Agent and the Council, and I left Kerowlee with the most solemn assurances from the Maharaja that nothing should be wanting on his part to ensure the success of the measures adopted with the sanction of the Government of India.

185. A report written by Major Grant immediately before his relief by Colonel Willoughby Osborne in April last leads me to believe that these assurances have not been strictly adhered to, but I have deferred taking any action on this report until I am able to consider Colonel Willoughby Osborne's views in conjunction with those of his predecessor. The state of his health has as yet precluded him from visiting Kerowlee, though he proposes to do so as soon as possible. He has, however, had interviews at Agra with some of the members of the State Council, and the result of these will no doubt be communicated to me.

Ulwar Agency.

186. The Maharao Raja has now for some time been invested with full powers of administration, subject only to the condition of his seeking the advice of the Political Agent on all important matters. It is somewhat early to pronounce a decided opinion on the manner in which His Highness may be expected to acquit himself in his new position; but it is to be regretted that he has more than once acted arbitrarily on the misrepresentations of interested persons, instead of consulting the Political Agent as to the course he should pursue. These proceedings ought perhaps to be ascribed to hastiness and want of experience rather than to an inherent disposition towards severity; but their occurrence satisfies me that it will be some time before we can safely dispense with the check which the presence of a British officer exercises. His Highness spent several weeks at Aboo this year. In conversation he fully recognised the fact of his having made mistakes, but he repeatedly assured me of his determination to seek the Political Agent's advice, and to be more guarded in future.

187. Like several others of the Rajputana States, Ulwur was compelled to seek the assistance of Government in order

to meet the deficit caused by the famine of 1877, but it has not been necessary to make use of the entire sum placed at its disposal; and the finances of the State are on so sound a footing, that there will be little difficulty in repaying what has been borrowed.

188. The failure of the new arrangements for extradition in Ulwur and Bhurtpore has already been noticed in my review of the Eastern States Agency Report. I have not been able to agree with Major Law in his proposal to form a separate Court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between Ulwur and Bhurtpore. Now that there is railway communication with Jeypore, no hardship or unnecessary delay need be entailed by the settlement of serious cases in the Court so long established there, and it is not an object to encourage trivial disputes, which I am confident would increase on the multiplication of Courts in which they could be heard.

189. The proposed settlement of the Makutpoora dispute with Bhurtpore has been noticed on the review of the Eastern States Agency Report, and remarks on the other subjects detailed by Major Law will be found under the various heads of the general review.

190. The death of Raja Bhim Sing, of Nimrana, and the succession of a collateral relative, Mokund Sing, were mentioned in last year's report. A very careful enquiry into the financial position of the jaghir has since been made by Major Law, the result of which is summarised in his report, and has already been submitted in detail to the Government of India. Raja Mokund Sing, who is 10 years old, is now at the Mayo College, and it may fairly be hoped that by the time he has to leave it, his estate will be unencumbered.

Soojangurh Assistancy.

191. The death of Captain Burton occurred a few days after the submission of my last report, and I should like to place on record my sense of the loss which the Political service sustained by it. For several years past he had been employed in this desolate and remote part of the world, and the knowledge of the country and people acquired in his lonely life was on many occasions of great service to my predecessors and to myself. The regret felt at his loss is enhanced by the fact that his life might have been saved if he could have made up his mind to face the trying journey from Bikanir.

192. Some years ago permission was given to Captain Burton to reside at Bikanir for a limited period, in order that he might exercise the closer supervision which the affairs of the State then required. This permission was never formally withdrawn, and Captain Burton continued to reside at Bikanir. On the nomination of his successor, the opportunity was taken to replace the appointment on its old footing, and Captain Martelli was instructed to devote himself principally to the legitimate duties of his post, *viz.*, the suppression of dacoitee on the triple border of Marwar, Bikanir, and Jeypore, paying occasional visits only to Bikanir.

193. I propose visiting Bikanir during the cold weather, when I shall be able to write more confidently about the state of parties than I can at present. Successive reports have given a very unfavourable account of the administration and of the mischief done by the Council as at present constituted. The Maharaja is much under the influence of his father, and this is not always exercised for good; but I anticipate considerable benefit from the cordial relations between His Highness and Captain Martelli, who has already succeeded in inducing him to emerge from the seclusion in which he has hitherto lived, and to take a more personal interest in every-day matters.

194. The terms offered by the Durbar in settlement of the Mailosur case have already been noticed, and the claim of Kan Sing, Thakoor of Sankoo, has also been satisfied. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect the Durbar to come to terms with the numerous petitioners who have from time to time brought their alleged grievances to the notice of the Government of India. These complaints generally refer to the revocation of grants of land by former Chiefs of Bikanir, and many of these resumptions date as far back as half a century ago. It would be manifestly impossible for the Durbar to recognise the rights of claimants who for more than a generation have enjoyed none, and after careful enquiry such claims have been rejected. Where dispossession has been comparatively recent, reasonable terms of compromise have been offered by the Durbar, but the petitioners continue to agitate in the hope of the British Government insisting on the full satisfaction of their demands. This agitation is kept up on a regular system: relays of petitions are in readiness, and on the failure of one set to obtain their object by reference to me, another body proceed to Simla to lay their own cases and those of their friends before the Government of India.

195. The renewal of the ten years' settlement referred to in paragraph 14 of Captain Mertelli's report may possibly give rise to bad feeling between the Sirdars and the Durbar; but he will be instructed to use his influence to prevent this as far as possible, and to smooth over any difficulties that may arise.

SIROHÉE SUPERINTENDENCY.

196. Colonel Blair, who had held charge of the office of Political Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Colonel Carnell, was relieved by that officer in December last. The people were again unfortunate, after the bad seasons of 1877, in having their promising autumn crops almost entirely destroyed by a plague of locusts, and, but for an abundant supply of wild grasses, would have been in extreme distress, for the prices of *bajree* and Indian-corn, the staple food-grains, were, and indeed still are, abnormally high. The spring crops, on the other hand, have been very fine, and the hitherto high prices of wheat and barley are steadily falling, so that there is every hope of a speedy improvement in the condition of the people.

197. The general effect of the salt arrangements has been materially to enhance the price of that condiment in Sirohee, and at one time there was reason to believe that a great dearth of it was being felt in the remoter districts. More recent information, however, places it beyond a doubt that there are still considerable stocks in the State, and it is probable that by the time these are exhausted the Durbar will have made satisfactory arrangements for the general distribution of the amount of half duty salt to which under the agreement it is entitled. It will be necessary to come to some arrangement regarding this salt by which the interests of the jaghirdars will not be lost sight of, as at present they complain that these have been neglected. Colonel Carnell has been instructed to discuss the matter both with them and with the Rao, with a view to a satisfactory settlement.

198. The Rao has lately found it advisable to dispense with the services of his Dewan, Syud Niamut Ali Khan, on whom His Excellency the Viceroy had a short time previously conferred the title of Khan Bahadur. As the Dewan no longer possessed his master's confidence, it would have been impolitic to press his retention in office.

199. As remarked last year, the Rao is genuinely anxious to free his State from debt. The amount of the liabilities is

not large, and with fair seasons ought to be cleared off in a few years. The revenue of the State will gain slightly by the amounts which the railway authorities have agreed to pay the Rao for wood, stone, and other materials used in the construction of the line.

200. The country has been on the whole extremely peaceable during the past year, but Colonel Carnell informs me that the relations between the Rao and some of his Thakoors are not as cordial as could be wished, and he fears that some trouble may result; but I am hopeful that Colonel Carnell's experience will prevent anything of a serious character arising.

Appen

Budget Estimate of the Dholpur State for the

Revenues and Receipts.	1878-79. Regular Estimate.	1879-80. Budget Estimate.	Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1878-79 with Budget Estimate for 1879-80.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash Opening Balance	89,039 12 9	66,525 3 6	.....
I.—Land Revenue	6,17,404 9 9	6,90,000 0 0	+ 72,595 6 3
Tankidars and Nimrole	21,267 6 6	30,000 0 0	+ 8,732 9 6
Oobari	152 8 6	100 0 0	− 52 3 6
II.—Sewai Jama.			
1. Customs, including abkari drugs, &c., and Government compensation for salt and customs ...	18,537 2 3	70,000 0 0	+ 51,462 13 9
2. Fines—			
(*a*) Judicial	2,695 8 6	3,000 0 0	+ 304 7 6
(*b*) Civil	200 0 0	800 0 0	+ 600 0 0
(*c*) Other sources	100 0 0	200 0 0	+ 100 0 0
3. Kusrat, commission or discount fees	1,193 13 3	2,500 0 0	+ 1,306 2 9
4. Stamps	3,406 9 6	4,000 0 0	+ 593 6 6
5. Garden produce	1,495 12 0	3,000 0 0	+ 1,504 4 0
6. Hide contract	276 0 0	600 0 0	+ 324 0 0
7. Toll collections	8 10 6	10,000 0 0	+ 9,991 5 6
III.—Miscellaneous.			
Sale of horses	261 0 0	1,500 0 0	+ 1,239 0 0
Deductions on account of absence without leave ...	4,260 6 0	3,000 0 0	− 1,260 6 0
Nuzzur	24 0 0	5,000 0 0	+ 4,976 0 0
Receipts from tehsils under different heads ...	1,431 8 6	1,500 0 0	+ 68 7 6
Deposits, unclaimed deposits, and unclaimed property	9,260 15 6	12,000 0 0	+ 2,739 0 6
Refunds	24,371 8 0	25,000 0 0	+ 628 8 0
Sale of Surput grass	1,237 1 6	1,600 0 0	+ 362 14 6
Sale of charcoal	273 4 6	3,000 0 0	+ 2,726 11 6
Charraye (grazing)	91 8 3	200 0 0	+ 108 8 3
Sale of grass	542 13 6	500 0 0	− 42 13 6
Sale of old broken brass	...	3,000 0 0	+ 3,000 0 0
Receipts from mafi and jagir villages on account of survey expenses	898 9 3	2,500 0 0	+ 1,601 6 9
Receipts from Messrs. Glover & Co. on account of royalty on stone, &c.	2,916 15 6	3,000 0 0	+ 83 0 6
Received as advance from Sett	60,000 0 0	.....	− 60,000 0 0
Grand Total ...	8,61,347 8 0	9,42,525 3 6	.....

Dholpur Agency,

The 25th August 1879.

dix A.

year 1879-80, from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

Expenditure.	1878-79. Regular Estimate.	1879-80. Budget Estimate.	Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1878-79 with Budget Estimate for 1879-80.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jebkhurch	1,35,020 6 6	1,16,000 0 0	− 19,620 6 6
Pay of Officers in Khasgi and cost of establishment ...	1,96,643 12 6	1,71,000 0 0	− 25,643 12 6
Military	1,94,764 12 9	1,85,000 0 0	− 9,764 12 9
Civil	1,10,079 8 3	1,05,000 0 0	− 5,079 8 3
Mafi	34,208 9 6	27,000 0 0	− 7,208 9 6
Deposits disbursed to claimants	25,217 15 9	12,000 0 0	− 13,217 15 9
Payment of instalment of loan to British Government with interest for one year	...	1,20,000 0 0	+1,20,000 0 0
Public Works	15,526 2 9	20,000 0 0	+ 4,473 13 3
Settlement	4,451 0 0	4,000 0 0	− 451 0 0
Miscellaneous, including compensation to Sir Mattra for Salt Revenue, &c.	3,431 4 9	6,000 0 0	+ 2,568 11 3
Inefficient balance	43,783 6 9	20,000 0 0	− 23,783 6 9
Interest on advance taken to meet current expenditure in 1877-78 and 1878-79	31,095 0 0	....	− 31,095 0 0
His Highness' marriage expenses	...	60,000 0 0	+ 60,000 0 0
Total ...	7,94,821 15 6	8,46,000 0 0	...
Closing Balance ...	66,525 3 6	96,525 3 6	...
Grand Total ...	8,61,347 3 0	9,42,525 3 6	...

T. DENNEHY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Political Agent.

Appendix B.

Return of heinous offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholpur during the year 1878-79.

Number.	Nature of Offences.	Cases.											Persons.						Property.			
		Balance of last year.	Occurred during 1878-79.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Convicted.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to foreign territory.	Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to the Dholpur State.	Detected (total of columns 4, 5, and 6).	False cases.	Acquitted.	Not detected, no trace.	Pending, actually under trial.	Supposed to be concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not acquitted.	Pending actually under trial and enquiry.	Number of cattle stolen.	Number of cattle recovered.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
																					Rs.	Rs.
1	Murder	...	5	5	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	10	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cattle theft	3	115	118	68	6	13	87	11	20	20	...	171	109	79	30	62	...	383	179	3,775	2,615
4	Theft with hurt	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	Grievous hurt	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Robbery	...	5	5	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	11	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	195	190
7	Attempt at robbery ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Theft above Rs. 100 ...	...	13	13	4	...	...	4	7	...	2	...	11	6	4	2	5	...	...	...	1,003	899
9	House-breaking with theft ...	2	34	36	17	...	...	17	...	...	19	...	58	35	33	12	23	...	...	...	760	345
10	Criminal breach of trust	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	4	...	32	32	300	300
	Total ...	5	180	185	99	11	14	124	18	20	43	...	282	169	123	46	113	...	415	211	6,089	4,349

Forty individuals of notorious bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

Dholpur Agency,
The 25th August 1879.

T. DENNEHY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Return of Dholpur Jail from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, Sumbut 1935.

	Number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1878.	Admitted during 1878-79.	Total.	Released, died, or escaped during 1878-79.	Number remaining in jail on 31st March 1879.	Remarks.
Imprisonment for life	9	2	11	6	5	30 prisoners are employed on extramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years...	29	5	34	16	18	25 prisoners are employed on intramural labor.
Ditto ditto ditto 1 to 5 years ...	38	17	55	26	29	6 prisoners are from various causes exempted from labor.
Ditto ditto ditto for a year ...	9	6	15	8	7	
Ditto ditto ditto under a year...	...	26	26	24	2	
TOTAL ...	85	56	141	80*	61	* Of these, 44 were released, 34 died, and 2 escaped.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,
The 25th August 1879.

T. DENNEHY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1878-79, from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Heads.	Number of Scholars.			Total.	Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.					
						Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1. Dholpur City School	48	49	26	123	8	168 4	2,037 9	
2. Old Chaoni Branch School	...	25	43	68	2	30 0	360 0	
3. Mania Tehsili School	...	16	21	37	2	18 8	222 0	
4. Rajakhera ditto	...	25	55	80	2	20 8	246 0	
5. Bari ditto	...	32	53	85	2	22 8	270 0	
6. Baseri ditto	...	...	39	39	1	8 8	102 0	
7. Kolari ditto	...	...	26	26	1	6 8	78 0	
8. Angayi ditto	...	...	30	30	1	3 0	36 0	
Total ...	48	147	293	488	19	277 12	3,351 9	

Dholpur Agency,
The 25th August 1879.

T. DENNEHY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 150, dated Kotah, 28th April 1879.

From—MAJOR P. W. POWLETT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for 1878-79.

2. *The Maharao.*—I might here repeat what I said last year. His Highness' health continues to improve. He meets me weekly in durbar to discuss the affairs of the State, and he is consulted and his wishes respected in all important matters of administration. Recently the Government intimated its approval of this method of carrying on business, and it cannot now be said that the Maharao has no share in the management of his State.

3. *Council.*—There has been no change in the Council. All the members have done well, and I need not repeat their names here.

4. *Finance.*—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1877-78 is thus shown:—

	Estimate in last report.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	21,60,106	21,93,720
Expenditure	15,44,717	16,52,867

My letter No. 304, dated 30th November, explained the causes of the considerable difference between the estimated and the actual expenditure, together with other points connected with the finance of the State.

The main cause of the increased expenditure was the large purchase of grain required to start the new Commissariat Department.

5. The estimate for the current year, which ends on 31st July, is—

	Rs.
Ordinary Revenue	23,29,509
„ Expenditure	16,77,891

The increase in the estimate of expenditure is due to enhanced charges on account of the army and police, which is below the standard of even Native State efficiency; increased pay of members of Council; increased allowances to the Durbar; and minor items.

6. Two most objectionable sources of income were with the consent of the Durbar abolished from the beginning of the current financial

year. The first of these was the internal customs dues which were levied on grain, &c., even when taken from one village to a neighbouring one. It brought the State but Rs. 14,000.

7. The other improvement was the cessation of the practice of re-stamping every coin annually. Rupees not re-stamped lost a copper of their value, and if not re-stamped for two years, something more. A fee was charged for re-stamping, and a rupee could never be current at its full value, except just after this re-stamping (called "Suma"); now there can be no discount charged by officials and traders on account of prospective re-stamping.

8. *Debts.*—The amount devoted to liquidating debt is not included in ordinary expenditure. In 1877-78 Rs. 5,77,458 was paid to creditors on account of principal and interest.

During the current year Rs. 4,58,075 has already been spent on the debts, which have now been reduced, since my arrival at Kotah in January 1877, from Rs. 39,31,741 to Rs. 18,68,518. The numerous creditors have been reduced to five, one of whom is not likely to press his claim.

9. *Land Settlement.*—Up to the beginning of March, eight out of the fifteen nizamats, or pergunnahs, had been surveyed, and in four more the survey is well on. In only two had the assessment been completed and the collections begun, but two or perhaps three more will be assessed before the rains.

The record of four pergunnahs is complete, and that of two others is in hand.

The progress of the survey is, I think, fairly satisfactory, but the record and the assessment get on too slowly. This is due to the occasional discovery of the necessity of revising work done.

The cost of the settlement up to the end of March was Rs. 1,04,048. Of this, Rs. 45,418 is due to survey.

10. *Courts.*—The Appellate Court has been in the hand of Saiyad Jafar Hussen. The work is not heavy, but the Saiyad has charge of the Kotris and correspondence with foreign States, and he also often affords valuable assistance in special matters. The work of the Appellate and Civil Court does not increase. That the suits of "baniyas" are so few, is, I believe, due to the system touched on below under "Grain advances."

11. *Police.*—The marginal statement of offences committed during 1878-79 compares well with that in my last report. Theft and dacoity have both largely decreased.

		No.
Homicide.		6
Robbery	Dacoity	28
	Other	27
Theft	Cattle	97
	Other	259
Counterfeiting coin		1
Suicide		32
Attempt to murder		6
Poisoning		1
Other crimes		779
TOTAL		1,236

12. The Kanwas dacoity case, in which last May two young British officers assisted the Kotah Police against a gang of Shahjahanpur Meenas, attracted much public attention at the time, and it is not necessary to dwell on it here.

Of the fifteen dacoits engaged in it, nine were killed, one captured, and the rest escaped, carrying off the booty of Rs. 5,000. This exceptionally heavy loss has raised the average loss per dacoity by 50 per

cent. Still the sum total of loss by dacoity is not greater than that of the preceding year; thus:—

	No. of cattle stolen by Dacoits.	Value of other property.
	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	529	12,140
1878-79	18	15,242

While in 1877 only 42 per cent. of the cattle and 2 per cent. of the other property was recovered, in 1878-80 and 9 per cent. respectively was retaken. But the diminution in the number of the dacoities is the most satisfactory fact in connection with the Police, for while in last report I had to note 56, I have now to record but 28, that is, just one-half.

Only 19 dacoits were killed and captured in 1878-79 against 35 in 1877-78 but as the dacoits are probably to a greater extent than before from foreign territory, this is not to be wondered at.

Of the 28 dacoities, 15 were on houses in villages. Villagers have not shown any increased zeal in resisting such visitors, but more Police posts are being established in exposed villages, and an improved organization of the classes employed for Police purposes is being carried out and will be reported on next year.

13. *Public Works.*—Mr. Miles assumed charge of the public works in July last; his report accompanies this.

Work for the relief of about 1,500 famine refugees from the north and north-east first occupied his attention. These people had previously been employed in excavating the deep deposit of the Kotah city tank and forming an embankment on the margin which now furnishes several acres of rich garden land, at the same time the capacity of the tank for holding water has been increased. Mr. Miles found it necessary to remove the main body of these foreigners to the Bara road begun last year.

He took much trouble to provide them with huts and to distribute grain regularly. By the middle of November most of them had returned to their homes.

14. *The Deoli and Jhallrapatan Road* progresses, and before next rain kunker for the second layer will have been collected for the section west of the Chambal. On the first 15 miles from Kotah towards Jhallawar defective masonry work has been corrected, and about 3 miles of kunker laid down. In places the alignment of the road has been altered. The causeway over a considerable river in the 14th mile is half-finished, and kunker for the rest of the road to the Darra pass is being collected. Near the Jhallawar border earth-work and kunker collection are in progress.

15. *Bara Road.*—The earth-work of this important road is complete for nearly 22 miles, that is, to near the bank of the Kali Sindh; 12 miles of this have been constructed since Mr. Miles took charge.

16. Several short roads in and about the city are in progress. Some are to furnish the Maharajah with pleasant drives and the city people with agreeable promenades. Their names are, the Aman-newas, the

"Bandh" Raja-bagh, Birjbilás, Gopal Bagh, all outside the city, and Soorujpole and Holi-ka-kúnd in the city.

17. *Of Buildings.*—The most important are the new Post Office, and repairs and additions to the palace.

No original irrigation work has yet been taken in hand, but several thousands of rupees will be spent this year in renewing important old bandhs.

Mr. Miles was good enough when on leave to England last year to arrange the despatch of a steam launch which the Maharao wished for; it has arrived and has given much satisfaction to the Durbar.

Mr. Miles states that work is not yet in full swing; he has had much difficulty in obtaining kunker, carriage, and labour for work distant from the city. However, the difficulty is being overcome by his experience and activity, and next year I have no doubt he will be able to report a satisfactory state of things.

A tabular statement of expenditure on public works will be found in the Appendix.

For next financial year the only important new works which are in contemplation are a Kotah house at the Mayo College and a new jail.

18. *Gardens.*—The seasons have been so unfavourable that nothing has yet been effected towards improving the income from "Gardens" as I had hoped. I have noticed this item of revenue and expenditure, as it is one of those in which I am sanguine of bringing about a great change for the better.

19. *Ambár.*—This includes the Commissariat, and was noticed under that head last year. It is an agency for supplying everything required for the different establishments and departments, except the public works. It carries out repairs as well as making purchases, and I believe the arrangement, which brings under the supervision of one man a great number of transactions which were formerly almost unchecked, has had a good effect.

20. *Waste Lands.*—Notwithstanding the badness of the season, the extensive waste lands spoken of last year are being broken up at an accelerated rate. The Nazims report that some 22,000 acres have been taken on lease during the past year, but all of this has not yet been brought under the plough.

21. *Grain advances.*—It is the practice in Kotah for the State to make advances of grain for food and seed to cultivators who have lost their credit with the local bankers, and during the last two years an average of about 30,000 maunds have been so advanced. But for this assistance these poor cultivators could not till their land at all, and would therefore pay no revenue, and as the State takes care to recover its grain together with one-fourth more than the advance, and at least a portion of its revenue besides, it is a considerable gainer by the system. Apparently there is no danger of its being much abused, for cultivators do not like having the State as a creditor, because it is more peremptory and irresistible than a "baniya." They therefore try, as a rule, to keep on terms with their "bohrah," or banker, while on the other hand he cannot in Kotah obtain the aid of the State in selling up the absolute necessaries of the cultivator, nor can he imprison him for debt. Land can neither be sold nor mortgaged, so that the banker has little power of coercing his

impecunious debtor. One considerable help, however, the State concedes him. He has a preferential claim on the crop for the see dand food-grain he has advanced, plus 12½ per cent. in addition. He is entited to 25 per cent., but he cannot obtain the balance until the Government demand is satisfied. I may here point out that though 25 per cent. sounds enormous interest, it really is not very much so, as the advance is made at the sowing time, when grain is usually dear, and recovered at harvest, when it is generally cheap.

22. *The Stables.*—Elephants and cattle are kept at an economical figure.

Better buildings for the stables are much needed, but nothing has yet been done towards supplying the want.

23. *The Jail* was very unhealthy this year towards the end of and after the rains. The death-rate for the whole year was 110 per mille, but the general mortality within the city walls was very great. It is hoped that a new jail in a healthy locality will be shortly commenced, and the old buildings be devoted to the stables.

The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 188 to 334. The great difference was caused by the large number released on the Maharao's birthday.

24. *Education.*—The city school, the only one due to British influence, had a daily average attendance of 164 boys against 153 last year. Small fees are now levied, and some appointments have been given to deserving boys.

25. *Medical.*—Surgeon Adams took medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies and Dispensaries on 10th February. Hospital Assistant Kaniya Lal has conducted his duties in connection with the two dispensaries in Kotah territory and the Jail Hospital most satisfactorily. The visitation of cholera during the rains and care of the famine refugees increased his work very considerably. He kindly undertook superintendence of the daily gratuitous relief to those incapable of work, and I think he deserves much credit for this and other services.

26. *Kotris.*—The principal Kotri Indargarh has been very badly administered until lately. Its tribute was largely in arrears, and no proper provision was made for the carrying on of business. On my visiting Indargarh in January last a new manager was selected and appointed by the Maharaja, and reforms are hoped for.

27. In Balwan, a very much smaller Kotri, reforms were hopeless, and it has been necessary to take it under management.

28. The assignment of the estate of Chota Pipalda with charges on it to Bara Pipalda has been effected. It had become vacant by the adoption of its owner into the Gaintha family.

29. *The Season.*—The kharif harvest was abundant, the rabi scanty; but although prices are very high, I do not think that distress prevails.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1879.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court.	...	168	168	100	40	28	168	...
Criminal appeals . . .	2	25	27	15	9	2	26	1
Total . .	2	193	195	115	49	30	194	1
Civil Cases Appeal.								
Cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 .	...	4	4	2	2	...	4	...
Cases exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	...	22	22	7	7	2	16	6
Cases exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	...	20	20	9	5	3	17	3
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300 .	...	67	67	34	23	4	61	6
Total . .	...	113	113	52	37	9	98	15

Kotah Political Agency,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Return showing the work performed in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

No.	Detail of Crimes.	Offences committed.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending on 31st March 1879.	Cases in which convictions obtained.	No. of accused.				Property stolen or plundered.			Property recovered.
						Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash, or value of ornaments.	Cattle.	Approximate value of articles.	
										Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Homicide	6	4	...	4	14	10	4	...	3 8 0	...	200 0 0	3 8 0
2	Robbery—Dacoity	25	6	3	6	39	39	...	...	13,304 4 9	18	317 13 0	1,036 10 0 & 15 cattle.
	Robbery—Other	27	11	2	6	32	26	6	...	2,058 3 9	...	52 7 6	21 6 9
3	Theft—Cattle	97	55	4	41	103	80	23	...	.....	395	.....	175 Cattle.
	Theft—Other	259	160	3	139	435	265	170	...	31,375 9 0	...	1,109 8 0	12,074 2 3
4	Counterfeiting coin	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	.....
5	Suicide	32	20	...	14	30	14	16	...	.....	...	.....	.....
6	Attempt to murder	6	4	...	3	4	3	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....
7	Poisoning	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
8	Other crimes	779	328	18	241	604	387	217	...	327 0 6	2	104 9 6	399 6 6 & 2 cattles.
	Total	1,233	590	30	455	1,264	825	439	...	47,128 9 3	415	1,784 6 0	14,435 1 6 & 192 cattles.

Kotah Political Agency,
he 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nazim's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1879.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Total.	
Civil Courts.								
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	...	8	8	5	1	...	6	2
Ditto Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000...	9	19	28	20	6	1	27	1
Ditto Rs. 300, ditto ditto Rs. 1,000...	11	56	67	48	9	6	63	4
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	13	289	302	214	43	30	287	15
Total ...	33	372	405	287	59	37	383	22
Nazim's Court.								
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300	45	234	279	171	13	22	206	73
Grand Total ...	78	606	684	458	72	59	589	95

Kotah Political Agency,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil Court and Nizamuts of the Kotah State from the 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

	Pending on 1st April 1878.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								Pending on 31st March 1879.	
				Wholly executed.		Partially executed.		Struck off.		Total.			
				No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.
CIVIL COURT.					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000	2	7	9	3	25,945 1 3	2	16,753 3 6	3	77,864 2 6	8	1,20,562 7 3	1	8,308 0 0
Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	2	25	27	3	4,505 0 0	5	6,620 4 9	14	27,276 8 0	22	38,401 12 9	5	19,045 8 3
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	9	50	59	10	5,244 11 3	12	8,449 8 3	22	11,769 2 0	44	25,463 5 6	15	8,129 5 6
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 . . .	30	251	281	73	4,329 10 6	77	28,577 9 0	108	9,912 3 3	258	42,819 6 9	23	1,425 13 0
Total . . .	43	333	376	89	40,024 7 0	96	60,400 9 6	147	1,26,821 15 9	332	2,27,247 0 3	44	36,908 10 9
Nizamuts.													
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 . . .	24	126	150	27	1,985 1 6	43	1,910 8 0	33	2,753 2 9	103	6,648 12 3	47	3,945 10
Grand Total . . .	67	459	526	116	42,009 8 6	139	62,311 1 6	180	1,29,575 2 6	435	2,33,895 12 6	91	40,854 5 3

Kotah Political Agency,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

KOTAH STATE PUBLIC WORKS.

List of Works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1879.

No.	Principal works.	Estimate.	Expended up to 31st July 1878.	Expended during 8 months from August 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Total Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Durrah Road	1,54,153 0 0	58,270 13 2	11,462 1 10	69,732 15 0	
2	Barra Road	7,700 0 0	3,670 13 3	5,235 13 4	8,906 10 7	
3	Aman-newas road	4,602 0 0	5 8 0	2,395 15 5	2,401 7 5	
4	Bund Road	668 7 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
5	Raja Bagh road	1,159 5 0	...	452 7 9	452 7 9	
6	Brijbilas road	389 0 0	115 11 8	65 13 6	181 9 2	
7	Gopal Bagh road	243 6 3	...	243 6 3	243 6 3	
8	Soorujpore to Holika Khúnd road	3,126 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
9	Soorujpole and Chutterpoora road	...	2,729 2 6	...	2,729 2 6	
10	Patan Rungpore road	...	889 8 0	...	889 8 0	
11	Post Office	3,797 0 0	...	1,675 11 7	1,675 11 7	
12	Additions to Palace	5,559 11 10	3,407 14 6	2,696 15 8	6,104 14 2	
13	Stables and House of Apjee	...	1,260 0 2	734 1 2	1,994 1 4	
14	Council Kutchery	...	2,143 14 7	...	2,143 14 7	
15	City ramparts	...	4,610 14 5	572 0 2	5,182 14 7	
16	Kotah large tank	...	6,150 7 5	..	6,150 7 5	
17	Minor works	...	17,265 3 7	9,877 15 4	27,143 2 11	
18	Establishment	...	1,850 0 0	5,177 15 2	7,027 15 2	
	TOTAL	...	1,02,369 15 3	40,615 5 2	1,42,985 4 5	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining on 1st April 1878.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.							Remaining on 31st March 1879.				Under trial.	Remarks.
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.			Died.		Released.						Criminal.				
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Escaped.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Under 6 months	1	88	8	97	18	201	44	263	19	289	52	360	3	2	18	207	47	...	277	1	79	3	83	...	One hundred and eighty-four prisoners were released on occasions of festivals.
Above 6 months and under 1 year.	...	23	...	23	...	74	3	77	...	97	3	100	...	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	55	3	68	...	
Above 1 year and under 3 years.	...	31	7	38	...	69	5	74	...	100	12	112	11	2	...	48	7	...	68	...	41	3	44	...	Five prisoners died in "Hawálát."
Above 3 years and under 5 years.	...	31	2	33	...	16	...	16	...	47	2	49	4	...	...	27	2	...	33	...	16	...	16	...	One Hawalati named Karan Singh made his escape from the jail custody.
Above 5 years and under 7 years.	...	29	...	29	...	19	...	19	...	48	...	48	3	...	...	13	...	1	17	...	31	...	31	...	
Above 7 years and under 10 years.	...	7	2	9	...	2	...	2	...	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	...	One prisoner named Gotia Chamar was hanged at Sultanpoor on the 17th of May 1878.
Above 10 years and under 14 years.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	
For life	...	12	1	13	...	7	1	8	...	19	2	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	2	19	...	
Total	1	224	22	247	18	388	53	459	19	612	75	706	24	4	18	337	56	1	440	1	250	15	266	69	

Kotah Political Agency,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Return showing the number of Boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1878-79.

Particulars.	English Department.	Persian Department.	Sanscrit Department.	Hindi Department.	Total.	Remarks.
Total number of boys in the Register . .	42	100	28	114	284	Daily average number of attendance during the year, 164 boys.
Number of teachers	2	3	1	1	7	

Kotah Political Agency,
The 28th April 1879.

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure during the Sumbut 1934 (from 1st August 1877 to 31st July 1878). with the columns of the Revised Estimates of 1877-78 and Budget Estimate for 1878-79.

No.	Particulars.	Revised Estimate of 1877-78.	Actual Income of 1877-78.	Budget Estimate for 1878-79.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Land Revenue {Current / Arrears	16,00,000 0 0 50,000 0 0	15,86,477 14 5 43,451 4 6	16,12,000 0 0 1,75,000 0 0
2	Chut	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
3	Kanoongo Haks	4,000 0 0	3,626 9 0	8,079 0 0
4	Gardens	2,000 0 0	2,339 6 6	4,000 0 0
5	Wells and Bandhs	.....	.....	.....
6	Forest {Grass / Wood	4,000 0 0 8,670 0 0	3,410 6 6 8,556 11 6	5,333 0 0 11,000 0 0
7	Tribute	62,433 0 0	44,528 1 3	64,397 0 0
8	Tulbáná	2,000 0 0	2,364 10 6	2,500 0 0
9	Customs	2,80,000 0 0	2,82,548 10 9	2,00,000 0 0
10	Abkári	12,000 0 0	8,002 3 3	8,000 0 0
11	Mint	9,546 0 0	7,655 6 3	5,000 0 0
12	Judicial {Fines / Fees / Stamps	37,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 15,000 0 0	37,524 12 9 1,367 4 9 16,141 4 0	15,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 15,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered {Tákávi / Miscellaneous	5,000 0 0 10,000 0 0	7,355 11 9 41,630 5 0	1,000 0 0 70,000 0 0
14	Postal	.....	192 1 0	200 0 0
15	Jail	1,000 0 0	719 6 2	1,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, &c.	12,000 0 0	14,752 10 11	15,000 0 0
17	Exchange and interest	24,457 0 0	20,294 10 1	16,000 0 0
18	Deposits	.....	40,500 0 0	5,000 0 0
19	Miscellaneous	20,000 0 0	20,281 3 0	35,000 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME	21,60,106 0 0	21,93,720 9 10	23,29,509 0 0

No.	Particulars.	Revised Estimate of 1877-78.	Actual Expenditure of 1877-78.	Budget Estimate for 1878-79.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	" to Jeypore	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharaja's personal allowance.	1,45,000 0 0	1,56,797 8 0	1,57,000 0 0
4	Political Agency	29,136 0 0	29,505 8 4	29,394 0 0
5	Establishment. Stables	16,626 11 0	21,028 9 0	16,470 11 0
	Elephants	13,001 8 6	11,621 9 9	13,179 12 6
	Bullocks	7,669 4 6	7,379 8 3	7,549 4 6
	Camels	6,480 0 0	6,256 12 9	6,480 0 0
	Farash Khaná	3,417 0 0	3,696 14 9	3,843 0 0
	Wood and grass establishment.	420 0 0	431 1 0	816 0 0
	Other establishment.	6,708 2 0	7,129 15 9	5,856 2 0
6	Council {Pay of Members / Establishment	8,400 0 0 3,396 0 0	11,640 0 0 3,462 13 4	17,088 0 0 3,768 0 0
7	Revenue {Mál Sádár	14,976 0 0	14,642 1 6	14,472 0 0
	Nizámuts	94,316 0 0	98,003 10 8	89,856 0 0
	Chut	.....	.....	60,000 0 0
	Kanoongo Haks	.....	3,626 9 0	4,500 0 0
8	Customs	14,939 12 0	14,588 7 2	14,528 12 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department.	5,076 0 0	4,860 1 8	5,004 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit)	4,716 0 0	5,114 5 9	6,516 0 0
11	Treasury	3,641 0 0	3,818 0 0	4,128 0 0
12	Ambár (Commissariat establishment.)	180 0 0	1,540 13 3	3,015 0 0
13	Mint	767 0 0	13,600 1 11	1,767 0 0

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure during the Sumbut 1934, &c.—concluded.

No.	Particulars.	Revised Estimate of 1877-78.	Actual Income of 1877-78.	Budget Estimate for 1878-79.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

No.	Particulars.	Revised Estimate of 1877-78.	Actual Expenditure of 1877-78.	Budget Estimate for 1878-79.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
14	Judicial — Court of Appeal	6,648 0 0	5,745 2 0	5,508 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Appeal	3,795 0 0	3,953 6 5	4,095 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	3,780 0 0	3,771 2 6	3,840 0 0
	Judicial — Establishment of Superintendent of Police.	12,178 0 0	12,716 5 9	13,352 0 0
	Judicial — Thanas	8,830 0 0	10,559 9 1	10,620 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	1,000 0 0	713 14 3	1,000 0 0
15	Army — Office establishment	5,148 0 0	5,381 3 3	5,604 0 0
	Army — Artillery	55,354 0 0	66,934 1 6	59,636 0 0
	Army — Fort Garrisons	26,693 7 0	29,184 11 9	28,535 7 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	72,276 0 0	68,047 15 0	74,488 0 0
	Army — Irregular ,,	32,676 0 0	30,080 12 9	30,816 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	57,574 0 0	56,113 10 3	66,426 4 0
	Army — Irregular ,,	1,23,174 8 0	1,19,665 1 3	1,24,871 4 0
16	Pensions	5,435 8 0	5,547 8 6	5,495 14 0
17	Public Works — Buildings	.....	9,853 10 9	.....
	Public Works — Roads	.....	28,865 12 4	.....
	Public Works — Bandhs	.....	7,068 2 11	.....
	Public Works — Repairs	80,000 0 0	20,277 7 7	80,000 0 0
	Public Works — Workshops	.....	4,808 14 4	.....
	Public Works — Establishment	.....	4,252 13 7	.....
	Public Works — Miscellaneous	.....	9,112 3 6	.....
18	Jail	7,705 8 0	13,555 8 9	6,837 8 0
19	Gardens	4,944 0 0	6,243 3 0	6,656 3 3
20	Statement Department	37,000 0 0	37,671 0 5	55,000 0 0
21	Vakeels	8,523 3 0	8,453 1 0	7,746 15 0
22	Religious and Charitable Endowments.	1,12,584 0 9	1,09,900 12 9	1,32,099 0 9
23	Festivals	5,224 13 0	5,902 3 9	5,203 6 6

	Extraordinary.			
1	Sale proceeds of grain	.....	1,64,021 8 9	.....
2	Amount borrowed	.....	3,50,000 0 0	.....
	Total	.....	27,07,742 2 7	.....
	Balance on 31st July 1878	.....	2,13,249 0 7	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	29,20,991 3 2	.....

24	Gifts — Marriages	5,403 12 6	856 14 0	5,403 12 6
	Gifts — Deaths	2,540 0 0	5,648 12 6	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	657 3 6	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Miscellaneous	2,596 3 6	7,732 12 3	2,596 3 6
25	Stationery	6,270 15 3	8,360 0 0	6,887 8 0
26	Advances — Tákávi	5,000 0 0	13,897 2 6	5,000 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	14,000 0 0	63,786 15 2	10,000 0 0
27	School	3,547 0 0	4,238 5 0	3,967 0 0
28	Medical	3,813 0 0	3,166 4 0	4,957 0 0
29	Exchange and Interest	5,000 0 0	4,923 5 6	5,000 0 0
30	"Bakiat" (outstanding recovery establishment.	1,350 0 0	1,791 14 6	1,348 0 0
31	Izlai Gair establishment	2,148 0 0	3,202 1 2	1,848 0 0
32	Refunds of fines and deposits	12,000 0 0	12,383 15 0	5,000 0 0
33	Miscellaneous. — Bhatta (travelling allowance).	5,000 0 0	4,133 9 10	4,703 12 6
	Miscellaneous. — Miscellaneous	25,520 0 0	25,626 6 6	25,000 0 0
	Total Ordinary Expenditure	15,44,717 0 0	16,52,867 4 9	16,77,891 10 0
	Extraordinary.			
	Purchase of grain	.....	1,12,991 6 6	.....
	Debts	.....	9,27,458 14 3	.....
	Total	.....	26,93,317 9 6	.....
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1878.	.....	2,27,673 9 8	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	29,20,991 3 2	.....

P. W. POWLETT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIAT

PUBLIC WORKS: KOTAH STATE.

I joined my appointment here in July of last year, and assumed charge of the State public works, which had for some time previous to my arrival been carried on under the personal superintendence of the Political Agent, who had under him several overseers and sub-overseers, through whose agency the works were executed.

2. The principal work in the State was the main line of road from the northern border of Kotah to Jhalrapatun, of which nearly 40 miles lie in Kotah.

3. *Famine relief works.*—When I joined, I found that some 1,500 foreigners, who had fled from the famine which threatened Northern Rajputana before the rains of last year, had been employed by the Political Agent in various works about the city, and also on the Kotah and Jhallawar road, but just as I arrived, nearly all the available works close to the city were finished. The rains were commenced, and the famine gangs were handed over to me to find employment for them.

4. Being quite new to the country, and no works ready to start at so short a notice, I was for some time puzzled as to what I should do with them. The earthwork of the main road had been almost completed to a distance of 30 miles south of the capital, and metal collection, at which they had been principally employed on the road, was practically stopped owing to the rains.

5. After consultation with the Political Agent, it was finally decided to employ them on the earthwork of a new road from Kotah to Bara, the latter being one of the principal nizamuts in the State, lying 45 miles east of the capital.

6. The earthwork had been done, or some 10 miles, during the previous year, by the Political Agent, and a further length of 12 miles was now started, and the famine gangs, to the number of 1,242, were sent out on the road, on which they commenced work about the 10th of August.

7. Huts were provided, and arrangements made for the distribution of grain, which was made daily.

8. By the end of October they had completed the earthwork on this length of 12 miles, including sloping down the banks of nullahs. The average cost of the earthwork was Rs. 3-3 per thousand. By the middle of November almost all those gangs had dispersed. Hearing good accounts of the khureef they gradually disappeared, returning towards their homes in Eastern Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar. Some few of the gangs, inhabitants of Bhurtpore, however, remained on and are still employed on the works here and in Jhallawar.

9. After the rains fever was very prevalent, but very few deaths occurred. The following is a list of the deaths and the reported cause:—

Famine coolies died on works.

Men	6		Fever.
Women	3		„
Boys	3	2	„ 1 drowned.
Girls	3		„
	15		

10. These gangs were never, at least after I joined, what could be called "famine gangs;" they were nearly all, with the exception of some very old people and some who suffered from fever after the rains, tolerably well nourished, and while working did a fair day's work. There were several non-working days owing to heavy rains.

11. *Labour.*—Immediately close to Kotah labour is easily obtained, but in the districts it is very difficult to get gangs together. Carriage for material it is almost impossible to get, and collection of metal, which on the Kotah-Jhallawar road is the chief item, has been most difficult to carry on. Owing to the difficulty I experienced in getting labour, I imported some gangs of Beldars from Jeypore, and also some skilled workmen, such as masons and carpenters. The Beldars, who are working in Kotah territory, are now principally engaged in digging kunker; but the scarcity of carriage I have not yet overcome, and this will, I fear, retard the completion of the road, the whole of the metal for which I had hoped to stack by the rains; but I very much fear this will not now be possible.

12. *Irrigation.*—I had hoped to do something worth while in the way of irrigation when I came here; but, notwithstanding that the State is so intersected by water-courses, I have up to this failed in finding any project suitable to the State finances. The present year's budget only contains an item of Rs. 10,000 for tanks, and this will be utilized in repairing old bunds.

13. *Establishment.*—The Executive Engineer, having charge of the public works of Jhallawar, as well as Kotah, is paid in the proportion of one-third by Kotah and two-thirds by Jhallawar.

14. The Executive Engineer's office has up to within the last two months been paid in the same proportion, but the Kotah State has signified its willingness to bear half the cost of the accounts establishment, and the charge will be arranged accordingly at the end of the year.

15. There were two overseers and two sub-overseers on the establishment, and a third overseer has just been engaged. They are employed as follows:—

1 Overseer works in city and environs.
1 Ditto works on district roads and tanks.
1 Ditto surveys.
1 Sub-overseer works on district roads and tanks.
1 Ditto works at present as draughtsman.

16. The head-quarters of the Executive Engineer and office are at Jhalrapatun, and he is supposed to devote two-thirds of his time to Jhallawar and one-third to Kotah; but it is hardly possible to keep strictly to this arrangement, and the works are inspected in each State as they require it.

17. The percentage of establishment to expenditure is high; but a good deal of time was lost after the rains, as the prevailing sickness almost stopped all the works, and it was not until December that they could be set going again. Indeed, it is only within the last month or two that things have been going on at any pace, and they are not yet at all as I would desire.

18. *Works.*—The following is a list of the works in progress since I took charge; but, in order to give the total expenditure for the twelve

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months ending 31st March 1879, the expenditure incurred from 1st April 1878 up to my arrival is also given.

19. The Raj official year ends on the 31st July, so that, in compiling a report for the Government official year, 1878-79, we have to deal with portions of two Raj official years, *viz.*, Sumbut 1934 and 1935.

20. The State grant for public works for 1934 was Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 32,953-2-9 were expended from 1st April to 31st July, and the grant for the present year, 1935, is Rs. 89,428, of which Rs. 40,615-5-2 have been expended up to 31st March last; the total for the twelve months ending 31st March being Rs. 73,568-7-11.

21. The budget estimate includes a sum of Rs. 9,428 from the Kotah Municipality, from which the city and suburban roads are kept in repairs. The distribution of the year's expenditure under the different budget heads is as follows—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original	35,335	15	1
Repairs	12,739	12	9
Miscellaneous improvements	18,388	4	11
Establishment	7,104	7	2
TOTAL	73,568	7	11

Percentage of establishment to expenditure is as follows:—

Rs. 73,568 : 7,104 100=9·65.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kotah and Jhallawar Road.—This work was originally divided into four sections, as follows:—

(1) *Nanta Section.*—That portion of the road lying north of the Chumbal up to the Boondi border. The length is 5 miles, feet 1,584.

(2) *Kotah Section.*—From the Chumbal to the mouth of the Mukundera Pass, about 29 miles.

(3) *The Mukundarra Pass.*—A length of about 3 miles.

(4) *Amjar Section.*—From South Gate of pass to the Amjar River, about 2 miles.

These four sections were estimated by Mr. Hughes, late Engineer to this State, to cost Rs. 1,54,153.

When I joined, the state of the road was as follows:—

Nanta Section.—Earthwork complete, and one layer of metal consolidated; culverts built, and also two bridges, one of three arches of 19 feet and one of three arches of 15 feet. The culverts will, most of them, require to have parapets renewed.

A ramp down to the level of the summer water of the Chumbal has also been constructed; this was metalled with kunker, but during the

last rains the metal was swept away; it will probably require paving. A considerable quantity of kunker dug, about 1 lakh.

Kotah Section.—Earthwork completed for road Berm, but only dressed in parts up to end of 28th mile.

Metal consolidated up to end of 7th mile, under layer of broken stone rolled and upper layer kunker rammed; a very good road. 8th, 9th, and part of 10th mile, broken stone rolled; kunker at quarry. Portions of 10th and 11th miles, one layer of kunker consolidated.

Metal laid in 12th mile and in patches up to the Alnia River in 14th mile.

Kunker dug along road to the amount of about 2 lakhs. Road, dam walls, and level crossing to nullas built on the first 15 miles.

Durrah Pass.—Earthwork done, but requires much dressing; metal consolidated in one layer, with the exception of one or two short lengths.

All culverts of dry masonry with a few exceptions, the masonry of which will have to be renewed.

Amjar Section.—Nothing done since I assumed charge; the work done has been much less than I hoped to; but I was disappointed in a contractor, with whom I had agreed for supplying kunker, the item most required, and expecting him to make arrangements. I did not take further steps for some months; this has thrown me back greatly—indeed, I fear, rendered it impossible to collect the supply of metal required this year.

Nanta Section.—Kunker is being collected for the second layer on this length, and will be completed by the rains.

Kotah Section.—On the first 15 miles of the Kotah Section, the road dam walls have been all renewed, as they were in most cases of inferior construction and bad section. The old material was used in the new work, new layers were consolidated on portions of the 3rd and 4th and 8th and 9th miles, but on the latter, the metal, which is of a peculiarly stony character, has broken up again and requires re-ramming.

The alignment has been slightly changed, and the earthwork done in the 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 26th, 27th, 28th miles; in all these cases the earthwork that had been done was very slight and undressed, and trimming and dressing would have cost as much as the altered line. In some cases the alteration will cost less than the original line.

Stone for masonry has been collected up to the 20th mile, and the crossing of the Alnia River, a considerable stream in the 14th mile, is about half completed. Kunker collection is in progress, but so far progressing slowly; metal is being dug on the quarries in 16th, 20th, 25th, and 32nd miles. Between 14th and 20th miles kunker is plentiful, but from 20th up to 32nd it is scarce and bad. This latter length is now the scene of a partial water famine, there being only one well along the road in that distance; a month hence there will probably be none at all. A temporary road has been constructed parallel to the new one wherever metal did not exist; this is 12 feet wide and in fair order for wheeled traffic.

Durrah Section.—Kunker is being dug for this length close to the Durrah village; about 60,000 cubic feet are required, and of this some 40,000 cubic feet are dug and stacked at quarry.

Amjar Section.—The earthwork on this is in progress, metal is being dug for it. The crossing of the Amjar River, half the cost being chargeable to Jhallawar and half to Kotah, is almost finished. This is a level

masonry causeway, 420 feet long, with two small arches to permit the cold-weather water to escape—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	69,732	15	0
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	55,789	15	6
Ditto for ditto 1878-79 . . .	13,942	15	6

2. *Bara Road.*—Estimate Rs. 7,700. A fair-weather road from Kotah to Bara, 45 miles in length. Twelve miles of earthwork, including nulla slopes, were completed as a famine relief work during and after the rains from the 10th to 22nd miles; the work beyond this is in progress, and also kunker collection for the first 2 miles out from Kotah. It is quite drivable for carriages up to end of 22nd mile; beyond this the line crosses the Kalasind River, a very wide and, in the rains, a very rapid river. Close to the village of Palaita carts can cross from December to June, but during the rains it is impassable at this point. Some 3 miles down stream there is a boat ferry, and the water lies in the river for a considerable length above and below the ferry in a long deep pool: just below Palaita there is one point, and one only, where a good site for a causeway may, I think, be obtained; but I have not seen it when the water is at its lowest, and cannot yet decide. The river is about 2,200 feet wide at this point. A revised estimate will be required for this work. The rates I assumed for earthwork were too low—*first*, on account of the famine gangs employed, and *2ndly*, the earthwork generally costs more here than further north, as the stiff black clay of these parts is much more difficult to work.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to 31st March 1879	8,906	10	7
Ditto ditto 1878	3,474	13	5
Total in 1878-79 . .	5,427	13	2

3. *Aman-Newas Road.*—Estimate Rs. 4,602. A road from the city to a garden-house of the Maharao's, about 1½ miles long, in progress; the consolidation will be completed in the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	2,401	7	5
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	2,401	7	5

4. *Bund Road.*—Estimate Rs. 668-7. A road along top of Bund of large tank near city. Metal collected and consolidation in progress; will be completed in May, but accounts will come in to the next half year. The estimate is only for metalling, as most of the earthwork was done by famine labour before the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to 31st March 1879	20	0	0
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79	20	0	0

5. *Rajah Bagh Road.*—Estimate Rs. 1,159-5-0. A road through the garden below the bund; a similar work to the preceding; will be complete before the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to 31st March 1879	452	7	9
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	452	7	9

6. *Brijbilas Road.*—Estimate Rs. 389. A short piece of road in connection with the above work; metalling only will be completed in May.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	181	9	2
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	91	2	5
Total 1878-79 . .	90	6	9

7. *Gopaul Bagh Road.*—This was work done by famine gangs last year, and a sum of Rs. 243-6-3 remained due for grain issued to the labourers, which amount was paid through this office. Expenditure during 1878-79, Rs. 243-6-3.

8. *Road from Holi-ka-khoont to Surujpol.*—Estimate Rs. 3,126. Metalling some back streets in city, hitherto unmetalled. In progress, under contract; will be completed by the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to March 1879	5	0	0
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure 1878-79 . .	5	0	0

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

12. *New Post Office, Kotah.*—Estimate Rs. 3,797. Masonry nearly completed, will be finished before rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	1,675	11	7
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total during 1878-79 . .	1,675	11	7

13. *Stables for Apjee Thakoor of Palaita.*—Estimate Rs. 927-7-6. New stables for one of the members of Council. Masonry finished. Roof in progress; will be completed in May.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	734	1	2
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	734	1	2

14. *Zenana quarters in Palace.*—Estimate Rs. 2,718-8-8. Additions to the zenana. This is being done by a contractor, an old Raj servant. I cannot supervise the work, as no strangers are admitted to that part of

the palace. The work is paid for when the Raj officials express themselves satisfied that it is properly done.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	1,678	6	6
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	1,678	6	6

15. *Agency out-houses.*—Estimate Rs. 932-10-2. Servants' quarters for Political Agent just completed, but accounts not closed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	271	4	0
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	271	4	0

16. *New gate to Buggy-khana.*—Estimate Rs. 97-0-0. Nearly complete.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	48	0	6
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	48	0	6

17. *Alterations to Amer-Newas.*—Estimate Rs. 2,772. Building a garden wall, and making some other additions to one of the M. R.'s garden-houses.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to March 1879	859	14	1
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total 1878-79 . .	859	14	1

28. Expended on petty works Rs. 279-12-5. Works done under this head, and expenditure incurred before my arrival, were as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
18. Majee Sahib's houses	1,149	3	2
19. Ipalla-ka-Havalees	274	3	8
23. Cholera Hospitals	274	0	4

REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

30. *City and Suburban Roads.*—Estimate Rs. 4,969-4-0. Works in progress.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

31. *Gagron Fort.*—Estimate Rs. 6,518. This was sanctioned late in the year, and work has not been long commenced; work is in progress. Expended up to March 1879, Rs. 301-14-9.

32. *Kotah Palace repairs.*—Estimate Rs. 2,585-13-9. Miscellaneous repairs in the palace in progress. Expended up to March 1879, Rs. 663-3-9.

33. *White-washing Palace.*—Estimate Rs. 355-5-5. A supplementary estimate sanctioned annually; work done. Expended up to March 1879, Rs. 355-5-5.

34. *Repairs to Buggy-khanna.*—Expended during year, Rs. 529-4-8.

35. *Petty works and repairs.*—Expended on petty works, Rs. 1,428-10-2.

36. *Relaying tiles.*—Expended during year, Rs. 5,948-3-7.

ORIGINAL.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

39. *Steam Launch.*—A steam launch was got out from England and launched on the river last month. She cost in England about £480. She is 33 feet long and capable of seating 20 people. She is also used as a tug for the M. R.'s boat, and is apparently much appreciated by the Durbar. A portion of the cost was paid out of last year's grants, but the accounts have not yet been fully made up.

Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 2,648-6-3.

The following works were executed in workshop :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
40. New carriages for Raj	454	2	8
41. New boats for Raj	561	8	4
42. Boats for large tank	226	14	10
43. Drains in Nawal Bagh expended	319	5	0
44. Petty works, &c.	5	0	0
Repairs.			
47. Old Raj carriages	344	4	11
48. Petty works	750	5	0

Famine relief works.—Expenditure, as follows, was incurred in employing famine gangs up to the rains :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
49. Repairs to City ramparts	5,182	14	7
50. Clearing out Kotah large tanks	6,150	7	5

There were some small works not noticed in this report completed before my arrival; they are, however, included in the list of works and expenditure attached.

KOTAH STATE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of works in progress.

Heads.	Expenditure during the official year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Original	35,335	15	1
Repairs	12,739	12	9
Miscellaneous improvements	18,388	4	11
Establishment	7,104	7	2
TOTAL	73,568	7	11

J. W. MILES,
Executive Engineer.

KOTAH STATE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of Works in progress and Expenditure on them during the year ending 31st March 1879.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1878.	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
	ORIGINAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Communications.				
1	Kotah and Jhallawar Road .	1,54,153 0 0	55,789 15 6	13,942 15 6	69,732 15 0
2	Bara Road . . .	7,700 0 0	3,478 13 5	5,427 13 2	8,906 10 7
3	Aman Newas Road . . .	4,002 0 0	.....	2,401 7 5	2,401 7 5
4	Bund Road . . .	668 7 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
5	Raja Bagh Road . . .	1,159 5 0	.....	452 7 9	452 7 9
6	Brijbilas Road . . .	389 0 0	91 2 5	90 6 9	181 9 2
7	Gopaul Bagh Road . . .	243 6 3	.....	243 6 3	243 6 3
8	Road from Holi-ka-Khoont to Soorujpol.	3,126 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
9	Patun Road . . .	.....	52 5 6	837 2 6	889 8 0
10	Soorujpol and Chutterpoora Road	.....	2,672 12 7	56 5 11	2,729 2 6
11	Kunwas Road	.....	.....	75 10 6	75 10 6
	TOTAL .	.....	62,085 1 5	23,552 11 9	85,637 13 2
	Civil Buildings.				
12	New Post Office . . .	3,797 0 0	.....	1,675 11 7	1,675 11 7
13	Stables for Apjee . . .	927 0 0	.....	734 1 2	734 1 2
14	Zenana quarters in Palace .	2,718 8 8	.....	1,678 6 6	1,678 6 6
15	Agency out-houses . . .	932 10 2	.....	271 4 0	271 4 0
16	New Gate to Buggy-khanna .	97 0 0	.....	48 0 6	48 0 6
17	Aman Newas Bagh . . .	2,772 0 0	.....	859 14 1	859 14 1
18	Majee's house in Palace . .	.....	2,258 11 4	1,149 3 2	3,407 14 6
19	Jhala's house	.....	.....	274 3 8	274 3 8
20	Agency Kitchen . . .	.....	304 0 3	1 13 6	305 13 9
21	Apjee Palaita's house . .	.....	.....	1,260 0 2	1,260 0 2
22	Council Katchery . . .	.....	.....	2,143 14 7	2,143 14 7
23	Cholera Hospital . . .	.....	.....	274 0 4	274 0 4
24	Deolee Cavalry Lines . .	.....	1,939 15 7	40 3 5	1,980 3 0
25	Jail Barracks	.....	2,828 15 11	36 2 0	2,865 1 11
26	Pundit Shew Shunker's house .	.....	.....	247 2 0	247 2 0
27	Sepoys' lines at Gopal Newas .	.....	.....	235 13 2	235 13 2
28	Petty works	.....	.....	279 12 5	279 12 5
29	Agency	.....	.....	573 9 1	573 9 1
	TOTAL ORIGINAL .	.....	69,416 12 6	35,335 15 1	1,03,752 11 7

List of Works in progress and Expenditure on them during the year ending 31st March 1879—continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1878.	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	REPAIRS.				
	Communications.				
30	City and Suburban Road . .	4,069 4 0	.....	940 3 4	940 3 4
	Civil Buildings.				
31	Gagron Fort	6,518 0 0	.....	301 14 9	301 14 9
32	Kotah Palace repairs . .	2,585 13 9	.....	663 3 9	663 3 9
33	White-washing Palace . .	355 5 5	.....	355 5 5	555 5 5
34	Buggy-khanna	.....	.....	529 4 8	529 4 8
35	Petty works	.....	.....	1,428 10 2	1,428 10 2
36	Relaying tiles	.....	.....	5,948 3 7	5,948 3 7
37	Agency Bungalow works .	.....	.....	422 12 0	422 12 0
38	Arrears for July 1878 . .	2,150 3 1	.....	2,150 3 1	2,150 3 1
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	12,739 12 9	12,739 12 9
	MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Original.				
39	Steam Launch	.....	.....	2,648 6 3	2,648 6 3
40	New Carriage	539 15 2	.....	454 2 8	454 2 8
41	New Boat	412 6 0	.....	561 8 4	561 8 4
42	Boat for Main Tank . . .	224 7 0	.....	226 14 10	226 14 10
43	Drain in Nawal Bagh . .	.....	.....	319 5 0	319 5 0
44	Petty works	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
45	Tank Girdhurpoora . . .	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0
46	Tools and Plant. . . .	.....	.....	249 5 0	249 5 0
	Repairs.				
47	Old Raj Carriages repairs .	.....	.....	344 4 11	344 4 11
48	Petty works	.....	.....	750 5 3	750 5 3
	Carried over .	1,526 12 2	.....	5,809 4 3	5,809 4 3

List of Works in progress and Expenditure on them during the year ending 31st March 1879 — concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1878.	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward .	1,526 12 2	.....	5,809 4 3	5,809 4 3
	Famine Works.				
49	City Ramparts	.....	.....	5,182 14 7	5,182 14 7
50	Kotah large tank . . .	.....	.....	6,150 7 5	6,150 7 5
	Stock.				
51	Kunker, &c.	.....	.....	1,145 10 8	1,145 10 8
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.	.....	.....	18,388 4 11	.....
	Establishment.				
52	Office Establishment . .	9,210 0 0	.....	7,027 15 2	7,027 15 2
53	Contingencies	.....	.....	76 8 0	76 8 0
	TOTAL .	.....	.....	7,104 7 2	7,104 7 2

KOTAH STATE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1879.

Heads.	Amount expended up to 31st July 1878.	Expended during 8 months, from August to March 1879.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original	79,740 4 8	25,012 6 11	1,04,752 11 7
Repairs	7,413 13 11	5,325 14 10	12,739 12 9
Miscellaneous Improvements . . .	13,289 4 8	5,099 0 3	18,388 4 11
Office Establishment	1,926 8 0	5,177 15 2	7,104 7 2
TOTAL . .	1,02,369 15 3	40,615 5 2	1,42,935 4 5
Deduct amount expended up to 31st March 1878	69,416 12 6	.....	.....
Net expenditure during 4 months, *viz.*, April, May, June, and July 1878 .	32,953 2 9	40,615 5 2	73,568 7 11
	32,953 2 9	40,615 5 2	73,568 7 11

J. W. MILES,
Executive Engineer.

KOTAH STATE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Works in progress during the year ending 31st March 1879.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to 31st July 1878.	Amount expended during 8 months from August 1878 to March 1879.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
	ORIGINAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Communications.				
	Durrah Road	1,54,153 0 0	59,270 13 2	11,462 1 10	69,732 15 0
	Bara Road	7,700 0 0	3,670 13 3	5,235 13 4	8,906 10 7
	Amannewas Road	4,602 0 0	5 8 0	2,395 15 5	2,401 7 5
	Bund Road	668 7 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
	Rajah Bagh Road	1,159 5 0	.....	452 7 9	452 7 9
	Brij Bilas Road	389 0 0	115 11 8	65 13 6	181 9 2
	Gopal Bagh Road	243 6 3	.....	243 6 3	243 6 3
	Road from Soorujpol to Holika Khoont	3,126 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Patun Rangpore Road	.....	889 8 0	.....	889 8 0
	Soorujpol and Chutterpoora Road	.....	2,729 2 6	.....	2,729 2 6
	Kanvas Road	.....	75 10 6	.....	75 10 6
	TOTAL	.....	65,757 3 1	19,880 10 1	85,637 13 2
	Civil Buildings.				
	New Post Office	3,797 0 0	.....	1,675 11 7	1,675 11 7
	Stable for Apjee	927 7 6	.....	734 1 2	734 1 2
	Zenana quarters in Palace	2,718 8 8	.....	1,678 6 6	1,678 6 6
	Agency out-houses	932 10 2	.....	271 4 0	271 4 0
	New gate to Buggy-khanna	97 0 0	.....	48 0 6	48 0 6
	Amannewas Bagh	2,772 0 0	135 9 0	724 5 1	859 14 1
	Mujee's house in Palace	.....	3,407 14 6	.....	3,407 14 6
	Jhala's Hawelee	.....	274 3 8	.....	274 3 8
	Agency kitchen	.....	305 13 9	.....	305 13 9
	Apjee's Palaitas house	.....	1,260 0 2	.....	1,260 0 2
	Council Kutchery	.....	2,143 14 7	.....	2,143 14 7
	Cholera Hospital	.....	274 0 4	.....	274 0 4
	Deolee Cavalry Line	.....	1,980 3 0	.....	1,980 3 0
	Jail Barracks	.....	2,865 1 11	.....	2,865 1 11
	Pundit Shew Sunker's house	.....	247 2 0	.....	247 2 0
	Sepoys' line at Gopal Newas	.....	235 13 2	.....	235 13 2
	Carried over	11,244 1 4	13,159 12 1	5,131 12 10	20,261 8 11

Statement of Works in progress during the year ending 31st March 1879 — continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to 31st July 1878.	Amount expended during 8 months from August 1878 to March 1879.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward .	11,424 1 4	13,159 12 1	5,131 12 10	20,261 8 11
	Petty works	.....	279 12 5	.....	279 12 5
	Agency stable	.....	573 9 1	.....	573 9 1
	TOTAL ORIGINAL	.....	79,740 4 8	25,012 6 11	1,04,752 11 7
	REPAIRS.				
	Communications.				
	City and Suburban Road . .	4,969 4 0	84 9 4	855 10 0	940 3 4
	Civil Buildings.				
	Gagroan Fort	6,518 0 0	.....	301 14 9	301 14 9
	Kotah Palace repairs . .	2,585 13 9	.....	663 3 9	663 3 0
	Whitewashing Palace . .	355 5 5	.....	355 5 5	355 5 5
	Buggy-khanna	.....	529 4 8	.....	529 4 8
	Petty works	.....	429 0 4	999 9 10	1,428 10 2
	Relaying tiles	.....	5,948 3 7	.....	5,948 3 7
	Agency Bungalow works . .	.....	422 12 0	.....	422 12 0
	Arrears for July 1878 . .	2,150 3 1	.....	2,150 3 1	2,150 3 1
	TOTAL REPAIRS .	.....	7,413 13 11	5,325 14 10	12,739 12 9
	MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Original.				
	Steam Launch	.....	.....	2,648 6 3	2,648 6 3
	New Carriage	539 15 2	43 3 10	410 14 10	454 2 8
	„ Boat	412 6 0	.....	561 8 4	561 8 4
	Boat for large Tank . . .	224 7 0	111 15 3	114 15 7	226 14 10
	Drain in Nawol Bagh . .	.....	319 5 0	.....	319 5 0
	Petty works	.....	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Tank Girdhurpoora . . .	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0
	Tools and plant . . .	.....	.....	240 5 0	240 5 0
	Carried over .	1,526 12 2	474 7 13	4,340 2 0	4,814 10 1

Statement of Works in progress during the year ending 31st March 1879 — continued.

No.	Name of Work.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to 31st July 1878.	Amount expended during 8 months from August 1878 to March 1879.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward .	1,526 12 2	474 7 13	4,340 2 0	4,814 10 13
	Repairs.				
	Old carriages, repairs . .	.....	202 10 1	141 10 10	344 5 11
	Petty works	.....	705 2 0	45 3 3	750 5 3
	Famine Works.				
	City Ramparts	.....	4,610 14 5	572 0 2	5,182 14 7
	Kotah large tank . . .	.....	6,150 7 5	.....	6,150 7 5
	Stock.				
	Kunkor, &c.	.....	1,145 10 8	.....	1,145 10 8
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS . . .	.....	13,289 4 8	5,009 0 3	18,388 4 11
	Establishment.				
	Office and Work Establishment	.....	1,850 0 0	5,177 15 2	7,027 15 2
	Contingencies	.....	76 8 0	.....	76 8 0
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT .	.....	1,926 8 0	5,177 15 2	7,104 7 2

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 5P., dated Jhalrapatan, 22nd April 1879.

From—CAPTAIN D. ROBERTSON, Offg. Political Supdt. of Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Annual Report on the administration of the Jhallawar State for the official year 1878-79.

2. *Office of Superintendent.*—Captain Abbott held charge of the office of Superintendent from the 1st April 1878 to the 14th March 1879, on which date he was relieved by me when proceeding on furlough to England. Before leaving he was good enough to prepare valuable notes on various matters, and I am to a great extent indebted to these for the information I have acquired.

3. *The Rainfall.*—The total rainfall gauged at the only two registering stations in the State is as under—

	Inches.	Cents.
Chaoni	24	33
Jhalrapatan City	39	81

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Chaoni ...	45·41	13·63
Patan ...	48·19	17·35

3. The results for the two years preceding are marginally noted for the sake of comparison.

These figures show that the rains of 1878-79, though less bountiful at Patan than those of 1876-77, were a considerable improvement on the year intermediate between that and the year now reported on. But in some unaccountable manner the amount of rain registered in the Chaoni (*i. e.*, at the Superintendent's house) exhibits a fall of only 24·33 in 1878-79, nearly 15 inches less than that in Patan City, and only 7 inches in excess of that recorded for 1877-78.

4. The two registering stations are about 4 miles apart, and are separated by a range of low hills. The close proximity of the latter to the city of Patan may possibly account for the excess in the yearly fall over that in the plain on which the Chaoni is situated, but such a large difference as 15 inches is not readily thus explained away. The fall is known, however, to have been extraordinarily capricious and partial throughout, and it is not impossible that registration may have been quite accurate.

5. *General Remarks.*—The agricultural year now drawing to a close may be briefly described as neither good nor very bad.

The eagerly expected rains were ushered in with copious showers, which gave promise of a more than ordinarily good season; but these pleasant anticipations were only partly realized in most districts, and were entirely annihilated in the lower half of the outlying tract of Shahabad, the villages in which had suffered much from the drought of the

previous year. There, owing to a sudden cessation of the rains, the kharif crop almost entirely failed. The wells, most of which are dependent for their supply on a good fall of rain, soon run dry, and there has consequently been little or no rabi.

6. Otherwise the kharif seems to have been up to the average, as the produce of makki, jowar, and bajra is reported to have been fair.

The rains appear, however, to have been only just sufficient to bring the kharif crops to maturity: in the first place, the ground was thoroughly parched by the partial drought of the preceding year, and was not therefore calculated to retain moisture for any time; and, secondly, the falls were unevenly distributed, hardly any rain marking the usual conclusion of the monsoon.

7. This state of things is exemplified in the condition of the rabi wheat crop now being harvested; this cereal is raised here entirely on unirrigated land. The produce this year is stunted and the ears contain but little grain, and that inferior in size. The grain crops I have seen betoken a want of moisture which but for the fruitful character of the black soil would probably have occasioned some scarcity.

8. The produce on well-irrigated land is almost exclusively opium, and judging from its appearance it should give a good yield. So much depends on the temperature at nights and the character of the wind during the day time whilst the milk-oozing process is going on, that the size of the poppy heads is said not to be a safe criterion of the probable yield; but my enquiries lead me to believe that a 12-anna crop may be expected. Chenna has almost entirely failed.

9. As may be expected, much inconvenience is felt, especially in the Shahabad tract, on account of scarcity of drinking-water. In my recent tour I came across villages where there was absolutely not a drop of this necessary of life procurable, and in some instances the villagers at present draw their daily supplies from wells 6 and 7 miles off;—a greater hardship than this it is difficult to imagine.

10. The year has been marked by an extraordinarily severe visitation of malarious fever; whole families were prostrated thereby. Agriculture was temporarily paralyzed, and an abnormally large number of deaths occurred. It appears to have been almost epidemic in character, but its ravages were not, I know, confined to this State, and no special cause can be assigned for its existence here. Cholera of a somewhat mild type was also prevalent in May and June.

11. His Highness the Maharaj Rana returned with Mr. Laing to the Mayo College in August last. At that time a slight limp alone remained as the result of the accident reported last year, and this, I believe, has since disappeared. The satisfactory termination of what appeared at first a serious catastrophe is a matter for sincere congratulation. I have not as yet been favoured with a report from the Maharaj Rana's guardian, Mr. Laing, but a Kaifiat from the assistant guardian, Whabai Hur Lall, has reached me, in which mention is made of good progress of the young Chief, both in study and in manly sports. During the Christmas holidays a tour from which much enjoyment was derived was made to Agra, Allahabad and Muttra, &c.

Before leaving Ajmere on my way to join here, I saw His Highness on three or four occasions, not having seen him previously for some

months, and I was very glad to notice a marked development of pleasing qualities. He is expected to arrive at his capital for the summer vacation about the 4th proximo.

WORKING OF THE VARIOUS COURTS, DEPARTMENTS, &c.

12. *The Council.*—Since Captain Abbott's departure, death has deprived us of the services of two out of the five Sirdars, Seth Harak Chand and Adjutant Mahbulla Khan; both these gentlemen were veterans in the service of the State, and had an intimate knowledge of customs and precedents. Bohra Nathoo Lall, the senior Judge of the Appellate Court, has been appointed a councillor provisionally, subject to Government approval, in succession to Seth Harak Chand, and the appointment of a member in room of the late Adjutant, Mahbulla Khan, is under consideration. During my short incumbency I have found that the Council allow no unreasonable delays in the despatch of business, and are always ready to give intelligent and reliable advice.

13. *Appellate Court.*—The Appellate Court consists of the same three members, but one of their members, Bohra Nathoo Lall, is now officiating provisionally in the Council.

14. The statement accompanying shows the business transacted. The purely judicial work does not appear heavy. Out of 485 cases disposed of, 396 were miscellaneous, and a comparison of the aggregate amount of work in the two years 1877-78 and 1878-79 exhibits a somewhat large falling off in the latter year, the total institutions standing at 740 and 558 respectively. This Court now takes up original civil cases only when the amount involved exceeds Rs. 5,000, its sphere of action having been recently curtailed by an extension of the powers exercised by the lower Civil Court.

15. The Appellate Court supplies a decided want in the State, and the files of cases I have examined show every desire to administer justice, and give at the same time adequate reasons for the decisions arrived at.

Rules for the guidance of the Lower Courts embodying procedure and substantive law in civil and criminal matters were drawn up by the three Appellate Court Judges, and have been submitted to the Agent Governor General for approval.

16. *Civil Court.*—The Civil Court is presided over by one official, and, as far as I have seen and heard of his work, his decisions are characteristic of a knowledge of local customs and substantial justice.

The comparative statement shows that there were in all 796 cases for disposal against 1,214 in the previous year. This large decrease is accounted for partly by the abnormal amount of sickness which prevailed, and partly by the fact that Tahsildars now exercise civil powers up to Rs. 100, whereas formerly they had no civil jurisdiction. The manner in which cases were disposed of indicates that most of the suits brought up for adjustment represented *bonâ fide* claims. The judicial system is still in its infancy, and happily a love of litigation, regardless of the merits of claim, has not yet spread to this State.

17. Only in 18 cases were appeals presented from the decisions of this Court; of these the findings in 4 were upheld, 2 decisions were modified, 3 were reversed, and 9 are still pending. The manner in which the findings of the Civil Court are generally accepted without appeal goes some way to prove their impartiality.

18. *Criminal Court.*—The Criminal Court does not appear to have been progressing as satisfactorily as the other contemporary judicial institutions. Criminal work in a Native State requires delicate handling. The Magistrate is frequently subjected to external influences, which tend either to warp his judgment or to bring about undesirable results. During the past year it was found necessary to eject the officer holding this post on account of proved misconduct. Subsequently two officials were appointed on trial; they both failed to afford satisfaction, and now Babu Dipchand, an old servant of the State, has been nominated to this office. From what I have seen of his work he appears to be fully competent to discharge the duties of the Faujdari, and I hope there will be no necessity for further change.

19. By comparison with 1877-78 there were fewer criminal cases instituted and disposed of. The table below shows the state of Court business. It is probable that the number of cases given includes miscellaneous work of all kinds. Notwithstanding strict orders issued by Captain Abbott before he left, judicial returns from the tahsils have not as yet come in.

Comparative Statement showing the Work of the Criminal Court during 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Pending at the close of 1876-77.	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
64	3,010	3,074	2,852	222	2,047	2,269	1,928	341

20. The conferment of judicial powers upon tahsildars was in my opinion a desirable measure. With the system in force, any large and continued abuse of these powers is not possible; it is probable that their (the tahsildars') inexperience does lead them into irregularities, but it is better that these Subordinate Judges should occasionally make mistakes, than that cultivators should be obliged to leave their homes for a possibly indefinite period and make a long journey to Patan in search of justice.

21. *Jail.*—The accommodation in the jail here is, I am afraid, insufficient for the requirements of the place. The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year was 195·33 against 191·32 during 1877-78, and it is to be hoped that there will be no future increase.

22. There are three or four of the existing arrangements which are susceptible of improvement and will be taken up as money is available. Chief among these is the ventilation of the large dormitory noticed by Dr. Sutherland. The roof of this building is so low that in the hot weather the prisoners are obliged to sleep outside. An experimental ventilator has been made in one of the buildings, and others will shortly be constructed.

The jail premises are at present overcrowded, and it is proposed to obtain more space by enclosing additional ground. This cannot, however, be taken in hand just yet.

At present much time is lost by each prisoner cooking his own food, and a proposal, originating from Captain Abbott, is under consideration, whereby messes will be formed and time thereby economized. Dr. Adams has made certain proposals regarding diet and conservancy arrangements.

23. He attributes the recent unhealthiness of this jail partly to the generally prevalent sickness, but also to overcrowding and deficient ventilation. His suggestions appear sound and practical, and I hope soon to see them carried out.

24. *Police and Crime.*—During the past year the police have undergone complete re-organization. Three convenient divisions of the State have been made, and each of these divisions is in charge of a Girai officer, immediately subordinate to whom are all the thanadars in his circle; he in his turn is subordinate to the Faujdar. The Girai officers are constantly on tour, and generally the system appears to be an excellent one. The procedure on and after arrest may appear to English ideas unnecessarily prolonged, but the people understand the system, and the investigations have, I believe, generally the advantage of being thorough. The chief evil is a decided propensity towards keeping accused persons in the havalat without enquiry; but this will, I hope, gradually diminish.

25. There were 1,342 persons accused, against 1,109 in the previous year. The number apprehended during 1878-79 is large, 1,123, but the advantage of this favourable proportion is somewhat lessened by the fact that only about 50 per cent. of those arrested were convicted. It is shown that 421 persons were acquitted, 73 were transferred elsewhere, and 41 are under trial. The acquittals may be taken to include those instances in which the case was not substantiated before the police in their usual quasi-magisterial enquiry.

26. There were two murders during the year, and, as anticipated in paragraph 21 of last year's report, it was found necessary in one instance to inflict the extreme penalty. There were in all 22 other serious crimes, *viz.*:—

Culpable homicide	3
Rape	1
Grievous hurt	5
Kidnapping	11
Dacoity	1
Highway robbery	1

Rs. 13,624-13-0 worth of property was reported as stolen, of which Rs. 4,737-13 was recovered. This, allowing for exaggerated valuations by complainants, is, I think, creditable.

It is perhaps premature to form any opinion of the new organization by the results reported, but it is very satisfactory to notice the almost total absence of dacoities and highway robberies.

27. *The Revenue Court and Department.*—The amount of business done in the Revenue Court is about the same as it was in 1877-78. The chief events of the year have been the re-organization of the tahsils and the abolition of the tax on Jagirdars known as "Izàfa." The former

was a measure of administrative convenience, and the latter (sanctioned by the Agent Governor General in letter No. 219P., dated 9th August 1878) was an unquestionably desirable step. The annoyance caused by the tax was out of all proportion to the amount of its yield, and in practice those who could really afford to pay escaped altogether.

28. *The summary settlement.*—The summary settlement appears to work satisfactorily on the whole, and the arrangements by which collections are accounted for and remitted to the Sadr are certainly good. It is not possible at present to hazard an opinion as to whether or no the assessment is moderate or the reverse, but there can be no doubt whatever regarding the inability of most villages to bear a heavy assessment; a revenue system in which the village bunniah (locally termed 'manotidars') constantly figures as a malguzar (in the literal sense of this word) must help to pauperize the ryots, and this is fully exemplified here. In some favoured villages the "Kirsáns" pay their own revenue and dispose of their produce to advantage, but the general custom is for the revenue to be paid through manotidars, who are recognized by the State, and who grind down the cultivators to the bitterest extremity. The manotidar is in fact a middleman, who swallows up most of the profits on agriculture, which should properly be divided between the State and the cultivator.

The system is one by which the trouble of collection is reduced to a minimum, but economically it is hopeless.

29. The inclement season in Shahabad will render liberal suspensions and possibly some remissions hereafter necessary; but otherwise the current year's revenue will, it is anticipated, be fully realized, and some of the large balances outstanding from last year are in course of realization.

Pundit Ram Charan continues to merit the good opinion Captain Abbott formed of him, and has been of much assistance to me in various matters.

30. *Customs.*—Accompanying is the second yearly statement showing the import, export, and transit trade of the State. A very large falling off is visible, as compared with the 12 months preceding, in almost every item. Trade of most kinds appears to have been dull, and if the figures are correct (they are obtained from the contractor), he must have suffered loss. After this year the customs return will be made to agree with the Sumbut year. Comparison with the seasons or other disturbing causes is difficult for a period commencing on the 1st November.

31. *Raj Farms and Gardens.*—The management of these during Sumbut 1934 was not productive of success financially. The expenditure is returned at Rs. 6,972-10 and the receipts at Rs. 6,777-9-3 only. It is not surprising that the gardens do not pay. Gardens unless extensively stocked do rarely yield a direct return, but the Raj farms might and doubtless will be made to give an adequate return for expenditure incurred. It is proposed to relinquish those plots of land cultivated at a distance where supervision is difficult, and to concentrate our energies nearer home on land now unused; by this means it is expected that remunerative results will be arrived at. Opportunity will, moreover, be afforded for agricultural experiments and improvements.

32. *Forest and Grass Department.*—The present management of this department is decidedly more profitable than that previously noticed. The dearth of fodder last year has brought the value of grass promi-

nently to notice, and advantage has been taken of a luxuriant crop to lay in supplies which should ordinarily last for some time. Attention has also been paid to the desirability of strictly conserving the State forests, and attempts are being made to rear trees for stocking purposes.

33. *Daftar, Sadr, or Audit Office.*—This department is probably better managed than any other in the State. It is a combined Audit and Control Office, and its records are continually referred to as the authority on State customs and precedents.

Apart from the heavy current work, this Office has, during the past year, placed 1,229 cases comprising unadjusted claims of suits involving Rs. 41,322-13-6 on satisfactory footing, and it is anticipated that when the expenditure of Sumbut 1935 is received, it will be found that the auditors have advanced materially towards correctness in estimating, a matter which presents no small difficulty here.

34. *Treasuries.*—The treasuries are managed satisfactorily, and I have nothing to record concerning them.

35. *Commissariat.*—Similarly the Commissariat arrangements do not claim special mention. The expenditure has necessarily been greater owing to higher prices.

36. *Dispensaries.*—Dr. Adams joined his dual appointment in February, and I enclose a short memorandum by him on the medical institutions of the place. I have no doubt that the presence of a European doctor will tend to promote the popularity of the dispensaries.

37. *Municipal Committees.*—The Committees at Patan and the Chaoni have fulfilled their respective functions creditably. The Patan-Seths appear to retain some trace of that capacity for Municipal Government which Tod so graphically describes, and it is worthy of mention that they subscribed Rs. 6,000 recently towards the construction of pucca roads and drains within the city.

38. The tank built by the Chaoni Committee has created a plentiful supply of drinking water, where there was formerly none, and there are clear signs, here and there, of public-spiritedness and a desire for local improvements. Hakim Saadut Ahmad, one of the Appellate Court Judges, is the moving spirit in this body.

39. *Public Works.*—It is unnecessary to swell this report by a description of each public work carried out during the year. Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, has submitted a clever and interesting report, which I forward as an Appendix, with a few marginal notes.

Captain Abbott has asked me to place on record that, notwithstanding many difficulties and drawbacks, consequent chiefly on former mismanagement and partly on the general sickness which has prevailed, Mr. Miles has been able to show a much better quantity of work, done moreover at a speed hitherto unknown here. This result is as creditable to him as it is advantageous to the State.

To this opinion of Captain Abbott I may be allowed to add that not a little of Mr. Miles' success is due to his pleasant manner in dealing with State officials.

40. *Education.*—An educational department is budding into a promising existence. Babu Gobind Singh, the Head Clerk, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector; he takes an interest in his work, and appears to be efficient.

A scheme of studies is under course of preparation and has tentatively been introduced into the two schools at Patan and the Chaoni. Both these institutions are much appreciated and are progressing favourably. The late Chief took a decided interest in education, and the young Maharaja presided at an examination and distribution of prizes during the last summer vacation—an act which will, it is hoped, keep alive the interest now felt in these schools.

There are at present four schools at tahsil stations, and it is proposed to open five more during Sumbut 1936.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL ITEMS OF SUMBUT 1934 COMPARED.

41. *Receipts.*—The actual cash balance at the commencement of the year was less than that estimated for by Rs. 15,231-7-2.

42. The actual pergunnah receipts are shown as less than that estimated for by Rs. 1,46,626-5-6; Rs. 16,319-14-3 of this is due to villages having been alienated in jaghir, and Rs. 1,23,968-12-6 unrecovered owing to the short rainfall and consequent bad harvests. Of this latter sum, Rs. 3,419-14-0 was sanctioned for remission, and Rs. 8,541-15-0 for suspension, previous to the last collections of the year; it is hoped that the greater portion of the rest will be found recoverable during the present year.

43. The Customs receipts show a decrease of Rs. 11,985-0-6. Of this amount about half has been recovered during the present year, and the rest will have to be struck off as wrongly estimated in the first instance.

44. The falling off of Rs. 3,1298-3-6 in Miscellaneous Receipts is partly due to the abolition of a tax on jaghirdars (sanctioned by the Agent, Governor General), estimated to yield Rs. 10,213-13-3, and partly to short receipts for the gardens, Raj farms, grass and wood lands, amounting in all to over Rs. 20,000.

The recovery of arrears of various kinds, however, amounted to Rs. 73,672-14-6, and in some measure made up for the short receipts above mentioned.

45. The net result was that the year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,236-11-0 less than had been estimated for; there was, moreover, Rs. 15,231-7-2 less of balance in hand at the commencement of the year: total Rs. 1,31,468-2-2.

46. *Expenditure.*—The figures in the estimated column will not be found to agree with those in the former year's report under each head, but the totals will be found the same. This is owing to a re-arrangement of figures under the separate headings for the purpose of comparison with the actuals; these are grouped under headings corresponding to the daily cash account of the treasury. The system of account has thereby been simplified.

47. The Palace and Zenana expenditure shows a decrease, owing chiefly to the Majee Solunkhi's allowances having been commuted into a jaghir.

48. The increase under the Court heading is due to the appointment of Whabai Hur Lall as assistant or native guardian to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, and to pensions granted to old Raj servants unfit for further employment.

49. The large increase shown under Courts and Departments is due in chief to an omission to estimate for Rs. 22,761 of ordinary expenditure.

Rs. 34,356 represents an increase due to high prices, which could not have been foreseen when the purchase of supplies for the Kothar was estimated for. The remainder is caused by increase to the pay of officials and miscellaneous.

50. The increase under Establishments is Rs. 8,431, owing to an increase of establishment in the grass preserves, which, had they not been so heavily weighted by a bad season, would have yielded a more than corresponding increase of income. Rs. 1,131 are due to forgetfulness in estimating, and the rest is chiefly made up of miscellaneous items, such as the purchase of animals, increase to officials' pay, and matters of adjustment of account.

51. The expenditure in Army and Sebundi would have shown a greater increase, owing to two months' pay of the sebundi, amounting to Rs. 12,500, not having been estimated for; but a transfer of nearly an equally large sum to other heads leaves only a small balance of increase.

52. The increase in Religious and Charitable is owing to omissions in the estimate.

53. The decrease under the head of Pergunnahs is due to expenditure on Patel's dues and remissions to Assamis being deducted as having been also excluded from pergunnah receipts, the new contracts being given exclusive of such payments and allowances. The decrease under this head would have been shown larger had it not been that the Accounts Department omitted to estimate for Rs. 14,000 of ordinary expenditure.

54. The increase in Gardens and Farms, and about half of that on Vakeels, is due to under-estimating.

55. The expenditure on Public Works is somewhat less than estimated; that for Rewards and Gifts considerably less.

56. Thinking at the time that the framers of the estimate might be at fault, and that the data at their service might not be as reliable as could be wished, a large margin was left under the head of Miscellaneous; a large saving is shown under this head, which, however, has been appropriated under various other heads for the reason shown above.

57. Travelling expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 21,077-10-6, due entirely to omissions, it having been wrongly taken for granted that the travelling expenditure for the year previous was due solely to the Delhi Durbar. Consequently the Chief's travelling expenditure to and fro from Ajmere, the Political Superintendent's tour expenses, and similar items, were lost sight of.

58. Rs. 1,20,357-4-3 less was expended in paying off the State's liabilities than had been estimated for.

59. The balance in hand is shown as Rs. 24,272-14-7 more than was estimated.

60. The errors in estimating are the same as those which crept into the estimate for Sumbut 1933, as this was framed on the estimate for that year, and was in fact drawn up at the same time.

61. I have reason to hope that the comparison of actuals with estimated items for the present year, Sumbut 1935, will show considerable improvement in the estimating powers of the Accounts Office.

Notwithstanding these errors, it will be seen that, had not the income been diminished by bad seasons, the amount of liabilities disposed of would have amounted to about the figure estimated.

NOTES ON SUMBUT 1936 ESTIMATE.

62. The increase, Rs. 18,859-4-6, under the head of Pergunnah Revenue, is due to the sum realised every other year from the Chowmehla district, and which falls due next year.

63. The decrease (Rs. 8,216-7) in Customs is in fact owing to change of heading, and in part to the mistake in former estimates already noted.

64. The Miscellaneous Revenue remains about the same.

65. *Expenditure.*—Under the head of Courts and Departments an increase of Rs. 10,274-7 is seen, owing to extra allowances to the Political Superintendent, Deputy Collector, and miscellaneous increase.

66. The increase of Rs. 15,991-3-6 in Establishments includes an increased grant for education, the Surgeon's allowances, and miscellaneous.

67. The Army and Sebundi expenditure appears to have greatly decreased, but this is owing to transfer to the head of Police, a fresh heading made up of the above transfer, to which is added another transfer from pergunnah expenditure.

This heading is added to make the estimate in accord with the Treasury account book; it exhibits the cost to the State of its Police arrangements.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR SUMBUT 1936.

68. The grant proposed for public works during the coming year is to be disposed of as below :—

	Rs.
Durrah road	16,000
Belwari and Pachpahar road	12,000
Doongar Gaon Ghât and road	10,000
Shahabad Ghât	5,000
„ Irrigation	15,000
Jhallawar „	15,000
Jhalrapatan City Work	4,000
Chaoni „	4,000
Patan road	3,500
Executive Engineer's house	1,000
Jail Hospital	2,000
School and Civil Court	2,000
Sepoy Lines at Patun	3,000
Doorugpoorah road	3,000
Deputy Collector's Office	1,000
Petty works	1,500
Establishment	25,000
TOTAL	1,12,000

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court during the year 1878-79 compared with 1877-78.

Description of cases.	Pending at the close of 1876-77.	1877-78.										1878-79.									
		Instituted.					Disposed of.					Instituted.					Disposed of.					
		Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pending.
Criminal	68	41	20	...	436	56	64	22	...	394	480	85	36	8	...	262	301	44	11	...	297	352	39
Civil	27	21	45	10	72	175	32	39	3	70	144	31	8	18	8	102	167	5	20	9	99	133	34
Total	95	62	65	10	508	740	96	61	3	464	624	116	44	26	8	364	558	49	31	9	396	485	73

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Superintendent.

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Civil Court during the year 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Pending at the close of 1876-77.		1877-78.										1878-79.									
		Instituted.		Total.		Decreed.		Rejected.		Transferred to other Courts.		Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Decreed.		Rejected.		Transferred to other Courts.		Pending.	
Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
100	12,646-7-3	1,054	1,14,103-4-3	1,214	1,26,749-11-6	602	60,331-3-3	181	11,057-3-0	151	8,022-0-0	190	21,745-5-3	603	81,403-6-9	793	1,03,148-12-0	406	48,491-12-9	116	10,736-5-3	24	816-13-6	252	34,113-12-0

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Superintendent.

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Revenue Court for 1878-79 compared with 1877-78.

Pending at the close of 1876-77.	1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
775	4,881	5,656	4,381	1,275	4,592	5,867	4,986	881

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Superintendent.

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit Trade of the

	Opium.	Kirana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Imports .	1,870 34 13	21,699 38 11	2,16,540 34 7	30,225 33 0	10,048 14 14	8,655 27 0	713 12 8
Exports .	4,125 12 13	15,140 13 0	59,215 13 8	11,889 8 12	3,453 22 8	3,035 20 5	1,012 21 8
Transit .	2,280 27 14	18,692 34 11	1,37,722 28 8	2,07,301 20 0	14,209 5 0	1,815 25 0	1,411 10 3

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Jhal-

	Opium.	Kirana.	Grain.	Salt.	Ghee.	Sugar.	Rice.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Imports .	2,033 0 0	10,032 0 0	80,048 0 0	5,813 0 0	5,923 0 0	4,377 0 0	1,457 0 0
Exports .	3,016 0 0	8,413 0 0	5,642 0 0	4,452 0 0	3,451 0 0	4,530 0 0	344 0 0

Jhallawar State from 1st November 1877 to 31st October 1878.

English cloth.	Country cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and Tobacco.	Goor (molasses).	Ganja and bhang.	Poppy seeds.	Iron.	Total.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
6,255 34 4	1,255 2 0	1,002 23 8	6,923 18 0	7,034 5 0	102 23 12	6,572 39 3	3,459 12 8	3,23,259 33 11
2,949 11 3	230 24 8	401 21 12	3,960 37 4	4,271 25 12	180 36 12	2,779 30 0	69 33 0	1,12,717 7 6
3,814 17 3	267 29 8	240 22 8	1,256 12 8	3,413 25 4	365 15 12	1,034 38 0	8 0 0	3,93,794 31 15

rapatan City from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

English cloth.	Country cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and Tobacco.	Gur (molasses).	Ganja and bhang.	Poppy seeds.	Iron.	Total.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
3,602 0 0	883 0 0	331 0 0	5,513 0 0	1,641 0 0	49 0 0	1,858 0 0	2,561 0 0	1,35,721 0 0
2,533 0 0	232 0 0	347 0 0	3,129 0 0	168 0 0	27 0 0	117 0 0	1,538 0 0	37,951 0 0

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Supdt.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sumbut 1934.

No.	Heads.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Balance of Sumbut 1933.	2,07,618 4 8	1,92,386 13 6	...	15,231 7 2
2	Pergunnah receipts	13,20,034 8 0	11,73,408 2 6	...	1,46,626 5 6
3	Customs ...	1,29,601 0 0	1,17,615 15 6	...	11,985 0 6
4	Miscellaneous ...	1,16,409 15 0	85,111 11 6	...	31,298 3 6
5	Arrears recovered...	.....	73,672 14 6	73,672 14 6	...
	Total ...	17,73 663 11 8	16 42,195 9 6	73,672 14 6	2,05,141 0 8

No.	Heads.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tribute to Imperial Government.	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...
2	Palace and Zenana ...	45,100 14 3	33,980 4 0	...	11,120 10 3
3	Court	31,545 3 9	37,469 1 0	5,923 13 3	...
4	Courts and Departments.	1,46,869 10 3	2,18,009 11 6	71,140 1 3	...
5	Establishments ...	79,330 9 3	1,06,993 3 3	27,662 10 0	...
6	Army and Sebundi ...	3,38,345 12 9	3,42,581 3 0	4,235 6 3	...
7	Religious and Charitable.	25,192 11 0	28,043 6 0	2,850 11 0	...
8	Festivals ...	8,100 0 0	8,162 11 3	62 11 3	...
9	Pergunnahs ...	1,34,563 0 0	1,27,064 13 3	...	7,488 2 9
10	Gardens ...	6,548 0 0	8,237 13 6	1,689 13 6	...
11	Farms	2,870 0 0	9,029 10 0	6,159 10 0	...
12	Vakeels	11,581 8 0	15,935 3 0	4,353 11 0	...
13	Public Works ...	1,00,000 0 0	93,842 4 3	...	6,157 11 9
14	Guests	2,300 0 0	1,350 11 9	...	949 4 3
15	Exchange and interest	200 0 0	404 2 3	204 2 3	...
16	Rewards and Gifts ...	25,000 0 0	7,934 7 9	...	17,065 8 3
17	Discount of Chowmehla.	16,000 0 0	17,267 13 3	1,267 13 3	...
18	Mint	2,500 0 0	893 15 0	...	1,606 1 0
19	Miscellaneous ...	1,46,715 8 0	9,091 15 3	...	1,37,623 8 9
20	Travelling charges ...	8,292 10 9	29,370 5 3	21,077 10 6	...
	Ordinary Total ...	12,11,045 8 0	11,75,661 10 6	1,46,627 1 6	1,82,010 15 0
	Extraordinary (liquidation of debts).	3,55,000 0 0	2,34,642 11 9	...	1,20,357 4 3
	Total ordinary and extraordinary.	15,66,045 8 0	14,10,304 6 3	1,46,627 1 6	3,02,368 3 3
	Balance	2,07,618 4 8	2,31,891 3 3	24,272 14 7	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,73,663 12 8	16,42,195 9 6	1,70,900 0 1	3,02,368 3 3

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Superintendent.

Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1936, or 1879-80.

No.	Particular	Amount.			No.	Particulars.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
I	Balance of Sumbut 1935	2,00,000	0	0	I	Tribute, Imperial Government	80,000	0	0
					II	Palace	47,564	6	0
					III	Court	38,699	1	6
II	Pergunnah receipts	12,94,588	4	6	IV	Courts and Departments	2,42,177	2	6
					V	Establishments	96,127	7	3
					VI	Army and Sebundi	2,34,225	10	0
III	Customs	1,22,101	0	0	VII	Police	96,731	5	6
					VIII	Religious and Charitable	23,187	13	6
					IX	Festivals	12 277	8	6
IV	Miscellaneous	1,18,193	13	0	X	Pergunnahs	1,42,856	6	9
					XI	Vakeels	16,637	1	6
					XII	Public Works	1,12,000	0	0
					XIII	Guests	5,000	0	0
					XIV	Rewards and Gifts	25,000	0	0
					XV	Travelling allowance, including Ajmere	26 877	0	0
					XVI	Survey	4,980	0	0
					XVII	Miscellaneous	30,542	2	6
						Balance available for extraordinary disbursements	3,00,000	0	0
						The year's balance	2,00,000	0	0
	TOTAL	17,34,883	1	6		TOTAL	17,34,883	1	6

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Offg. Political Superintendent.

Dated Jhalrapatan, 16th April 1879.

From—A. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., Agency Surgeon, Jhallawar,

To—The Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Note on the Medical Institutions of Jhallawar for the year 1878.

NOTE ON THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF JHALLAWAR FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Dispensaries.—During the year 1878, 5,502 out-patients and 186 in-patients were treated in the Patan Dispensary, against 5,543 out and 207 in-patients of the previous year.

This shows a falling-off, which may be accounted for by the increase of out-patients at the "Chaoni" Dispensary, *viz.*, 3,393 against 2,265 for the year 1877. Cholera and fever prevailed; the former during the months of May and June, and the latter in November and December.

Both are said to have been more severe in the out villages than here. There were 583 cases of cholera reported, and 188 deaths only. It was probably of a mild type, and due in a great measure to the bad food on which the poorer classes were obliged to subsist while prices were high.

Vaccination.—892 operations were performed by the Patan vaccinator, against 818 of the previous year, with 95·40 per cent. of successful cases, which is a very high average. The results of the Chaoni vaccinator were less satisfactory; 481 persons were vaccinated, against 427 for 1877, with 88·35 per cent. of successful cases.

Many of the people are anxious to have their children vaccinated, while others are indifferent, and a few still refuse to have it done.

Jail.—The sickness and mortality in the jail slightly exceeded that of the previous year, and the daily average of prisoners has also been greater, so that the overcrowding and unhealthiness of the season would account for it. Daily average of prisoners during last year 199·64, and of sick 18·38.

Dated Camp Kotah, 19th April 1872.

From—J. N. MILES, Esq., Executive Engineer, Kotah and Jhallawar,

To—The Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

I have the honour to submit a report on the public works of this State for the official year ending 31st March last.

2. *General.*—I joined my appointment here on the 31st July of last year and took charge on the following day, which was also the first day of the Raj-official year, and so far a convenient date to commence from.

3. The arrangements for carrying out work as they exist at present have not been long enough in force to enable me to report satisfactorily on the progress of works. Since I took charge, other circumstances also, besides the delay caused by having to organize a staff, combined to hinder my getting things straight. I myself met with an accident in the end of August, which kept me to the house for a considerable time, and the unprecedented amount of sickness which appeared to spread all over India after the rains, and which was felt with unusual violence in this district, seemed completely to paralize the energies of all, from high to low, so that for months I could not get a gang of coolies together. Indeed, it was not until December that things began to look a little brighter, and now everything about here is going on very fairly.

4. *Labour.*—The semi-paternal Government which existed under the late Chief left a mark which was not easily effaced; and which had a very considerable effect on the progress of work when I commenced here. I found that rates and prices for all kinds of works and materials had been fixed by the Durbar. The working hours of the labourers were in the same way settled, and that with a most utter disregard apparently of the value of time; store that I could get at my door cost the same as that brought from 2 miles away. The labourers strolled to their work about 9 or ½ past, and took themselves off at ½ past 4 or 5, and when their wage was cut for short time, they disappeared altogether. In short, the little work that was being done was costing exorbitant rates and every thing was most unsatisfactory. I consequently thought it advisable to import labour and get several gangs from Jeypore, where work was then slack, and I have now some 600 or 700 outsiders of sorts on the works. This has had a good effect on the natives, who are beginning to come to work in time and to give a fair return for their hire.

I am in a position to endorse this opinion. D. R.

5. *Works.*—When I joined, everything previously in progress had, with a few trifling exceptions, been stopped by the Political Superintendent, so that I had a fair start. There were, however, many outstanding accounts unsettled, some of them very difficult to unravel, and it took me a long time before I could get them even partially cleared off.

6. Of the work done during the first months of the year, I can only note the general facts connected with each case and the money expended.

7. The greatest difficulty I have to contend with is the scarcity of carriage throughout the district, and this has hampered me immensely in collecting road-metal. I have made every effort to get this also from a distance, but hitherto with very little success. None of the usual small contractors, so numerous and ready to do metal collection and supply material of sorts which are found further north, exist here at all, and the absence of this kind of labour, requisite for the supply of road metal, will, I fear, prevent me from utilizing the whole budget grant for the Durrah road, on which metal collection is the principal item.

8. I had hoped when I commenced that a large field for irrigation works would open in this State, as a glance at the map will show how the country is intersected with water-courses, but the main want of the State at present is roads, and the only funds that are now, and I fear that will be for a long time, available for irrigation will not do more than put some of the old bunds into repair, and with perhaps one small new project or so each year.

9. *Establishment.*—The pay of the Executive Engineer is divided between the Jhallawar and Kotah States in the proportion of two-thirds from the first and one-third from the second State.

10. The office has up to this been paid also in this way, but not long ago the Kotah Council consented to pay half the cost of the office establishment, as the expenditure is about the same in both, and the one set of office hands do the work of both.

I believe a proposal is shortly to be made that Mr. Miles' pay be disbursed in equal shares by Kotah and Jhallawar. There seems to be no reason why Jhallawar should pay two-thirds, as the expenditure in both States is about the same. D. R.

11. No other sanctioned establishment is provided for in the budget (with one exception), and the extra supervision which is

required has to be charged to Works. When I joined here, thinking as I did that developing irrigation would form a large share of my work, I asked for and obtained sanction to the entertainment of an overseer for that special work on a salary of Rs. 150 a month. I could not, however, get a suitable man at the time, and now that I know more of the State, I do not think that irrigation is nearly so necessary a branch of public works as roads, to the formation of which the greater portion of the available funds must be directed for some years to come. I have therefore contented myself with a man on about one-third of the pay sanctioned.

Roads are, I think, unquestionably the first requisite, but money may perhaps be expended judiciously here and there on irrigation works. Captain Abbott has noted one or two such projects.

D. R.

12. The percentage of establishment to work is very high, but as the works were only in their infancy, and were almost entirely stopped for three months after the rains on account of the prevailing sickness, while the establishments had to be paid, it is a thing that could not be helped.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The total expenditure	65,927	13	6
„ establishment	8,989	1	11

Rs. 65,927 : Rs. 8,989 : : 100 = 13·60

13. I have not yet been able to see as much of the State as I would like, but I made two tours with the Political Superintendent during the cold weather, and in consultation with him fixed on several works to be taken up as funds are available.

14. *Budget Grant.*—The total budget grant for Sumbut 1934 was Rs. 1,00,000, of which Rs. 10,919-12-7 was expended from 1st April 1878 to 31st July of the same year, when the Raj-official ends. The budget grant for the present Raj year, or Sumbut 1,935, is Rs. 1,15,863-13, of which Rs. 55,008-0-11 have been expended up to 31st March, when the Government official year ends, being a total for that year of Rs. 65,927-13-6.

15. The expenditure under the different heads is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original	38,944	0	5
Irrigation	9,928	1	5
Repairs	3,780	12	7
Patun Committee	4,285	13	2
Establishment	8,989	1	11
TOTAL . .	65,927	13	6

16. Besides the State grants, the Patan "soucars" have subscribed a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be expended on roads, &c., in that town, and the work is being done under my supervision. This subscription is supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the State of Rs. 4,000.

17. The following is a list of the works in progress during the year:—

ORIGINAL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1. *Kotah and Jhallawar Road.*—This was divided into three sections, for which separate estimates were submitted and sanctioned by the

Local Administration. These estimates were prepared by Mr. Hughes, who was then employed as Engineer to the State. Work had been commenced on the 1st and 2nd sections, but was stopped at the time I joined. The rates for metal and masonry are very low and cannot be adhered to, but the width of metal has been altered from 12 to 10, and level nullah crossings substituted for bridges and culverts, so that a considerable saving will be effected in the quantities of those items, and I do not think the amount sanctioned will be exceeded.

1st Section.—Estimate Rs. 10,330. This extends from Jhalrapatan Cantonment to the foot of the Jirnia range, a length of 3 miles 2,360 feet. One layer of metal has been laid throughout and culverts built. Metal for completing consolidation during next rains is being collected.

2nd Section.—Estimate Rs. 20,935. From foot of Jirnia range through the hills to the Au River, length 3 miles 4,860 feet. The earthwork was roughly done, but not dressed, and one layer of metal was laid and partially consolidated for about a mile, and laid without consolidation for nearly the same distance. A few culverts were built. The remaining cross drainage will be provided for by level crossing. The metal required to complete consolidation will be ready by end of April and consolidated in the rains.

3rd Section.—Estimate Rs. 39,591. Length 11 miles 5,020 feet. This extends from the west bank of the Au River to the Amjar, which is the boundary between Jhallawar and Kotah. Nothing was done on this section when I took charge, except the west slope to the Au River. The earthwork is now about half completed, and masonry and collection of metal in progress. A temporary road 12 feet wide has been formed parallel to the line of the new road and just outside the drain.

This has been stopped, however, in some places owing to cultivated fields, but will be completed after the coming harvest.

The expenditure on the three sections for the past year has been as follows:—

1st Section.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	9,257	13	7¾
Ditto ditto 1878	7,332	13	11¾
Ditto during 1878-79	1,924	15	8

2nd Section.

Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	14,017	2	10
Ditto ditto 1878	12,586	5	7
Ditto during 1878-79	1,430	13	3

3rd Section.

Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	2,682	11	0
Ditto ditto 1878	189	10	0
Ditto during 1878-79	2,493	1	0
Total expenditure on whole road for 1878-79	5,848	13	11

2. Bilwara and Pach Pahar Road.—Estimate Rs. 16,780. This road was projected to open up the south-western pergunnahs, and when completed to the western border, where it joins Maharaja Holkar's territory, will provide a metalled road for about one-third the distance from Jhalrapatan to Neemuch, or about 30 miles. The present estimate is for the first section only, from Jhalrapatan Cantonments to the Au River, a length of 8 miles and 5 furlongs; but in this estimate a sum of Rs. 8,247-6-2 is included which had been previously expended from time to time on works connected with the two Gaonrie Bunds on which the road is carried in the 1st and 2nd miles, and for which no sanctioned estimates existed. The old and new expenditure has been now all grouped under their respective heads and sanctioned in this estimate: The present project only provides for metalling a short length of the road, about three-fourths of a mile, as it is intended to complete the earth-work and road dams first.

This road will probably be the most important one in the State; as a railway feeder when the State Railway is open to Neemuch, it will deserve special consideration.

D. R.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	14,690	8	5
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	4,409	8	1
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	10,281	0	4

3. New Road towards Patan.—Estimate, Rs. 486. A fair-weather road from the west side of the cantonment towards Patan, which, it is hoped, will be metalled next year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	179	15	2
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	179	15	2

Civil Buildings.

4. Mayo College Boarding-house.—A sum of Rs. 6,000 was set apart for works connected with this building in the current budget, but I had nothing to do more than to transmit the money to the college authorities when it was sanctioned by the Political Superintendent.

The sums so transmitted are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Additional kitchens	3,579	3	8
White-washing native guardian's house . . .	353	9	6
Quarters for followers	436	5	6
Temporary kitchen for Maharaj Rana's guardian .	997	10	3
Total during 1878-79 . .	5,366	12	11

5. Civil Jail.—Estimate, Rs. 2,169. One of the native officials here, Hakeem Sadut Ahmad, has been in the habit of doing work in the neighbourhood of the cantonment, and the Political Superintendent entrusted

him with the carrying out of this. It is a stone-in-mud building with a slab roof, and is now all but completed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	1,545	3	0
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	1,545	3	0

6. Jail Hospital.—Estimate, Rs. 5,531. In progress; will be completed by the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	2,519	5	1
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	2,519	5	1

This stable is much wanted. It is proposed to enclose some land in front in order to provide a run for colts and fillies.
D. R.

7. New Stable.—Estimate, Rs. 3,000. A new stable for the brood mares and foals; will be completed this year.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	1,891	3	0
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	1,891	3	0

8. Executive Engineer's Bungalow.—Estimate, Rs. 7,012. In progress; will be completed in May.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	5,073	9	11
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	5,073	9	11

9. Lunatic Cells for Jail.—Estimate, Rs. 1,337. Three small cells with a walled enclosure stone-in-mud, pointed. In progress; will be completed by the rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	355	0	6
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	355	0	6

10. Hur Lall Dhabhai's House.—Estimate, Rs. 1,500. A house in the Chaoni for the native guardian to the Maharaj Rana. This department had nothing to do with the work, and only paid the money as directed by the Political Superintendent.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	1,500	0	0
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	1,500	0	0

11. Hakeem Sadulah Mohamud's House.—A similar work to the preceding and treated in same way.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	885	8	0
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79	885	8	0

12. Chaoni Post Office Out-houses.—Estimate, Rs. 261. A stone-in-mud building; completed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	221	2	8
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79	221	2	8

13. Chaoni School and Civil Court.—Estimate, Rs. 3,477. Additions and alterations to the present school to enlarge it, and to some buildings adjoining to form a civil court. The alterations to school are all but complete, but the old buildings which it was at first intended to utilize for the civil court proved such rubbish that they had to be dismantled to their foundations and are now being rebuilt; it will be complete by rains, but will require a revised estimate.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	479	12	7
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79	479	12	7

14. Sepoys' Lines.—Estimate, Rs. 3,000. Stone-in-mud huts for a portion of one of the Raj Infantry regiments. In progress; will be completed by rains.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	252	5	1
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79	252	5	1

15. Alterations to Petum-newas.—Estimate, Rs. 1,834. This is the house where the young Maharaj Rana resides when in Jhalrapatan. It has been trimmed up and some new roads and a small bridge across the moat round garden built. The works are all but finished, but the expenditure will come into next month's accounts.

The approach to the Maharaj summer-residence has been much improved, and the upper story of the house has been rendered habitable.

D. R.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	621	14	4
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79	621	14	4

16. Agency Bungalow Verandah.—Estimate, Rs. 436. A thatched verandah on south side of office; completed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	358	6	9
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	358	6	9

17. Cook-rooms and Privy to Kotwali.—Estimate, Rs. 393. Work completed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	405	10	9
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	405	10	9

18. Hur Lall Dhabhai's House in Petum-newas.—Estimate, Rs. 693. A house situated in the Petum-newas garden; was built previous to my arrival for the native guardian to His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	687	5	11
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	316	4	8
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	371	1	3

19. Post Office at Chaoni.—Estimate, Rs. 521-4. This work was completed previous to my arrival; stone-in-mud with pucca plaster.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	379	7	5
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	379	7	5

IRRIGATION.

26. Singpura Bund.—Estimate, Rs. 3,524. Repairs to an old bund in Awar Tehsil, in the Chaomelah; almost complete.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	3,044	8	0
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	3,044	8	0

27. Seemli Bund.—Estimate, Rs. 3,721. A similar work to above; work stopped in the rains and only just re-commenced.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure to 31st March 1879	911	1	2
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	911	1	2

23. Oochaoda Bund.—Estimate, Rs. 2,450. Repairing an old tank in the Delunpore Tehsil and building waste weir; work stopped in rains and now re-opened.

	Rs.	A	P.
Expenditure to 31st March 1879	1,291	13	1
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	1,291	13	1

Shahabad Tanks.—In Shahabad, an outlying pergunnah, some 60 miles north of Jhallawar, the Political Superintendent sanctioned the repairs of some small bunds, and expenditure was incurred as follows:—

24. Kilwara Tank.—Estimate, Rs. 3,810. Facing an old bund with masonry.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended up to 31st March 1879	3,117	1	2
Ditto ditto 1878	1,312	5	3
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	1,804	11	11

25. Kusiara Weir.—Estimate, Rs. 1,264. A masonry anicut to divert the river water for irrigation.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	1,266	5	9
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	780	0	0
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	486	5	9

26. Anasagur.—Estimate, Rs. 2,541. Repairs to an old tank near Shahabad.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879 . . .	1,868	9	1
Ditto ditto 1878 . . .	643	6	7
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . .	1,225	2	6

27.—Simrania Weir.—Estimate, Rs. 352. A similar work to that at Kusiara.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	347	15	6
Ditto ditto 1878	*Nil*		
Total expenditure during 1878-79 . . .	347	15	6

REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

31. Jhalrapatan Cantonment Roads.—Estimate, Rs. 1,768. The roads have been metalled; ordinary repairs in progress. Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 1,590-11-0.

32. Municipal Roads.—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 246 was made to these roads and the money made over to committee.

PATAN COMMITTEE WORKS.

The works undertaken for the Patan Committee are—

41. Metalling Main Bazar road.—Estimate, Rs. 2,746. Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 3,027-10-6. Work is completed.

42. Metalling Seth's Bazar road.—Estimate, Rs. 741-11-1. Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 340-1-5. Work in progress.

44. Building Sarai outside town.—Probable estimate, Rs. 16,000. Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 89-8-0. Collection of material in progress.

45. Water-lifts at Tank Oories.—Estimate, Rs. 311. Expended 1878-79 Rs. 334-7-0. Work completed.

46. Patan New Hospital.—Estimate, Rs. 2,049. Expended during 1878-79, Rs. 212-9-11. Only completing the roof was done by me; the former expenditure under the Committee has not been brought forward in this Office. Work completed.

JHALLAWAR STATE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of Works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1879.

No.	NAMES OF WORKS.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1878.	Expenditure during the official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.	REMARKS.
	ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	COMMUNICATIONS.					
1	Kotah and Jhallawar Road—					
	1st Section	10,330 0 0	7,332 13 11½	1,924 15 8	9,257 13 7½	
	2nd „	20,935 0 0	12,586 5 7	1,430 13 3	14,017 2 10	
	3rd „	39,591 0 0	189 10 0½	2,493 1 0	2,682 11 0½	
2	Bilwara and Pach Pahar Road...	16,780 0 0	4,409 8 1	10,281 0 4	14,690 8 5	
3	New road to Patan	486 0 0	.....	179 15 2	179 15 2	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
4	Mayo College Boarding-house ...	6,000 0 0	.....	5,366 12 11	5,366 12 11	
5	Civil Jail	2,169 0 0	.....	1,545 3 0	1,545 3 0	
6	Jail Hospital	5,531 0 0	.....	2,519 5 1	2,519 5 1	
7	New Stable	3,000 0 0	.....	1,891 3 0	1,891 3 0	
8	Executive Engineer's Bungalow	7,012 8 0	.....	5,073 9 11	5,073 9 11	
9	Lunatic Cells	1,337 0 0	.....	355 0 6	355 0 6	
10	Hur Lall Dhabhai's House ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
11	Hakeem Sadut Ahmad's house...	885 8 0	.....	885 8 0	885 8 0	
12	Chaoni Post Office Out-houses...	261 0 0	.....	221 2 8	221 2 8	
13	„ School and Civil Court...	3,477 0 0	.....	479 12 7	479 12 7	
14	Sepoys' Lines	3,000 0 0	.....	252 5 1	252 5 1	
15	Alterations to Peetum-newas ...	1,834 0 0	.....	621 14 4	621 14 4	
16	Agency Bungalow Verandah ...	436 0 0	.....	358 6 9	358 6 9	
17	Cook-rooms and Privy to Kotwali	393 0 0	.....	405 10 9	405 10 9	
18	Hur Lall's House in Peetum-newas	693 0 0	316 4 8	371 1 3	687 5 11	
19	Chaoni Post Office	521 4 0	.....	379 7 5	379 7 5	
20	Petty works	.....	.....	407 11 9	407 11 9	
	Total Original Works ...	.....	24,834 10 4½	38,944 0 5	63,778 10 9½	
	IRRIGATION WORKS.					
21	Singpura Bund	3,524 0 0	.....	3,044 8 0	3,044 8 0	
22	Seemli Bund	3,721 0 0	.....	911 1 2	911 1 2	
23	Oochaoda Bund	2,450 0 0	.....	1,291 13 1	1,291 13 1	
24	Kilwara Tank	3,810 4 8	1,312 5 3	1,804 11 11	3,117 1 2	
25	Kusiara Weir	1,264 8 2	780 0 0	486 5 9	1,266 5 9	
26	Anasagur	2,540 12 3	643 6 7	1,225 2 6	1,868 9 1	
27	Simrania Weir	352 5 9	.....	347 15 6	347 15 6	
28	Duragpoora Bund	326 13 0	.....	326 13 0	326 13 0	
29	New projects	.....	.....	91 12 6	91 12 6	
30	Level with staves	416 0 0	.....	397 14 0	397 14 0	
	Total Irrigation Works ...	.....	2,735 11 10	9,928 1 5	12,663 13 3	

List of Works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1879 — continued.

No.	Names of Works.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1878.	Expenditure during the official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	REPAIRS.					
	Communications.					
31	Chaoni Road repairs ...	1,762 0 0	.....	1,590 11 0	1,590 11 0	
32	Municipal roads	246 0 0	.....	246 0 0	246 0 0	
	Civil Buildings.					
33	Deputy Collector's Office ...	221 0 0	.....	280 6 9	280 6 9	
34	White-washing Palace ...	221 9 11	.....	221 9 11	221 9 11	
35	Punch Sirdar's Bungalow ...	60 0 0	.....	53 3 3	.....	
36	Repairs to Patan Dispensary ...	353 5 7	.....	422 8 3	422 8 3	
37	Petty works	.....	.....	128 12 1	128 12 1	
	Miscellaneous Improvements.					
38	Repairs to Gawnri Bund ...	.....	.....	262 7 4	262 7 4	
39	Agency Wells	.....	.....	546 2 10	546 2 10	
40	Petty works	.....	.....	28 15 2	28 15 2	
	Total Repairs ...	.....	.....	3,780 12 7	3,780 12 7	
	PATAN COMMITTEE WORKS.					
	Original Works.					
	Communications.					
41	Patun Main Bazar road ...	2,746 0 0	.....	3,027 10 6	3,027 10 6	
42	Seth Ram Nath's bazar road ...	741 11 1	.....	340 1 5	340 1 5	
43	Patun bazar road	.....	.....	174 11 10	174 11 10	
	Civil Buildings.					
44	Patan Serai	16,000 0 0	.....	89 8 0	89 8 0	
45	,, Oori	310 12 0	.....	305 3 7	305 3 7	
46	,, New Hospital ...	2,049 0 0	.....	212 9 11	212 9 11	
47	Gawo Ghat works	135 15 11	.....	135 15 11	135 15 11	
	Total Patan Works ...	.....	.....	4,285 13 2	4,285 13 2	
	OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.					
48	Establishment	14,335 10 0	.....	8,989 1 11	8,989 1 11	
	Total Rs. ...	.....	.....	8,989 1 11	8,989 1 11	

Abstract of foregoing Works.

Heads.	Expended up to 31st March 1878.	Expended during the official year.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original works	24,334 10 4½	38,044 0 5	63,778 10 9½
Irrigation works	2,735 11 10	9,928 1 5	12,663 13 3
Repairs	.....	3,780 12 7	3,780 12 7
Patun Committee works	.....	4,285 13 2	4,285 13 2
Office establishment	.....	8,059 1 11	8,059 1 11

M. MILES,
Executive Engineer,
Kotah and Jhallawar.

DHOLPUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 3P., dated Dholpur, the 25th August 1879.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy, Political Agent, Dholpur,
To—The First Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to forward my Annual Report of the Administration of the Dholpur State for 1878-79.

2. I have again to express my great regret for the delay in submitting this report, the reasons for which I will submit in a separate letter.

3. In 1878-79, owing to the partial failure of the usual rainfall, the crops, both of the kharif and the rabi, suffered considerably; the outcome, particularly of the jowar crops in the kharif, and of the wheat and gram crop during the cold weather, were poor and much below the average.

4. In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the agricultural prospects in the cold weather, it was considered advisable to delay the announcement of the jummas under the new land settlement until just before the rainy season of 1879, which appeared likely to afford a better occasion for inaugurating the new arrangements.

The jummas were, before the date of the writing of this report, given out, and the leases have been eagerly and universally taken up by the zemindars.

5. The administration of justice has been generally satisfactory, and further steps taken with a view to the suppression of cattle theft in the State have been attended with some success.

6. The education of the young Chief has progressed in a satisfactory manner.

7. I record with great regret the death at Dholpur, at the age of 80, of the Maji Sahebá (the great grandmother of the present Chief, Rani and relict of the late Maharana Kirat Singh.

8. I now proceed to report in detail on the administration.

9. *Land Revenue demand for 1878-79.*—The State demand for land revenue for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 7,07,769-7-6.

The increase on last year is caused by the lapse during the year of three villages, "Mirzapur Gújar," "Járauli," and "Paikri," from Jágir to Khalsa, the jagirdars having died without heirs.

10. *Land Revenue receipts, 1878-79.*—The receipts, for land revenue, although much better than those of 1877-78, have again suffered during the year under review.

The collections during the year are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Sumbut 1935, A.D. 1878-79	5,32,078	11	0
Arrears realised for former years	55,691	3	0
Amount for Sumbut 1936 paid in advance ...	29,634	11	9
Total Land Revenue realised in 1878-79 ...	6,17,404	9	9

Of this total amount of Rs. 6,17,404 it will be seen that Rs. 5,32,078 only was realised in 1878-79 *for* 1878-79. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 7,637 for 1878-79 was realised in advance in 1877-78, and found entry into the accounts for that year.

Thus Rs. 5,39,715 only was collected out of the demand of Rs. 7,07,769 for the year 1878-79, leaving still due a balance on the land revenue for that year of Rs. 1,68,054. Of this sum it is probable that Rs. 50,000 will be realised during 1879-80 and Rs. 50,000 more during 1880-81, and the ultimate loss to the State under this head for 1878-79 will thus probably be reduced to Rs. 68,054.

11. *Causes which led to loss of Land Revenue.*—The causes which led to these small receipts in land revenue are as follows:—

1st.—The losses of ryots and plough cattle by death and emigration during the scarcity of 1877-78, which have not yet been made good.

2nd.—The further loss of about 3,000 plough cattle, which, weakened by the starvation of the year before and broken down by hard work at the commencement of the cold weather, died during the months of January and February 1879.

3rd.—The scanty rains of 1878-79, which stopped altogether in the middle of September; they were barely sufficient for the "kharifh" crops in the low-lying villages, but were insufficient for the crops of the high lands, more particularly in the parganas of "Bári," "Raja Khera," and "Kolári." The springs of the wells had had little or no water-supply during 1877-78. The rainfall during 1878-79 also was insufficient. The wells were therefore unusually low by December 1878, and were soon almost useless for irrigation. There were no cold weather rains, and the outturn of the rabi crops, more especially of the wheat and gram, was very poor.

See paragraph 23 of last year's Annual Report.

All these unfavourable circumstances, immediately succeeding as they did the calamities of 1877-78, were most severely felt by the agricultural population.

The people had no time to recover themselves; they had no savings to fall back on, and it would have been worse than useless to have

endeavoured to wring from them more revenue than the actual outcome of the year would fairly enable them to give up to the State.

The greater portion of this demand is, however, suspended, and not remitted. The remissions will not amount to more than Rs. 60,000, and the balance of Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 1,10,000 will be, it is hoped, collected within the next two years.

12. *Drainage, Irrigation, and Public Works.*—No considerable works have been undertaken during the year under report. It was necessary to cut down expenditure as far as could be done at the time. None of the necessary works were, however, neglected.

The drainage system in parganas "Girdh" and "Mania" was inspected, and the drains repaired and extended to the full limits required. There will now be no need of any further extension of this system; the works are everywhere completed; the entire tract is efficiently drained, and is actually under cultivation.

Two large tanks at "Sonipurh" and "Khánpur" and four new wells have been completed during the year.

The usual annual repairs have been carried out.

The feeder roads from the railway towards "Bári" to the west and "Rájákherá" to the east were pushed forward and repairs made where required.

The stone quarries in the neighbourhood of "Bári" are extensive. They produce a valuable fine-grained stone easily worked, which already, even in the face of the great difficulties in the way of traffic, presented by the kuchá road to Bári, commands a good price in the native market for building purposes. Some 30,000 cubic feet of stone from these quarries are thus now sold every year.

It would be doubtless a great advantage to this stone trade if the road were metalled the whole way to "Bári."

The Darbar has understood this, and since 1875-76 something has been done every year towards pushing on the metalling of this road. Its completion in this manner would, however necessarily, be a work of time, and it would be a great benefit to the State if some large firm of contractors could be got to take the contract for working these "Bári" quarries in connection with the large quarries near Dholpur, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Glover and Company, but which will be given up by them on the completion of the "Chambal" bridge on the Sindia State Railway.

The outcome of the "Bári" quarries would not interfere with the quarries at Dholpur itself.

The former furnish large and fine slabs and smaller stones for the native market, and are principally used by natives in building; the latter large blocks in coarse and Ashlar stones, generally utilised in European works, bridges, &c.

It should be made a condition with the contractors, that they should complete at their expense, but with State assistance in supplying labour on payment, kunkur, &c., the remaining portion of the road to Bári;

that they should further engage to pay to the State the royalty now usual at Dholpur, *viz.*, Re. 1 to 12 annas of 100 cubic feet of large stone or slabs, and a proportionately lesser rate on smaller stone down to rubble and ballast. The State would be prepared to grant on these conditions to the firm of contractors a lease of the quarries for a term of years amply sufficient to recoup them for their expenditure.

Some firms have already been making enquiries at Dholpur about these quarries; in the event of any proposal being made, it would of course be reported to the Agent to the Governor General for information and orders, and the relations and rights of the State and of the contractors would have to be considered and placed on a determinate basis.

13. *Settlement.*—During the cold weather of 1878-79, the Durbar, seeing that the people were disheartened by two years of scarcity and distress, and considering that the time would be inopportune for the inauguration of the land settlement, preferred to postpone the announcing of the new jummas until the commencement of the rains of 1879. I may add that at the time of writing this report the jummas have been given out under the most favourable conditions, and that they have been universally taken up and accepted by the zemindars.

The settlement establishment has been reduced still further during the year. Only four clerks have been retained to complete the copies of the village maps required for patwáries.

The copies for record, to be taken by the photozincographic process, will be obtained during 1879-80.

14. *Instalment of the Government Loan.*—The heavy losses of revenue entailed on the State during the year under report, which have been detailed in paragraph 10, put it out of the power of the Durbar to meet the instalment of the Government Loan due for 1878-79.

The separate report forwarded regarding the present financial position of the State will explain the arrangements under which it is proposed to resume the annual payments in 1879-80, and to complete the repayment to Government of the entire loan with interest by March 1882, when His Highness the Maharana will have completed his 18th year.

15. *Budget Estimate for 1878-79 compared with actuals.*—The receipts and expenditure are both smaller than the estimate submitted with last year's report.

The scanty rains of 1878-79 came to an abrupt close early in September. They were not even supplemented by the usual cold weather rainfall in December or January. The land was parched up by the severe drought of the previous year. It required more than the usual rainfall and it got very much less.

This insufficiency of rainfall, although considerable, would not have in ordinary years so materially affected the revenue as it did in 1878-79, but the fact that it occurred immediately after the severe drought of 1877-78 was most disastrous to the agricultural prospects of the year, and caused, as already explained in paragraph 10, a serious loss of revenue.

All items of expenditure were carefully watched during the year, and notwithstanding the high price of grain (more than double that of ordinary years), and the consequent largely increased expense of the State establishments, the Durbar succeeded in keeping the total expenditure below the sum which had been estimated for.

16. *Regular Estimate; Receipts 1878-79. Land Revenue.*—The receipts on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,17,404.

Explanation of the causes which led to the smallness of these collections have already been submitted.

17. *Tankedars and Nimrole.*—The same causes which led to a diminution of the land revenue of Dholpur itself similarly affected the "Tankedars," and Rs. 21,267 only were paid by them instead of Rs. 30,000, which had been expected.

18. *Customs.*—Instead of Rs. 60,000, which were the estimated receipts under this head, Rs. 18,537 only were collected.

This sum represents the customs collections from the 1st of April to the end of September, and the receipt on account of "Abkári" and drugs for the entire year.

From the 1st of October customs dues were, under the agreement with the British Government, abolished throughout the State. During June, July, August, and September the collections are always small; it is the dead season of the year for trade in Dholpur.

Further, up to the 31st March 1879, the amount to be paid by Government as compensation to the State did not fall due, and it was not therefore included in the assets for 1878-79.

19. *Sewai Jummá.*—All the items under this head were affected by the circumstances of the year; the receipts were all below the estimate and much below those of ordinary years. The item of Rs. 9,000 for toll collections will be realised in 1879-80 from the Engineer at Morar in charge of the "Ráj Ghát" on the "Chambal."

20. *Sale of horses.*—There was no real loss under this head; the worst horses were sold to diminish expense of keep. They were bought by Sirdars and Sowars in the State. The payments were generally made by instalments, and will appear under the proper headings in 1879-80.

21. *Nuzzar.*—This payment of Rs. 5,000 is a portion of the succession "Nuzzar" still due by the "Rao of Sir Mattra" on his obtaining the "Guddi" by adoption of the late Rao.

It would have been paid in the usual course had not the known losses to the revenue of Sir Mattra during the year induced the Darbar to permit the Rao to suspend the payment for 1878-79.

22. *Charcoal sales.*—The sales of charcoal were small, because Messrs. Glover and Company did not, as usual, purchase the State charcoal; they preferred to use coal in their workshops.

The balance of charcoal over and above the requirements of the State establishment will be sold in Agra.

23. *Brass sales.*—The money due for sales of brass will not be recovered until 1879-80.

24. *Advance received from "Seths Sameer Mal."*—The advance received by the Darbar of a sum of Rs. 60,000 is fully explained in paragraph 9 of the separate Financial Report submitted to the Agent, Governor General.

25. *Total receipts, 1878-79.*—The total receipts of the year, excluding the opening balance at the beginning of the year of Rs. 81,030 and the advance of Rs. 60,000, was Rs. 7,12,308.

Including these two sums, the total assets available to the Darbar for expenditure were Rs. 8,61,347.

26. *Expenditure, 1878-79.*—The expenditure of the year was Rs. 7,94,821; the estimate was Rs. 8,06,000. This shows a saving of Rs. 13,179, but in point of fact this saving is nominal only, not real, as the expenditure was met by the Durbar's withholding payment of the annual instalment of the Government Loan.

Notwithstanding the greatest care and watchfulness of expenditure, the cost of many of the departments exceeded the estimates made for them.

27. *Jeb Khurch and Khásghi.*—It was hoped that the price of grain, already abnormally high in 1877-78, would have, during 1878-79, gone down to nearly, if not quite, the ordinary rates; this, however, was not the case; on the contrary, the bad kharif and rabi crops of 1878-79 sent the prices up even higher than before.

	S.	C.
In 1876-77 wheat sold at an average price for 12 months of per rupee	22	9
Gram ditto ditto in 1877-78 ...	31	7
Wheat ditto ditto ditto ...	13	9
In 1878-79, gram ditto ditto ...	16	3
Wheat sold at an average ditto ditto ...	12	6
Gram ditto ditto ditto ...	14	3

I show in the margin the average prices at Dholpur of wheat and gram for the whole twelve months of 1876-77 (an ordinary average year) as a point of comparison with 1877-78 and 1878-79 respectively.

From this it will be seen that taking the cost of wheat and gram together for 1876-77 as 100, the cost of these grains in 1877-78 was as 175 to 100, and the cost in 1878-79 was as 207 to 100.

The charges for feeding the State establishments of elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, &c., in ordinary years amounts to Rs. 3,195 per mensem, or Rs. 38,340 per annum, and at the rate of cost of food in 1878-79 the excess in this item alone would have been Rs. 41,000; but the Durbar got rid of as many animals as it was possible to dispense with, and the expenses of feed were largely diminished.

The excess of expenditure over the estimates in "Jeb Khurch" and "Khásghi," including extra cost of feed of animals and food of "Deorhi" and palace servants maintained at the expense of the Chief, and adding the sum of Rs. 6,000 expended on the "Sarádh" or funeral ceremonies for the late "Máji Sahebá," "Ráni" and relict of Maharana Kirot Singh, amounted to Rs. 32,264.

28. *Military.*—The excess of expenditure over estimates under this head amounts to Rs. 10,764.

It is accounted for by the following extraordinary expenditure:—

1*st.*—A grant of Rs. 3,005 which it was found necessary to make to the troops at the worst period of the year in consequence of the abnormal dearness of provisions.

2*nd.*—The payment of the bills for the preparation and purchase of gunpowder and cartridges for salutes and practice, for Sambats 1933, 1934, and 1935 amounting to Rs. 5,392, which were presented for payment in 1878-79.

3*rd.*—The balance of excess was caused by the reduction of a body of 46 Sowars posted at "chowkees" on the road between Dholpur and Agra, and also used as "Foujdári" messengers and orderlies.

These men were not old servants of the State. They were entertained specially for the guard of the road a few years before Maharana Bhugwant Singh's death.

Nearly all the traffic which used to come by road now comes by railway, and the police chowkees which were, in addition to these Sowars, stationed on the road will now suffice alone for its guard.

These Sowars were not reduced until the end of 1878-79. The immediate cost to the State of this reduction amounted to little over Rs. 2,000 in arrears of pay, compensation for horses, gratuities, &c.; but the yearly saving will be Rs. 8,940.

29. *Civil.*—It was not found possible to carry out until quite the end of the year reductions which had been contemplated in tehsili and police establishments. The cost of grain for the food of the jail prisoners was also abnormally high. The actuals under this head exceeded the estimates by Rs. 5,079.

30. *Máafi.*—During 1877-78 a number of distant máfidárs did not present themselves for payment, and the State had during 1878-79 to pay arrears due for the previous year; hence the excess of Rs. 4,000 under this head.

31. *Instalment of Government Loan.*—The instalment of the Government Loan was, as has been already reported, not paid in 1877-78.

32. *Public Works, Settlement, Miscellaneous.*—In the next items of "Public Works," "Settlement," and "Miscellaneous," savings of Rs. 5,600 have been effected.

33. *Inefficient Balance.*—The inefficient balance is Rs. 31,783 in excess of the estimate, but most of this excess will be recovered next year.

The Darbar found it extremely difficult during 1878-79 to recover the instalments payable on their outstanding advances. There was no money to be got from any one. Rs. 30,497 is now due on this account to the Durbar, the greater portion of which will be recovered in 1879-80 and the balance in 1880-81.

34. *Payment of interest on advance.*—The payment of Rs. 31,095, interest on the advance of Rs. 3,61,000 taken from the Treasurer, was not calculated for in the budget estimate submitted last year.

35. *Total expenditure, 1878-79.*—The total expenditure for the year was, as stated above, Rs. 7,94,821.

36. *Closing balance, 1878-79.*—The balance in hand at the close of the year 1878-79 was Rs. 66,525-3-6.

37. *Budget Estimate, 1879-80: Receipts.*—The opening balance is Rs. 66,525-3-6.

38. *Land Revenue.*—The receipts from this source have been estimated at Rs. 6,90,000.

When the jummas under the new land settlement were announced, zemindars were warned that under the favourable terms of the leases for twelve years with free possession of the village waste lands now afforded to them, it would be deemed absolutely incumbent on them to pay to the State the full revenue every year; that no partial suspensions of revenue would in future be granted except in the event of such serious disasters as would involve the total loss of at least one entire harvest.

Further, that the non-payment of any portion of the full revenue rendered the defaulting zemindars liable to confiscation of their zemindari rights.

Zemindars were bound at once to make such arrangements as would satisfy the Durbar for the payment of arrears now due, by instalments extending over an interval of not more than three years.

These conditions were embodied in "Kabuliats" taken from, and leases given to, the zemindars, by whom they were fully understood and accepted.

They are well aware that the advantages presented by the settlement and the stability of tenure which it affords have constituted their zemindari rights into a valuable property, which numbers of people would gladly bid for and purchase from the State in the event of any zemindar being ousted on account of default of payment.

These facts taken in connection with the seasonable and abundant rainfall of this season lead me to believe that the land revenue receipts will be far larger in 1879-80 than the amount estimated.

The actual receipts under this head in 1875-76 and in 1876-77 (both of them ordinary average years) were, inclusive of arrears recovered, respectively Rs. 7,63,390 and Rs. 7,67,887.

39. *Tankedars.*—Considering the leniency shown to the "Tánkedars" of "Sir Mattra," "Rijhauni," &c., during the past two years, the Durbar will rightly insist upon receiving from them in 1879-80 at least Rs. 30,000.

40. *Customs, &c.*—Customs dues no longer exist in the State, but under this budget heading has been entered the compensation granted by the Bristish Government in lieu of salt and customs, as well as the proceeds of the "Abkari" license, the taxes on opium and other drugs, and those on saltpetre, sulphur, sales of stone, &c. Rs. 60,000 will be

received from the Bristish Government as compensation for the year, and Rs. 10,000 will probably be the income of "Abkari" license and other taxes.

41. *Fines, &c.*—The items of fines, "Kusrat," stamps, garden produce, and hides contract are estimated on the receipts in ordinary years.

42. *Toll collections.*—Rs. 10,000 toll collections of the bridge-of-boats over the Chambal, overdue from the Executive Engineer, Agra and Gwalior Road, at Morar, will be received and credited during 1879-80.

43. *Sales of horses.*—The sum due for horses sold, when making reductions of establishment, amount to more than Rs. 15,000, but that sum at least should be realized during the year.

44. *Nuzzar.*—The amount of Rs. 5,000 will be paid by the Rao of Sir Mattra on account of balance of instalments of nuzzar due to his feudal chief the Maharana of Dholpur on his adoption by the late Rao and installation some years ago on the "guddee" of Sir Mattra.

45. *Miscellaneous receipts from tehsils.*—Miscellaneous receipts from tehsils and deposits should amount at least to the sums estimated.

46. *Refunds.*—The amount of refunds is estimated below the yearly average.

47. *Sales of charcoal.*—The Durbar have at present in store considerable reserves of charcoal, which remain in hand after Messrs. Glover and Company had ceased using charcoal in their workshops. It is intended to sell a portion of these reserves, which would bring in the sum of Rs. 3,000.

48. *Sales of broken brass.*—The amount of Rs. 3,000 for sale of broken brass will be realized by the Durbar this year.

49. The other items do not require comment.

50. *Total estimated receipts, 1879-80.*—The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 9,42,525.

The receipts in 1875-76 and 1876-77 were respectively Rs. 10,68,693 and Rs. 10,27,313.

51. *Estimated expenditure, 1879-80.—Jeb Khurch, Khásghi.*—The establishments under "Jeb Khurch" and "Khasghi" have lately again been thoroughly re-organised and still further reductions made. In view to the necessity for cutting down expenditure, an amount is allotted every month under special heads to each department, and under no pretext are these special amounts allowed to be exceeded during the month, or diverted to a purpose other than that specified without written authority from the Council of Management.

The accounts of the month are all taken and checked by the 8th of the succeeding month at a special meeting of the administrator and members of the Council of Management, and I have no doubt that the expense of these departments will be kept down to the amount of the estimates.

The Durbar are prepared to sanction, if necessary, still further reductions. This, however, will, it is hoped, not be required, as even at the

present prices of grain (14 seers and 10 chittacks of wheat and 15 seers and 3 chittacks of grain per rupee) the monthly allotments are not exceeded. A still further reduction in the prices of grain may confidently be expected.

52. *Military.*—The reductions of sowars reported in paragraph 28 will enable us to keep within the estimate under this head.

53. *Civil.*—In this department, too, reductions of establishment have been made. Further, the cost of feeding the prisoners at the jail will be considerably less than last year. The prisoners are less numerous and the prices of grain are falling.

54. *Maafi.*—The payments on account of maafi have been estimated on the average yearly disbursements.

55. *Deposits.*—The amount estimated for disbursement of deposits is the same as that credited under the same head in receipts for the year.

56. *Instalment of the Government Loan.*—Provision has been made in 1879-80 for the payment of Rs. 1,20,000 towards the instalment of the Government Loan with interest.

57. *Public Works, Settlement, Miscellaneous.*—The items of Public Works, Settlement, and Miscellaneous do not appear to require notice.

58. *Inefficient balance.*—The inefficient balance will be kept down as low as possible during 1879-80, and every effort made to recover outstanding advances.

59. *Marriage of His Highness the Maharana.*—A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been allotted for the expenses attending the marriage of His Highness the Maharana.

60. *Total estimated expenditure, 1879-80.*—The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 8,46,000, which should leave a balance in hand at the end of 1879-80 of Rs. 96,525-3-6.

61. *Criminal Justice and Police.*—During 1878-79, 1,624 cases came before the criminal courts. Of these, 1,594 were disposed of by the courts and 30 cases are pending.

There has been a considerable decrease in crime reported,—758 cases less reported in 1878-79 than in 1877-78; of these, 26 are heinous and 732 petty cases.

The increase in 1877-78 over the returns of ordinary years was 475 cases; allowing, however, for the fact that during 1877-78, on account of the exceptional scarcity and absence of cultivation, more crime than usual was to be expected, I confess I still am at a loss to understand why during 1878-79 there should have been such a remarkable diminution in the number of cases reported.

I would be prepared to conclude that crime must be systematically concealed by the police, but for the fact that heinous crime, which can seldom be successfully concealed, has undoubtedly decreased. Thus, serious cases of burglary with theft and of theft above Rs. 100 have diminished, the former by 16 and the latter by 15 cases, during the year under report.

62. *Cattle theft.*—Considerable efforts have been made during the year to come to a clear understanding with the Thakurs and Gujars in

the villages bordering the Chambal, with a view to the repression of cattle theft.

A large number of the influential zemindars of each caste have subscribed to the conditions proposed to them, and they have so far carried them out fairly well.

Advantage was lately taken of the collection of the zemindars of the State at Dholpore for the giving out of the jummas, still further to strengthen this combination, and the Durbar have refused to concede zemindari rights or the advantages of the settlement to any one in the cattle-stealing villages who does not distinctly engage to refrain from cattle theft himself and to discountenance it by every means in his power. This was made one of the conditions of the leases, a breach of which entails confiscation on the part of the State of all zemindari rights.

A steady pursuance of this policy and a judicious distribution of rewards and punishments should soon do a great deal towards preventing the habitual commission of this crime in Dholpur.

The cattle thefts during the year under report have not much diminished in number, but they have, through the action of the zemindars, changed a good deal in their character. They are no longer organised robberies in which fifteen or twenty head of cattle were carried off at a time. They are now petty thefts in which two or three animals are separated from the herd and driven into the ravines and across the "Chambal" under cover of the night. The police have, in dealing with this crime, considerable want of judgment in making arrests. Out of 171 persons concerned, 62, or 36 per cent., were not arrested, and out of 109 reputed cattle thieves who were arrested, 30 persons, or 27·4 per cent., were acquitted. Thus of the persons believed to be concerned in this crime in the year, 53·8 per cent. escaped punishment altogether.

While I am fully prepared to make every allowance for the difficulties which the police have to encounter in the detection of crimes of this nature, I must pronounce their action during the year, in dealing with cattle thefts, to be feeble and discreditable.

63. Of 185 heinous offences of all kinds returned during the year, 124, or 67·5 per cent., were detected. Convictions occurred in 99 cases; in 25 cases proof was obtained against criminals at large in foreign territory; 18 cases were dismissed as false, and there was an entire failure of justice in 43 cases, which were either acquitted or otherwise not detected.

Of these last, 1 was a murder, 20 were cases of cattle theft, 2 were thefts of above Rs. 100 in value, and 19 were cases of burglary and theft.

64. *Murders.*—Of the detected murders, one occurred in Sir Mattra through a quarrel between "Deogit" and "Balwant" Thakurs and their cousins "Pertab," "Bemal," and "Gerwur," who lived in the same village.

The quarrel arose on a question of the ownership of some cattle.

The second case was the murder of her illegitimate child by Mussummat "Phondia Nain."

The third murder was committed by "Persadda" and Ram Lall of Mouzah "Gurkha" in Gwalior, from whom the villagers of Mouzah "Singhooli" in this State rescued some cattle which they were stealing away into the ravines from the village grazing-ground. Manpal, one of the rescuers, was struck by "Persadda," and died from the effects of the blow. In a precisely similar manner "Achele," jat of "Bishnonda," was killed by "Upperbul," Thakur of Mouzah "Barwasin" in Gwalior, and another criminal unknown; these men were endeavouring to steal some of the "Bishnonda" cattle.

The only murder undetected was that of "Kela Thakur" of Mouzah "Kutubpur," who was beaten to death at his "Kullian," it is supposed, by thieves who came to steal the grain.

65. *Culpable homicide.*—In one of the two cases of culpable homicide, "Dhanpal," Brahmin of Mouzah Deopura, was killed by his own father. They quarrelled about some household matters, the father threatened his son with a sword which he had in his hand, a struggle ensued for possession of the weapon, the point of which ran into "Dhanpal's" stomach. He subsequently died of the wound. The mass of evidence went to show that the wound was not unintentionally inflicted by "Dhanpal's" father.

The second culpable homicide was committed by "Khubi," "Harbuccus," and "Zaharia," who found "Kallian" Brahmin pasturing his cattle at night in their standing crops. A quarrel ensued, blows were exchanged, and "Kallian" died from the injuries he received.

66. *Robberies.*—In one of the cases of robbery, an unladen camel was taken from the servant of a zemindar. In a second case a horse was similarly carried off from a syce; both animals were recovered, the camel in "Mainpuri" and the horse in Mouzah "Barwai," in Gwalior.

Two other cases were unimportant thefts, which became technically robberies, because some violence was used.

The fifth case, however, is an important one: "Santoke," Bania of Qusba Bari, was stopped near Mouzah "Chala Chond" by three men on horseback, who beat him and robbed him of Rs. 3.

The robbers were not arrested, nor were they recognised at the time. Subsequent information, however, tends to prove that these men belong to a newly-organised mounted band composed of some Dholpur and some Agra criminals. The names of most of the individuals concerned are now known. I have been in communication with the Magistrate of Agra on the subject, and it is hoped that by combined pressure we may succeed in effecting their arrest.

67. Forty individuals of notorious bad character during the year were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

68. Of 287 persons concerned in heinous crimes, 170, or 59·2 per cent., were arrested, and of persons arrested, 125, or 73·5 per cent., were convicted.

The number of persons stated to have been concerned in serious crime during the year is remarkably small, but it is explained by the

fact that there were no affrays during the year, and that the number of criminals concerned in cattle thefts and in robberies were undoubtedly less than in former years.

The police have not been successful during the year in detection of crime, more especially in cattle theft and house-breaking. Out of 1,624 cases of all kinds sent up by them, their action met with the disapproval of the courts in 252 cases.

No thefts occurred in 1878-79 on the Grand Trunk Road in this State.

69. *Accidents reported by police on the Sindia State Railway.*—Two accidents, attended with loss of life, took place on the Sindia State Railway during the year under report.

On the night of the 29th May 1878, the passenger train from Agra ran over and killed a man at the level crossing, 6 miles from Dholpur. The man was an old beggar who was probably crossing over the line. His head was wrapped up, and he must have been entirely unaware of the approach of the train. During the day of the 23rd July 1878, the train ran over an old woman near the same crossing.

She was probably sitting down by the side of the line in some sheltered spot, and she suddenly rose and endeavoured to rush across the line immediately in front of the engine. She was not visible from the engine until she was seen close before the train.

The engine-drivers or guards do not appear to have been to blame in either of these accidents. No gateman is kept up by the Sindia State Railway at any except the more important and frequented level crossings. Chowkidars of villages have been warned to see that no one crosses the line near their villages at the approach of trains; but as they have many other duties to perform, their supervision of crossings is necessarily lax and insufficient.

Accidents on the works of Messrs. Glover and Company.—Two persons were crushed by the sudden fall of masses of earth-work in the railway cuttings being made by Messrs. Glover and Company; the work-people had been warned against remaining in these cuttings at hours when proper watch for any appearance of instability of the banks could not be maintained; but these two, in disregard of these instructions, sat down to rest themselves in the shade of the banks by the fall of which they were crushed. They were got out as soon as possible, but the injuries sustained by them in both cases were such as to cause death.

Five more workmen of Messrs. Glover and Company were killed by sudden rushes of water into the wells of the Chambal piers in which they were working.

These rushes are technically called "blows." As the wells are being emptied of water and sand by divers, there is always a danger that the pressure of the water and sand from the outside may be powerful enough to force or blow its way under the foundations into the empty well, in which case the men working inside may be stifled and drowned by the rush before they can escape.

Special workmen are employed on this work; they are quite alive to the risks they incur, and they are paid highly in consequence of the difficult and precarious nature of their work. I have personally assured myself that the Government engineers on the work and the Agents of Messrs. Glover and Company take every precaution in their power to minimise these risks.

The wells are constantly watched by competent and responsible officers: life lines and other means of escape hang down inside the wells within reach of the workmen, and gangs are always at hand to "haul up" at once on the appearance of danger.

70. *Railway Police.*—The Railway Police have sent up during the year 19 cases of theft, in 12 of which convictions were obtained; 31 persons were arrested, of whom 21 were convicted.

Rs. 182 worth of property was stolen, of which Rs. 98 was recovered.

They further reported 10 miscellaneous cases.

The Railway Police have worked satisfactorily during the year.

71. *Civil Court.*—Three hundred and thirty-nine cases were instituted in the Civil Court of the State, of which 259 were decided and 80 were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation was Rs. 23,924.

72. *Revenue courts.*—Eight hundred and eleven revenue and settlement cases came before the Courts, of which 757 were decided and 54 were pending.

73. *Jail.*—On the 31st March 1878, 85 prisoners were confined in the jail; 56 more were imprisoned during 1878-79;—total 141: of these, 44 were released during the year, 34 died, and 2 escaped.

The terrible mortality of the year was owing to an epidemic of fever of a dangerous type which broke out in the month of September 1878 all through the State of Dholpur as well as in the neighbouring districts of Agra and Gwalior. The mortality was everywhere very considerable. On the first appearance of the epidemic in the Jail some large pucca State buildings at "Sanda," a healthy village, 5 miles distant from the jail, were made available, and were prepared for the reception of the prisoners. Arrangements were made for their safe custody, and they were removed to "Sanda" with as little delay as possible.

The change of air, however, did not appear to benefit the prisoners as much as had been hoped and expected. The epidemic was not confined to the neighbourhood of the jail; it was everywhere.

All that could be done to check its progress was for some time of little avail. Two of the best State native doctors, Janki Pershad and Beni Pershad, were unremitting in their attention. The arrangements were inspected by the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Spencer, and by Dr. Sutherland, the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana; but the mortality continued to be very heavy all through the months of October, November, and December, when it gradually ceased.

The causes and progress of this epidemic have, doubtless, been reported direct by the Agency Surgeon.

The epidemic fever and consequent mortality, as already stated, was not by any means confined to the jail; it was universal. Well-to-do people, who had plenty of good food and lived in good houses, suffered from it quite as much as their poorer brethren. A number of the "Rais" of Dholpur died of it, and I believe that at Agra, in the city, in the Central Prison, and in the district, its effects were scarcely less fatal than in this State. It is much to be regretted that such heavy mortality should have occurred in the Dholpur Jail, but I submit that everything that it was in their power to do was done by the Darbar to alleviate the severity of the visitation. It was impossible, while the prisoners were at "Sanda," to keep up as effectual a watch and ward as was maintained in the buildings specially constructed for the purpose, and two prisoners managed to effect their escape from the temporary jail.

Two of the men on duty against whom complicity was established were convicted of the offence, and sentenced to dismissal from the service and imprisonment with hard labour.

The prisoners were not removed back to the jail until some time after the epidemic had disappeared.

The opportunity of the jail being empty was taken, in order thoroughly to clear it out and to complete the repairs and alterations directed by the Inspector General of Dispensaries.

Thirty-four new openings were made for ventilation. Raised beds were constructed for the prisoners. Three new buildings, one for oil mills and two for the manufacture of "durrees," were completed, and the whole of the buildings were put in thorough repair. Sixty-one prisoners were in the jail on the 31st March 1879.

74. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—The three dispensaries of the State have been during the year a great boon to the people.

Sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty patients were treated during 1878-79, being an increase of 5,314 patients on the previous year. But this includes only those patients treated at the dispensaries, and does not record the numbers of people, mostly of good condition and who would object to come to the dispensary, who at Dholpur availed themselves gratuitously of the services and advice of the native doctor, Jankipersaud.

Of the singleness of purpose, zeal, and ability of this native doctor, I have to record my entire appreciation.

An extra native doctor for Dholpur was entertained for the poorhouse in 1877-78, and it was found necessary to retain his services at Dholpur during the year under report on account of the great sickness and mortality prevailing.

He has since been transferred to the Bari Dispensary in lieu of the native doctor of that place, who, as I reported last year, did not give satisfaction.

The number of vaccine operations performed was 7,639, an increase of 410 on 1877-78 and of 1271 on 1876-77.

Both dispensary and vaccination establishments have worked satisfactorily during the year.

The cost of both establishments amounted to Rs. 4,659.

75. *Schools.*—The same number of schools have been maintained as were reported last year.

The average number of scholars attending has diminished by 35, from 523 to 488.

This is not, however, altogether the fault of the schools. There has been a great deal of illness amongst the boys and at their homes, and the attendance has been in consequence much smaller than usual.

The schools at Purani Chhaoni, at Bari, at Baseri, and at Augai have progressed satisfactorily: that at Dholpur has not, I am sorry to say, improved as much as it should have done had the Durbar been successful in their endeavour to get a fully competent head master for its management. This is all that is now wanted to put the school on a satisfactory footing.

76. *Education of the young Chief.*—Mr. Umacharan Mookerji, M.A., has remained throughout the year in the appointment of tutor to His Highness the Maharana.

This gentleman has carried on his duties in a highly satisfactory manner; he has continued to engage the sympathy and good-will of his pupil, and the progress of the young Chief has been marked and continuous. It has satisfied Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, who still continues to supervise the progress of the boy's education.

The health of the Maharana continues good; constant out-door exercise has made him tall and strong, but no accession of strength or care has as yet succeeded in curing him of the habit of stammering, which he has had since his earliest childhood.

His disposition and character continue to be all that could be desired. He is a thorough little gentleman, and has certainly not yet begun to show any of the signs of change which are often to be feared in Indian youths of his age and position.

I am now, at the request of the Rani Saheba, his mother, teaching him to take a share in conducting the business of the State. The Rani Saheba and the Durbar are anxious that he should next year take up the work of a regular member of the Council of Administration.

77. *Progress of the Sindia State Railway.*—No portion of the Sindia State Railway has been opened beyond Dholpur during the year.

The relations between the railway officials and the people of the State of Dholpur continue to be most satisfactory.

78. *Council of Administration: Thakur Bechu Singh and Lalla Sundar Lal.*—It is with great regret that I record the death by dysentery during the year of Kooer Hardeo Singh, the senior member of the Council, a near relation of His Highness the Maharana, and an able and zealous servant of the State.

In a separate report I will submit my suggestions for the appointment of a successor to Kooer Hardeo Singh in the Council. Three thousand six hundred and ninety-two cases came before the Court of the Administrator and Council of management during 1878-79; of these, 3,602 were disposed of, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 90 cases.

I have again to record my cordial appreciation of the manner in which the Council of Management have worked throughout the year. I would mention more particularly the name of Thakur Bechu Singh, to whose ability and honesty of purpose the State owes a special debt of gratitude.

MEYWÀR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 31P., dated Oodeypore, 1st May 1879.

From—Major T. Cadell, v.c., Political Agent, Meywar,

To—The Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for the year 1878-79.

2. *General Remarks.*—The year opened with grain at almost famine prices, wheat selling at a little over 7 seers per rupee; but large quantities being imported from Haraoti, and the monsoon having on the whole been a favourable one, prices gradually fell till November, when wheat sold at 9¾ seers, after which they again began to rise. This was attributed to a considerable portion of the rain crops having been injured by the excessive fall of rain in August, to the sudden cessation of rain in the first half of September, and to the prevalence of fever of a severe type throughout the country, which prevented the cultivators preparing the usual quantity of land for the cold weather crops. In January the price of wheat rose to 6 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. The prospects of a good harvest, however, brought the prices down again, and the rates of food grains are now as stated in the margin.

	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat ...	8	3½
Barley ...	11	11½
Indian-corn...	13	4½
Rice ...	5	13¾
Gram ...	10	5½

3. The total rainfall was 36·45 inches, that is, about a quarter above the average, and notwithstanding the injury to the crops in July and the reduced quantity of land under cold weather crops, the outturn of the autumn harvest is said to be about an eighth, and that of the spring harvest about a quarter, below the average. All cause for anxiety has thus been removed.

4. It will be noticed that the price of food grain is as usual higher at Oodeypore than at any other place in Rajputana. This is attributable to the grain grown in the neighbourhood not being sufficient for the local consumption, and to the carriage on which grain is imported having to return empty, there being no manufactures or produce for export from Oodeypore.

5. There was great mortality during the hot weather of 1878 among the cattle owing to the scarcity of grass. No statistics are procurable, but it is generally supposed that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cattle in the State died.

6. *Administration.*—The Maharana's assiduity and perseverance in controlling the administration have not lessened during the year. Several reforms have been introduced in a quiet, unostentatious manner. His relations with the Political Agent have been of the most cordial nature.

7. During the months of September and October, His Highness suffered much from fever, and his state of health gave rise to serious apprehensions. He was attended during this illness by Drs. Beatson and

Shepherd, the latter a medical missionary, who has completely won the confidence of the community.

In the month of November he proceeded on an extensive tour throughout the State, during which he recovered his health and collected much information regarding his extensive territory. Wherever he went he was cordially received by his nobles, although his visits entailed considerable expense on them, each noble of the first rank having, in addition to entertaining him and his followers, to present an elephant, two horses, and Rs. 1,500, and those of the second rank, two horses and Rs. 500. In return His Highness conferred dresses of honour, and he made glad the hearts of a few with whom he was especially pleased by conferring a few extra words in the complimentary heading to letters addressed to them; the privilege of wearing one or two gold anklets; the presentation of pân in Durbar; and such like compliments. I met several of them afterwards, and all expressed themselves gratified with the visits from their Chief.

8. Many parts of the State will derive advantage from the personal knowledge which His Highness has acquired of their wants. Some have already benefited. In the district of Choti Sadri, for example, His Highness abolished forced and unpaid labour. Barbers had previously to shave officials, potters to provide them with earthen vessels, washermen to wash their clothes, and various petty services had to be rendered by other classes—all for nothing. His Highness has now established fixed rates of payment, and if proper supervision is exercised over the officials, the new system will prove a great relief to the lower classes of the district. The system has not yet been extended to other districts.

9. His Highness made arrangements for bringing a quantity of waste land under cultivation in Choti Sadri, and both in that district and in Chittor he approved of many sites for the construction of tanks, and sanctioned the immediate expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 on this account.

10. The Jehazpur district had not been visited by a Rana for upwards of a century, and in commemoration of this visit the people agreed to subscribe Rs. 31,000, payable by instalments in three years. His Highness resolved that this money should constitute a permanent fund for the construction of tanks in that district. The plan is to grant from the fund advances repayable by easy instalments, and as the money is repaid, to advance it afresh to others. This project, if honestly and wisely carried out, may prove very beneficial to the people, as well as, ultimately, to the State. Rs. 7,000 have already been collected, and Rs. 5,000 of the amount disbursed.

11. His Highness in the course of his tour visited the stations of Neemuch and Deoli, and was much gratified at the reception he met with, reviews of the troops at both places being held in his honour.

12. *Political Agent's tour.*—The Political Agent made an extensive tour through the State. Wherever he went he was received with the greatest cordiality and kindness by the nobles, and he obtained opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with them than could have been possible at formal interviews at Oodeypore.

13. The Political Agent also visited the States of Pertabgarh,

Banswara, and Dongurpore, and presented the chiefs of the two former with a banner as a present from Her Majesty the Empress of India, in commemoration of Her gracious assumption of that title.

14. *Council.*—It was mentioned in last year's report that the Maharana's control over affairs was, if anything, too minute, but the Ijlas Khas, or Privy Council, has played a useful part in the administration. It disposes of all matters of routine and submits those of more importance for the orders of the Maharana. It would be well, perhaps, if His Highness consulted the Council more than he does in projected reforms and important affairs.

15. *Tributaries.*—The relations between the Maharana and his tributaries have decidedly improved during the year. His Highness, by his tact and courtesy, has attached some of them warmly to his person. It is due to this tact and to the influence which he has acquired that he has been able to place the jurisdiction of the majority of them within their own estates on a settled footing. The absence of defined rules had been the source of constant squabbles between the Durbar and the nobles.

16. In July last, the following rules of procedure in civil and criminal cases for the Meywar portion of Shahpura were drawn up and readily subscribed to by the Raja Dhiraj :—

I.—The Shahpura Chief will obey all the orders and carry out all the decisions of the Ijlas Khas, or Mahkamah Khas, which is the Supreme Court. Except as provided by Article IV, no interference beyond the hearing of appeals will be exercised in civil and criminal cases in which the parties concerned are residents of Kachola.

II.—If the presence of any person belonging to Kachola is required, or any other sort of action is necessary, the Shahpura vakeel will be addressed by the Ijlas Khas, or Mahkamah Khas, and a reasonable time will be allowed him to comply with the requisitions. If he fails compliance within the time granted, the Ijlas Khas, or Mahkamah Khas, will summon the people required direct, and will adopt what measures it deems fit.

III.—In criminal cases in which the plaintiffs are subjects of the Crown lands or of other jaghirdars, and the defendants are residents of Kachola, or in the case of offenders against the durbar, or other jaghirdars taking refuge within the Kachola limits, the accused shall be delivered up on the requisition of the Ijlas Khas, or Mahkamah Khas.

IV.—The occurrence of cases of murder, suttee, dacoity, highway-robbery attended with homicide or with threats of death, traffic in children, and uttering base coin, shall be reported at the time of occurrence to the Durbar, and after investigation the proceedings shall be submitted to the Ijlas Khas for approval. All offenders in the above cases to be delivered up when required.

V.—The rules lately issued for the satisfaction of claims, and any other code which may hereafter be introduced for

the whole of Meywar, shall have force in the Kachola Pergunnah.

VI.—Civil and criminal cases, in which Kuchola residents are on one side and Durbar subjects or residents of other estates are on the other side, shall be heard by the Hakim of Bhilwarra. He will summon witnesses and take other necessary action through the medium of the Shahpura Chief, and appeals against his decisions will lie to the Ijlas Khas only, and to no other court.

The interference of the Hakim of Bhilwarra will extend only in cases of the nature just described, and in those cases no other Hakim will exercise interference in the Kachola putta.

VII.—In civil cases, in which the defendants are residents of Kachola and the plaintiffs residents of some other estates, and the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed Rs. 500, the plaintiffs will be sent to Shahpura. Appeals against decisions in such cases will be heard by the Ijlas Khas only. If unreasonable delay occur in the settlement of these suits, the Ijlas Khas will be entitled, after two notices, to send for the files and dispose of them.

VIII.—Kachola subjects instituting suits in the Durbar Courts above mentioned shall pay all court fees and stamp duty chargeable. But these will be remitted in the case of proceedings instituted by the Shahpura Chief himself, and of instruments executed by him, according to the custom prevailing in respect of Sirdars.

When a sentence of fine is imposed against a Kachola subject by the Ijlas Khas, or Hakim of Bhilwarra, it will be realized by the Shahpura Chief, and those sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years, will expiate them in the Shahpura jail, if the sentences can there be carried out satisfactorily; and if the jail and other arrangements are satisfactory and the sentences can be properly enforced, prisoners sentenced to longer terms may be ordered to be confined there; but this depends on the efficiency of the arrangements and on the favour (of the Durbar).

17. These rules, while establishing the supremacy of the Durbar, give a large amount of power to the vassal.

18. The thirteen nobles of the first rank named in the margin have also subscribed to similar rules. Those of Salumbar, Kotaria, Deogurh, Gogunda, Bhindar, Bansi, Bhainsrorgurh, and Meza, eight in number, have not yet subscribed, but several of them are expected to do so.

The Raja of Bunera.
„ Raj Rana of Sadri.
„ Rao of Bedla.
„ „ of Bijolia.
„ „ of Begun.
„ Raj of Delwara.
„ Rao of Ameth.
„ Rowat of Kanor.
„ Thakur of Badnor.
„ Rao of Parsoli.
„ „ of Korabur.
„ Rowat of Asind.
„ Thakur of Sirdargarh (Lawa).

19. The measure is a most important one, and that it has been effected in so many instances speaks well for the influence and popularity of the Maharana and for the good feeling and loyalty of the

majority of the tributaries who have acquiesced in an arrangement so novel to them. During my tour I heard of no hitch having occurred in connection with the carrying out of the new rules.

20. *Bunera.*—It is particularly worthy of notice that the Raja of Bunera, who has heretofore striven for independence, has now definitely acknowledged the supremacy of the Maharana by subscribing to the rules.

As a mark of his satisfaction at this proceeding, the Maharana has restored to him the jagir village of Dubla, which was removed from his jurisdiction on account of his contumacy in 1875.

21. The Durbar, while thus showing much consideration to this powerful tributary, are resolved to exact due obedience from him. In the beginning of the year under report, a fine of Rs. 5,500 was imposed upon him for his contumacious conduct during Syud Jafir Hussein's settlement of the Bunera-Shahpura border. Half the sum has been paid, and I am informed that the remainder will be lodged next month.

22. *Shahpura.*—A question having arisen during the previous year, as to the right of Meywar to jurisdiction in the Kachola pergunnah of Shahpura, it was ruled by the Agent to the Governor General that "the Oodeypore Durbar has every right to demand that all cases connected with the Kachola pergunnah of Shahpura for trial by the Haraoiti Court of Vakeels should be submitted by, and heard through, the Meywar representative of that Court." This decision has given much satisfaction to the Meywar Durbar, and no dissatisfaction to the Raja of Shahpura. This is proved by the fact that while the above question was under discussion, the Raja of his own accord acknowledged the complete dependence of Kachola on Meywar by his being the first tributary to subscribe to the rules for civil and criminal procedure above alluded to.

23. The long-standing dispute regarding the villages of Jutmaria and Karmadowas has been decided. The Meywar Durbar claimed the villages as belonging to the Bunera fief, and the Raja of Shahpura claimed them as a portion of his pergunnah of Phuliah, the British portion of his estate. Colonel Impey investigated the case and recorded his opinion that the two villages should be attached to the Kachola pergunnah, the Meywar portion of Shahpura. The Agent to the Governor General, after mature consideration, decided that the villages belonged to Phuliah as claimed by Shahpura, and this decision was confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

24. The Political Agent, in a full dress Durbar on the 3rd September, and in the presence of the Maharana, presented Rao Bahadoor Bakht Singh of Bedla with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. The honour was never conferred on a more worthy recipient, and the Maharana was much gratified at one of his principal nobles having been thus distinguished by Her Majesty the Empress of India.

25. Two old and respected nobles of the first rank died during the year, the Maharaj of Bhindar and the Rao of Parsoli.

26. Before leaving the subject of tributaries, it is right that I should mention that the indebtedness of some of his nobles has attracted the serious attention of the Maharana. It is impossible for the Durbar to deal with this question as has been done in the case of the jagirdars of the Ajmere District, but the Maharana has been able to relieve one of

his principal nobles, the Thakur of Badnor, from the weight of his debts, which amounted to Rs. 3,25,000, his income for more than three years. The Durbar compounded with the creditors for cash payments amounting to Rs. 2,58,725. This sum was advanced by the Durbar and is to be recovered from the Thakur by annual instalments of Rs. 25,000, interest being charged at the rate of 3 per cent. only. The Maharana effected this arrangement personally, and it is a good proof of his solicitude for the welfare of those of his Sirdars in whose loyalty he has confidence.

27. *Proffer of services of Army.*—When England appeared to be on the eve of war with Russia, and an expedition was despatched from India to Malta, the Maharana at once placed his own services and those of his troops and Sirdars at the disposal of the British Government, and His Highness again did so on the outbreak of the war with Cabul, and on both occasions received the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for his loyal offers.

28. On the former of these occasions His Highness at once set about putting his small army in order, and he has continued to pay much attention to the subject. Many reforms have been introduced and pains have been taken with the drill and equipment of the Infantry and Artillery. A review of the troops was held on the occasion of the Agent to the Governor General's visit to Oodeypore, and they acquitted themselves creditably.

The Durbar have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Lonorgan as Instructor of Drill. He is smart, steady, and reliable, takes great interest in his work, and gets on well with the natives.

29. *Revenue.*—In last year's Annual Report mention was made of the investigation by Mr. W. H. Smith into the land revenue system of Meywar and of the valuable report and scheme for settlement drawn up by him. It was hoped that the settlement operations would be commenced in October last, but a difficulty occurred in the appointment of an officer, and the commencement was unavoidably postponed. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., has since been appointed to superintend the operations, and it is hoped that the work will be commenced immediately after the rains.

30. Mr. Smith noticed in his report the number and inequality of the revenue sub-divisions in Meywar, but considered that no alteration could be made until after the completion of the plane-table survey of the State. Matters were going on so badly, however, that the Maharana resolved to make some temporary changes. Leaving two of the largest sub-divisions untouched, the remaining 26, which varied in revenue from Rs. 10,000 to 1½ lakhs, and were under Hakims who received from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 a month, were converted into eight districts under Hakims on from Rs. 100 to Rs. 225 a month. For these posts the Maharana selected the smartest young men, of good family, on whom he could lay his hands. I cannot say that the results have come up to the expectations that were formed, or that the selections have been altogether successful, but the Maharana assures me that the work is being much better carried on now than formerly. The change has led to an increased expenditure of Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 per annum.

31. *Finance.*—In Appendix A will be found a translation of the

statement sent to me by the Durbar of the income and expenditure of the State for the Sambat years 1933 (1876-77) and 1934 (1877-78), the year being reckoned from the 1st August to the 31st July.

32. The income is shown to have risen from Rs. 25,78,047 to Rs. 26,86,735, the principal cause of the increase being the high prices which ruled in the grain market. This proved profitable to the Durbar, as most of the land revenue is levied in kind.

33. The income is entered as being Rs. 26,86,735, and the ordinary expenditure at Rs. 23,80,037, but including the items classed under the head "Extraordinary," the total expenditure is Rs. 28,53,041. The transfer of Rs. 1,13,961 to the Kherwara pergunnah is, however, a mere matter of account, and deducting this from the total, the deficit becomes Rs. 1,66,206 instead of Rs. 2,80,267, as shown in the account. This deficit is more than accounted for by the great outlay which was incurred on public works in order to afford relief to the poor who were suffering from the scarcity and dearness of grain.

34. *Public Works.*—Under the ordinary head of "Public Works" Rs. 1,10,000 is entered as having been expended, and under that of "Relief works" Rs. 2,34,000; but on looking through the items of these two accounts, the reason for classifying them under two different heads is not apparent, the items in both being of the same nature. It is true, however, that many works which would have been deferred were pressed on for the sake of the poor.

35. The Oodeypore and Kherwara road has been completed. A considerable portion of the road between Oodeypore and Neemuch was carried away by the floods in July, and it has been repaired. A large sum has been expended on the roads in the city.

36. A traveller's bungalow at Oodeypore, estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, is approaching completion, as is also a new building for the post office.

37. The renovation of the magnificent marble bund of the Debar Lake is being continued.

38. Extensive alterations and improvements were made in the Palace with a view to the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, whose expected visit in November last was unavoidably postponed. These improvements were designed and superintended personally by the Maharana, who is gifted with much taste in such matters.

39. *Salt Agreement and Customs.*—The new Salt Agreement came into force on the 1st October last. By it the Durbar agreed to suppress all salt-works, to prevent the import and export of salt on which the British duty had not been paid, and to abolish transit dues on salt.

40. In return for this the British Government agreed to pay to the Durbar the sum of Rs. 9,500 as compensation to the salt-workers, and the following sums annually:—

		Rs.
1.	Charges for prevention of salt manufacture ...	10,000
2.	Compensation for suppression of salt-works ...	2,900
3.	Ditto for abolition of transit dues ...	35,000
	TOTAL ...	47,900

41. In addition to this, the Durbar was to be permitted to purchase from the salt-works at Pachbadra, for the consumption of the people of Meywar, 1,25,000 maunds of salt at half the full rate of duty. When, however, the time came for this arrangement to be carried out, it was found impossible to distribute the salt in such a manner that any benefit would accrue to the people by the abolition of the half duty. The Durbar, therefore, submitted a proposition that the British Government, in place of remitting the half duty on 1,25,000 maunds as agreed, should levy the full duty and pay the amount in cash to the Durbar, the Durbar agreeing on their part to abolish customs dues yielding a similar sum.

The Government of India agreed to this proposition "as long as they are satisfied that 1,25,000 maunds of salt paying British duty are annually purchased for the consumption of the people of Meywar," and promised to send a kharita to the Maharana to this effect on the agreement being ratified by the Governor General in Council.

The Durbar, immediately on receipt of this reply, issued a proclamation abolishing the customs dues on articles classed under 62 heads, the average receipts from which during the preceding five years amounted to Rs. 1,69,642, of which Rs. 51,666 was on account of salt.

By this arrangement the British Government will lose nothing, as the consumption of salt by the people of Meywar will assuredly exceed the quantity estimated, after the present stocks are exhausted; the Durbar will gain nothing directly, as the duties which have been abolished exceed the half duty which they will receive in cash; the people will benefit, as they will receive some compensation for the enhanced price they have to pay for their salt; and the abolition of such a large portion of the custom duties should give a great impetus to the trade and commerce of the country.

Duty has only been retained on the ten articles noted in the margin. A scheme is under consideration, by which the manner in which these duties are levied will be much simplified for the convenience of the trade.

1. Opium.
2. Tobacco.
3. Mhowa.
4. Ganja.
5. Piece goods.
6. Silks.
7. Sugar and saccharine matter.
8. Cotton.
9. Timber.
10. Iron.

The Durbar could not have afforded this great remission of customs dues had it not been for the amount of the half duty on salt which they will receive in cash.

42. The consequence of the new arrangement is that salt, the normal price of which used to be about 25 seers per rupee at Oodeypore, is now sold at the rate of 8¼ seers.

The inconvenience which this great rise causes to the people of Meywar will in time be much lessened by the remission of the customs dues above mentioned; but the effects of the remission are not yet felt by the community.

43. *Education.*—Owing to his illness, to his absence on tour, and to his time being much occupied with other duties, the Maharana has been unable to take the same active interest in the Oodeypore school as during the previous year. He was good enough, however, to present Rs. 1,500 for the purchase of books.

44. The number on the rolls as shown in Appendix B has been reduced to 410, and the daily average attendance was only 317. This is attributed to the fever which prevailed during the months of September, October, and November.

45. The scheme to form branch rudimentary schools to relieve the over-crowded High School, has not yet been carried out.

46. Mr. Baird, the Head Master, continues to perform his duties with zeal and ability.

47. *Mayo College.*—I regret to report that only three sons of nobles of Meywar attended the college during the year, a decrease of two on the previous year. The father of one of these two boys having fallen into disfavour and left Meywar for good, his son is now credited to another State. The father of the other is the Raja of Bunera, who although much pressed by the Maharana, by Colonel Impey, and by myself, declines to send his son back, alleging as his reason that Ajmere does not agree with him. The real reason is said to be that the boy's mother does not like being separated from him.

The Maharana is doing his best to have two or three more boys sent after the holidays, but fears that some years must elapse before the college is looked on with favour by his Sirdars.

48. *Boundaries.*—In the beginning of September, Colonel deKantzow resumed his work of laying down the boundaries between the Meywar portion of Shahpura on the one hand and the lands of other jagirdars and Crown lands on the other. At first his work was much impeded by the agricultural operations which were then going on, and by a very large proportion of the people being laid up with fever, and subsequently, he reports, by an inefficient agent having been deputed by the Durbar. Notwithstanding these and many other difficulties, Colonel deKantzow settled 144 cases and laid down 174 miles of boundary, making an average of 18 cases and 21¾ miles per mensem.

When he stopped his work in the Kherar, as this portion of Meywar is called, on the 16th instant, 17 Shahpura cases remained unsettled. He had hoped before this to have disposed of all these cases, and would doubtless have done so, had not unexpected delays and difficulties arisen.

49. Colonel deKantzow reports that before he left Kherar, a deputation of eleven jagirdars waited on him and earnestly begged him to stay and complete his work there, and I can bear testimony to the satisfaction felt by the Durbar and by the jagirdars at the manner in which he disposed of his cases. He reports that in the Jehazpur sub-division alone the Crown lands which had remained untilled owing to the disputes, and which have been brought under cultivation since his settlement, already yield a revenue of Rs. 3,000 a year.

50. The Agent to the Governor General agreed with the Durbar and the Political Agent that it was advisable that Colonel deKantzow, before closing the work for the season, should investigate the boundary disputes between the Rawat of Deogarh on the one side and the Thakurs of Lasáni and Tál on the other. These estates are adjacent to the British border, and the disputes connected with their boundaries are so virulent that they might lead to a breach of the peace at any time. Colonel deKantzow is now engaged in their settlement.

51. Captain McRae was unable to resume his work on the Meywar Nimbabera (Tonk) boundary till the 8th January, and between that date and the 31st March he settled 54 cases and 56 miles, thereby making the excellent average of about 19 cases and 20 miles a month.

He purposes remaining out during the hot weather, and hopes to dispose of about 24 cases more before stopping work for the season.

This will leave upwards of 160 miles of this boundary to be laid down, and Captain McRae anticipates that it will take two seasons' hard work to accomplish this, as a good deal of obstruction and difficulty are to be expected in some complicated cases still undisposed of.

52. With the exception of one case which Captain McRae had to investigate and decide personally, he and Colonel deKantzow succeeded in getting all their cases decided by punchayat, thus finally disposing of them and precluding the possibility of the decisions being appealed against.

53. I trust that the excellent work performed during the season by both these officers will be favourably noticed by the Government of India.

54. *Court of Vakeels.*—Appendices C and D show the working of the Court of Vakeels during the year 1878. Six cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 16 were instituted during the year, making a total of 22. Of these only 8 were disposed of, 4 being dismissed for want of proof, and in the remainder Rs. 68,693 being awarded as compensation and Rs. 260 as blood money. The reasons for so few cases being disposed of are the great sickness that prevailed at Oodeypore from August to November, rendering it impossible to get the requisite quorum of vakeels together at one time, and subsequently to the Political Agent's proceeding on tour, and in order to keep down the number of persons in camp, leaving the Vakeels at Oodeypore. Of the 14 cases which were pending on the 1st January last, 11 have since been disposed of.

55. Eight appeals from the decrees of this Court were pending in the higher Court on 1st January 1878 and 4 were instituted during the year. The decisions of this Court were upheld in 3 cases, and the remaining cases are still under trial.

56. A re-investigation was conducted by the Political Agent into an important dacoity case. In 1873 a dacoity had been committed in Kuchrode, in the Jiran Pergunnah, Scindiah's territory. The case was tried in this Court of Vakeels, and it being considered proved that the tracks of the dacoits had been carried into Pertabgurh territory, an award was given against the Pertabgurh State for Rs. 12,082-3. This decision was appealed against by the defendants, but was upheld by the upper Court of Vakeels.

Some years afterwards some Moghias, who were arrested by Ressaldar Major Isri Pershad, of the Central India Horse, confessed that they had taken part in the dacoity, and stated that the band had assembled in Gwalior territory and had not entered Pertabgurh limits either in coming or going. A *primâ facie* case against the justice of the decree having thus been established, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana in consultation resolved that the case should be re-investigated by the Political Agent. This has been done, and the proceedings have been submitted for orders.

57. *General crime.*—In Appendix E will be found a return of the criminal cases which have been the subject of correspondence in this Agency during the year. In previous years these particulars were submitted in two statements, but it is more convenient to embody them in one return. This statement gives but a faint index of the amount of crime committed, as of course the great bulk of the criminal cases did not form the subject of correspondence, and many cases of mere suspicion are entered in it.

58. Two cases of witch-killing are entered. In one the plaintiff, the husband of the woman said to have been killed, admitted that he had made a false charge. The other is under investigation in the Oodeypore Foujdari Court, and as far as the case has gone, it also appears to be a very doubtful one.

59. The other cases in the return do not require comment.

60. Appendices F and G are translations of the statements furnished by the Durbar of the working of the criminal courts at Oodeypore.

The number of dacoities has, I regret to say, increased considerably, but crime under other heads is much the same as that of the previous year, as shown in the following tabular form :—

Description of Cases.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dacoity	17	46	29	...
Theft	271	293	22	...
Highway robbery	73	62	...	11
Murder	45	49	4	...
Wounding	10	14	4	...
Bribery	5	26	21	...
Sale of children	6	14	8	...
Abortion	25	1	...	24

61. As shown in Appendix F, 405 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,548 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,953. Of these, convictions were obtained in 1,090 cases; 223 cases were dismissed, and the large number of 598 remained undisposed of.

62. The Oodeypore police showed promptitude in arresting a gang of forgers who carried on their operations in collusion with Post Office clerks. Three of the forgers were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Oodeypore Court, and a Post Office clerk at Neemuch was sentenced to three years by the Cantonment Magistrate of that station.

63. *Civil.*—Appendices H and I are translations of the statements

submitted by the Durbar, showing the working of the civil courts during the year.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-four cases, involving property of the value of Rs. 4,27,251, came before the civil court. Decrees were given in 668 cases for Rs. 1,05,277; 72 cases of the value of Rs. 82,438 were dismissed; 271 cases, value Rs. 1,18,762, were transferred for disposal to the newly-appointed Hakims of districts; and 313 cases, value Rs. 1,20,774, were pending at the close of the year.

64. Three hundred and ten appeals were lodged in the appellate courts. The previous decisions were confirmed in 201 cases, reversed in 43, revised in 12, and 54 cases remained pending.

65. *Jails.*—There are now 215 prisoners in jail at Oodeypore. Of these, 64 have been incarcerated for dacoity, 51 for murder, 46 for theft, and 34 prisoners are awaiting sentence.

66. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 345. Fourteen deaths occurred, making the high death-rate of 57 per mille, but the year was an unusually unhealthy one, and no blame is attributable to the jail management. The prisoners are well fed and the conservancy arrangements are fairly good. Owing to the deficiency of accommodation, no intramural labour is taken from the prisoners, but they are employed on road and garden work.

67. *Control of the Moghias.*—Mention was made in last year's report of the appointment of Mr. J. R. FitzGerald to conduct an enquiry with reference to the circumstances, habits, and customs of the Moghias, with a view to the control and reclamation of this predatory tribe.

Mr. FitzGerald proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, and after his return various circumstances prevented his commencing his work in earnest, until the latter end of November. In February he submitted a report, on which it is unnecessary to comment at present, as the question is under consideration. Mr. FitzGerald has been transferred to another appointment and his office establishment broken up.

68. *Government Mails.*—No mail robberies occurred in Meywar during the year, but in May last a mail packet, containing a parcel, the owner of which declined to state its contents, and 13 letters, was plundered near Banswara, and the robbers were not traced.

69. Another case occurred in November last when a dâk runner was robbed in the Dhamod Pass in Dongurpore limits on the borders of the Mahekanta Agency, and the packet carried off. Two of the men concerned in the robbery were apprehended and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Dongurpore Durbar.

70. On one occasion a mail runner near Banswara, and on another a runner on the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road, reported that they had been attacked and robbed. On a third occasion a gang of robbers, who plundered some carts near a dâk choki on the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road, are said to have tried to get hold of the parcel mail also. The two former cases are very doubtful, and on all three occasions no accident happened to the mails.

71. When it is considered that the five imperial postal lines which traverse Meywar cover a length of between 400 and 500 miles, it will be admitted that the arrangements for the protection of the mails are very efficient.

72. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—Cholera broke out in the city in the beginning of May and lasted for about a month, during which time 121 persons are known to have died of the disease, but no statement of the number attacked can be obtained. After the rains fever of a severe type attacked most of the residents of Oodeypore. At one time more than half the men in His Highness' Army were down with the disease, and serious inconvenience was experienced in carrying on the administration of the State owing to the number of officials who were laid up.

73. Dr. Beatson has ably superintended the medical institutions in the State throughout the year.

There was a considerable increase in the attendance at the main dispensary at Oodeypore, more especially in the number of in-patients, which increased from 80 to 269, the total number of new cases treated having been in-patients 269, out-patients 4,346.

The total number of new cases treated at the Branch Dispensary was 4,648, an increase of 982, due principally, Dr. Beatson reports, to the cholera and fever above mentioned.

The total cost of the two dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,532-3-11.

74. Three vaccinators were employed during the season, and vaccinated 2,237 persons. In 2,131 cases the operation was successful, giving a percentage of .91·19. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 384.

75. *Opium.*—As anticipated in last annual report, there has been a great falling off in the number of chests brought to the scales during the year under report, owing to the drought of 1877. Only 4,657 chests have been weighed against 9,322 during the previous year.

The opium crop which has just been gathered is reported to be considerably above the average, and the traders estimate that from 9,000 to 10,000 chests will be brought to the scales during the current year 1879-80.

76. *Nathdwara.*—It was mentioned in last year's report that the ex-Gosain of Nathdwara, ejected for his misdeeds and contumacy in 1876, had been wandering about in British India and intriguing to obtain for his own use the revenues of the shrine.

The Durbar reported in April last that he had by a stratagem obtained possession of the property of the shrine at Bombay, amounting in value to upwards of four lakhs of rupees, and that proceedings had been taken against him in the Bombay High Court. The Durbar requested that the ex-Gosain should be arrested and made over to the Durbar, and that if this request could not be complied with, he should be obliged to reside in some place in British India where there was no property of the shrine. The Durbar were informed, in reply, that it did not appear that the ex-Gosain had committed any offence which would warrant his arrest in British territory, and that any action with regard to the alleged unlawful appropriation by him of funds should be taken by an ordinary prosecution in the courts of law.

77. The case is still before the High Court, and has led to much correspondence on various points without any definite result. The income of the shrine has been greatly reduced in consequence of the dispute.

78. In reply to a petition from worshippers of Vishnu, protesting against the removal of the ex-Gosain, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council "altogether declined to re-open the case or in any way to interfere with the arrangements made by His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore for the proper administration of the affairs of the shrine."

HILLY TRACTS.

79. Major F. W. Boileau held charge of the Hilly Tracts until he was ordered on field service with the Mhairwarra Battalion in October last, and performed the duties of Political Superintendent with zeal and ability. After his departure, Captain McRae held charge of the office for a couple of months, and in December was succeeded by Colonel C. R. Blair, who has shown much interest in his charge.

His report is submitted herewith, and it is unnecessary for me to prolong mine by commenting on it. I would, however, bring prominently to notice the satisfactory state of tranquillity which has prevailed among the Bheels notwithstanding the scarcity, approaching to famine, which existed during a large portion of the year.

80. As mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Political Superintentent's report of last year, the tanks at Banda and Thanah were then under construction. Major Boileau took much trouble in superintending the two works, and they were completed before the rains at an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000, the money having been generously advanced by the Meywar Durbar to the Bhoomiah Chiefs of Jawas and Para. Both tanks were filled during the rains and the bunds stood, but their construction is in some respects faulty, and anxiety is felt concerning them.

81. One man was hanged for murder at Kherwara and two at Kotra—the first instances in which execution by hanging has been carried out by order of the Meywar Durbar—blowing away from guns having been the previous custom.

The Durbar advocated this latter mode as being the most painless, but on its being pointed out that the plan adopted in British territory was that which should be followed, the Durbar acquiesced in the change.

82. The post of Second Assistant Political Agent at Kotra was held during the year by Captains Conolly and McRae, Lieutenant Rundall, and Captain Gordon-Cumming successively, the last officer having assumed charge a few days before the close of the year.

83. In the statement of crime contained in the accompanying report from the last-named officer are entered one case of witch-swinging as settled and two as pending. In the first of these the charge was found to be false, the woman said to have been swung having been found alive and well, and the two latter refer to very doubtful cases said to have occurred some years ago.

DONGURPORE.

84. Colonel Blair reports favourably on the whole of the condition of affairs in this State, but notices that the Chief is inclined to be extravagant.

The expenditure for the year exceeded the income (Rs. 1,45,591) by

Rs. 96,028; but the deficit is mainly due to the high prices of grain and to the expenses incurred by the Maharawul on a pilgrimage.

85. *Affray at Naraini Ghati.*—In your annual report for 1877-78 a short allusion was made to the very serious affray which occurred at Naraini Ghati, in the Dongurpore State, on the 17th June last, but as the occurrence took place after the submission of the annual report of this agency, it may be of interest to place the circumstances connected with it on record here.

The principal persons engaged in the affray having been killed, it has been impossible to obtain reliable evidence as to its origin, but the most probable theory is the following, as reported in my letter No. 250 of the 28th November last:—

The Bheels of Mandao and Bhanu-ka-Bhatra had turned out to resist an attack from those of Limburwara, or to attack them. The affair would probably, as usual, have passed off without bloodshed on either side, but the Bheels were doubtless in a state of excitement, and had probably fortified their courage by copious libations, as is their wont on such occasions. At this unfortunate juncture the party of Willayuttees appeared on the scene and attempted to make the arrests which they had been sent out to effect. Resistance was probably offered and arrows fired at them. The Willayuttees would naturally reply with their matchlocks, and the wife and daughter of Lalura, a well-known turbulent character, may have been shot accidentally. This would put the already excited Bheels into a state of fury, and they attacked the Willayuttees like a swarm of bees. The Willayuttees, seeing the numbers against them, retreated firing. Their ammunition was soon exhausted. Those who had escaped so far took refuge in a temple on the bund of the tank at Khera, about 5 miles from the place where the affray commenced. There they were made targets of by the Bheels, and, with the exception of two who swam across the tank, were all killed or wounded.

When the Bheels retired after completing their work, two Willayuttees, with some life in them, were picked out of the heap of corpses, and these two men have recovered. On their way back the Bheels met a sowar who had nothing to do with the affray, and they cut him *and his horse* to bits. This shows the state of mad fury in which they were.

There have been no further disturbances since the affray, and during your recent visit to Dongurpore, you satisfied yourself as to the correctness of our reports that the outbreak was as rare as it was sudden and unexpected.

As reported by Colonel Blair, the Bheels of the entire Pal are still wandering about, but have committed no depredations.

Lalura, the ringleader in the affray, and another Bheel who took part in it, were killed in a skirmish last month.

Colonel Blair further reports that the Durbar are willing to allow the remainder of the Bheels to return to their Pal on condition of their giving up the other ringleaders in the affray; but this they decline to do.

PERTABGURH AND BANSWARA.

86. This report has already extended to such length that I refrain from commenting on the interesting report by Lieutenant Yate forwarded

herewith, and I would merely solicit the favour of attention to the excellent work performed by that officer.

87. As already noticed, I made a tour through both States during the cold weather. From what I saw I should say that the administration of Pertabgurh is quite up to the average of that of Native States, and it is evident that considerable improvement has taken place in the administration of Banswara.

88. The Maharawut of Pertabgurh is a particularly pleasant Chief to have anything to do with, and it was a great pleasure to me to present His Highness with the Imperial Banner, and to convey to him the thanks of the Viceroy in Council for the readiness with which he placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government when war with Russia was imminent.

89. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary at Pertabgurh is under the superintendence of Dr. Beatson, who reports that it was attended during the year by 3,909 patients—a considerable falling off on the previous year, during which the attendance numbered 5,669. This, he considers, may possibly be attributable to the diminution of the population of the town, caused by the severe epidemic of cholera, during which 1,944 deaths were reported. Only about 120 cases of these were treated at the hospital.

90. *Kusalgurh.*—As mentioned by Lieutenant Yate, I visited Kusalgurh and made an investigation into the relations between the Rao of that place and his Chief, the Maharawut of Banswara. The proceedings in the case are not quite completed, but they will be submitted shortly.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Meywar State for the Sumbut years 1933 (1876-77) and 1934 (1877-78), the year being reckoned from 1st August to 31st July.

No.	Receipts.	Sumbut 1933.	Total Sumbut 1933.	Sumbut 1934.	Total Sumbut 1934.	No.	Expenditure.	Sumbut 1933.	Total Sumbut 1933.	Sumbut 1934.	Total Sumbut 1934.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Collections in the city of Oodeypore by levy of "Choongee," tax on sale of ornaments and vegetables, abkari, rent of durbar shops, mint, and by sale of garden-produce.	34,540		38,743		1	Commissariat Department ...	1,65,496		1,49,626	
						2	Household expenditure	2,57,662		3,42,359	
						3	Pay of Sirdars and others in attendance.	1,43,133		1,28,003	
2	Customs	5,24,922		4,79,064		4	Grants to Temples	99,592		97,471	
3	Tribute from nobles	1,65,367		1,65,630		5	Camel establishment	27,403		26,637	
4	Income from pergunnahs, including Meywar and Mhairwara	15,85,444		16,95,427		6	Tribute to British Government ...	2,64,250		2,52,000	
5	Realizations through criminal, civil, and appellate Courts and Police; from sale of land and stamps; imposition of "dhous;" registration, succession, and grazing fees; fines on sirdars and others; profit from State shops	1,61,091		1,68,629		7	Contribution to Meywar Bheel Corps	63,412		50,000	
						8	Presents	41,719		52,009	
						9	Opium Agency establishment ...	6,670		6,582	
						10	Pay of Vakils and establishment ...	14,143		12,381	
6	Miscellaneous	1,06,683		1,39,242		11	Administrative establishment ...	49,808		37,334	
	Total ...		25,78,04		26,86,735	12	Expenses on account of Sadr Foujdari, Kotwali, Jails, and protection of Government mails.	53,804		46,221	
						13	Army	6,67,891		6,95,651	
						14	Tehsil establishment	2,56,928		2,55,810	
						15	Entertainment of guests	28,621		28,751	
						16	Public Works	1,10,108		1,10,000	

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Meywar State for the Sumbut years 1933 (1876-77) and 1934 (1877-78), the year being reckoned from 1st August to 31st July—continued.

No.	Receipts.	Sumbut 1933.	Total Sumbut 1933.	Sumbut 1934.	Total Sumbut 1934.	No.	Expenditure.	Sumbut 1933.	Total Sumbut 1933.	Sumbut 1934.	Total Sumbut 1934.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
						17	Pay of Motmids, and awards by the Court of Vakils, Border Panchayuts, &c.	16,872		28,204	
						18	Schools (exclusive of Rs. 7,881 from fixed allotment).	3,244		3,471	
						19	Purchase and feed of elephants and horses.	*		57,527	
							Total Ordinary ...		22,70,756		23,80,037
							EXTRAORDINARY.				
						20	Alienation of land revenue ...	4,187		4,324	
						21	Remissions to cultivators ...	1,126		1,857	
						22	Marriage and travelling expenses ...	5,10,619		84,626	
						23	Boarding House attached to the Mayo College, Ajmere.	3,638		454	
						24	Expense on the demise of Maji Bikaniriji.	...		9,974	
						25	Printing Press	...		4,320	
						26	Expenses on account of "Adikmas," or additional month in the year.	6,026		...	
						27	Purchase of arms for the Army ...	...		17,109	
						28	Miscellaneous	1,14,221		1,16,171	
						29	Ornaments	1,15,709		...	
						30	Repairs to the Jeysumand Lake, &c....	76,151		...	
						31	Relief works	...		2,34,169	
							Total Extraordinary ...		8,31,677		4,73,004
						32	Reserve held from revenues of the Kherwara Pergunnah.	...		...	1,13,961
	Deficit	...	5,24,386	...	2,80,267						
	Grand Total ...	...	31,02,433	...	29,67,002		Grand Total ...	...	31,02,433	...	29,67,002

* Entered under "Extraordinary."

Meywar Agency;
Oodeypore,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix B.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL, OODEYPORE.

Annual Tabular Report for the year ending 31st March 1879.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	Number of Pupils on the roll at the close of the year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of Pupils on the rolls during the year.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Receipts.				Expenditure.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Urdu.	Hindee.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	From Durbar.	From sale of books.	Other services.	Total.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
The Maharana's School	Oodeypore.	350 (=85·37)	58 (=14·14)	2 (=0·49)	410	317 (66·76 per cent.)	475	46	194	330	48	40	Rs. 10,388-13	Rs. 37-8	Rs. 849-9	Rs. 11,275-14	Rs. 8,743-3-6	Rs. 2,540-2-3	Rs. 11,283-5-9	Rs. 18-6-6	

OODEYPORE, MEYWAR;
The 28th April 1879.

GEO. BAIRD,
Head Master.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1878.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to higher Court.						
							Remaining at close of the year.	Appealed during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Meywar	6	16	22	8	14	68,973	8	4	12	3	...	...	9

Meywar Agency;
Oodeypore,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1878 (from 1st January to 31st December 1878).

Against person.	
Murder	1
Assault with wounding	1
Against property.	
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	3
Ditto without ditto	3
Gang robbery with ditto	...
Ditto without ditto	...
Theft with ditto	...
Ditto without ditto	3
Cattle-lifting	2
Dacoity	...
Arson	...
Burglary	...
Counterfeit coining	...
Miscellaneous	3
TOTAL ...	16

MEYWAR AGENCY;
OODEYPORE,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix E.

Statement of Criminal Cases which have come to the notice of this Office during 1878-79.

Place of occurrence.	Murder.		Dacoity.					Robbery.												
	Number of cases.	Number of persons murdered.	Without killing and wounding.	With murder.	With wounding.	Property carried off.	Number of persons arrested.	Without killing and wounding.	With murder.	With wounding.	Property carried off.	Highway robbery.	Poisoning.	Kidnapping and abduction.	Cattle-lifting.	Purchasing stolen property.	Mail robberies.	Attacks on mail-runners.	Witch-killing.	Miscellaneous.
						Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.									
Meywar	6	6	14	2	4	27,209 13 0	...	8	...	...	742 15 0	7	...	2	9	...	...	2	2	52
Nimbahera	...	...	2	...	...	1,262 6 0	...	1	1	...	85,500 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gwalior	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11,218 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
Pertabgarh	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Dúngarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Banswara	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4
States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency ...	...	...	1	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total ...	7	7	20	3	4	28,472 3 0	...	11	2	...	97,460 15 0	8	...	4	12	....	2	3	2	121

Meywar Agency;
Oodeypore,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix F.

Return of Cases instituted in the Criminal Court of Oodeypore during 1878-79.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Cases disposed of.				Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished.	Pending.	
								Proved.		Dismissed.				
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Amount of decree.	No.	Claims.		No.	Claims.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Dacoity	4	653 10 0	46	36,980 2 0	50	37,633 12 0	2	...	12	2,468 3 6	3	33	35,165 8 6
2	Theft	69	9,500 0 0	293	34,869 14 0	362	44,369 14 0	105	27,256 11 0	135	9,324 1 0	1	121	7,789 2 0
3	Highway robbery	49	3,105 4 0	62	5,233 11 0	111	8,338 15 0	10	3,347 4 0	30	870 8 0	1	70	4,121 5 0
4	Murder*	6	...	49	...	55	...	...	...	18	...	12	25	...
5	Wounding	5	...	14	...	19	...	...	...	7	...	3	9	...
6	Arson†	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bribery	1	...	26	...	27	...	...	...	8	...	11	8	...
8	Sale of children	...	...	14	...	14	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...
9	Abortion	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...
10	"Pranch," intentional injury	3	...	16	...	19	...	4	...	6	...	...	9	...
11	Witchcraft	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...
12	Mutilation	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
13	Escape of prisoners	3	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
14	Suicide‡	6	...	99	...	105	...	100	...	...	...	...	5	...
15	Petty offences	252	...	913	...	1,165	...	856	...	...	...	...	309	...
	Total	405	13,258 14 0	1,548	77,083 11 0	1,953	90,342 9 0	1,090	30,603 15 0	223	12,662 10 6	42	598	47,075 15 6

* Out of these 12, 4 were sentenced to death.
† Razinama tendered.
‡ Forty women and 21 men by drowning; 25 women and 5 men by opium poisoning; 1 woman and 2 men by strangulation; 3 men shot themselves; and 3 stabbed themselves.

Meywar Agency;
Oodeypore,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major,*
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix G.

Return showing the number of Criminal Cases appealed to the Appellate Court of Oodeypore during the year 1878-79.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Cases remaining.	Cases admitted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.				
					Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision revised.	Total.	Cases pending.
1	Forgery	...	18	18	10	4	2	16	2
2	Assault	3	34	37	23	4	6	33	4
3	Theft	5	50	55	28	9	8	45	10
4	Dacoities and highway robberies ...	3	6	9	6	1	...	7	2
5	Taking the law into one's own hands ...	7	23	30	12	3	5	20	10
6	Misappropriation	1	2	3	2	1	...	3	...
7	Adultery and abduction	1	13	14	8	3	2	13	1
8	Suicide	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
9	Killing and wounding	1	4	5	4	...	...	4	1
10	Witchcraft	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
11	Abortion	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
12	Disobedience of orders	...	4	4	2	...	1	3	1
13	Poisoning	...	5	5	3	...	1	4	1
14	Outlawry	...	4	4	3	...	1	4	...
15	Defamation of character	...	5	5	2	...	1	3	2
16	Counterfeit coining	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
17	Cheating	...	6	6	5	1	...	6	...
18	Embezzlement	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
19	Sale of children	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
	TOTAL ...	21	182	203	111	27	28	166	37

MEYWAR AGENCY;
OODEYPORE,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix H.

Statement of Cases instituted in the Civil Court of Oodeypore during 1878-79.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Transferred to Hakims of Pergunnahs for disposal.		Disposed of.				Pending.	
										Proved.		Dismissed.			
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Amount of decree.	No.	Amount.	No.	Claims.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	Debt	278	1,69,021 11 9	265	2,58,229 4 6	543	4,27,251 0 3	68	1,18,761 13 0	285	1,05,277 3 6	72	82,438 3 9	118	1,20,773 12 0
2	Marriage disputes ...	15	...	18	...	33	...	6	...	26	...	...	...	1	...
3	Adoption ...	9	...	4	...	13	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
4	Caste disputes ...	3	...	10	...	13	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	2	...
5	Boundary ...	62	...	4	...	66	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	62	...
6	Land disputes ...	164	...	50	...	214	...	69	...	82	...	...	...	63	...
7	Miscellaneous ...	195	...	123	...	318	...	123	...	188	...	...	...	7	...
8	Registration cases ...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	11	...
9	Trespass on Durbar land	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	43	...
	TOTAL ...	726	1,69,021 11 9	598	2,58,229 4 6	1,324	4,27,251 0 3	271	1,18,761 13 0	668	1,05,277 3 6	72	82,438 3 9	313	1,20,773 12 0

MEYWAR AGENCY;
OODEYPORE,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix I.

Return showing the number of Civil Appeals to the Appellate Court of Oodeypore during the year 1878-79.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Cases remaining.	Cases admitted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.				Pending.
					Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision revised.	Total.	
1	Debt	12	114	126	76	16	8	100	26
2	Dispute about property	22	130	152	104	22	4	130	22
3	Adoption	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...
4	Marriage disputes	1	3	4	3	1	...	4	...
5	Boundaries	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...
6	Miscellaneous	1	22	23	14	3	...	17	6
7	Caste disputes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	36	274	310	201	43	12	256	54

MEYWAR AGENCY;
OODEYPORE,
The 1st May 1879.

T. CADELL, *Major*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

No. 51G., dated Kherwarra, 24th April 1879.

From—Colonel C. R. Blair, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Political Agent, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts, Meywar, for the year 1878-79.

2. During the greater part of the year under review, Major Boileau performed the duties of Political Superintendent, and on his departure in October last, to assume the command of the Mhairwarra Battalion ordered on service, handed over the charge to Captain McRae, from whom on the 23rd December I took over the office.

3. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall was above the average, 41·61 inches having fallen, and was spread over a period of 51 days. The fall this year was rather more than double that of last year, and 10·23 inches more than the average of the ten previous years.

Owing to the insufficient rainfall of the year previous, the rubbee crops were poor.

4. In many parts of the district I learn that the rain was excessive, doing much damage to the "Mukkee" (Indian-corn), the staple food of the majority of the people of these parts; but on the whole the "kharif" harvest may be said to have been a good one, yielding 12 annas in the rupee.

5. Prices have more or less remained at the high rates they rose to in 1877, though now they show a tendency to fall.

The prices at present prevailing are—

Dungurpore.		*Khairwarrah.*	
Wheat ...	6½ seers per Rupee.	Wheat ...	9 seers per Rupee.
Rice ...	8 „ „ „	Rice ...	7 „ „ „
Indian-corn	10 „ „ „	Indian-corn	10 „ „ „
Barley ...	9⅓ „ „ „	Barley ...	12 „ „ „
Gram ...	10 „ „ „	Gram ...	12 „ „ „
Salt ...	10 „ „ „	Salt ...	10 „ „ „

6. *Health.*—The past season has been a very unhealthy one; cholera was very rife in the villages round Kherwarrah, and made its appearance in the cantonment in June last.

Seven cases occurred amongst the men of the Meywar Bheel Corps, three of which proved fatal. The disease was without doubt imported into the cantonment, as the victims were men who were rejoining from leave. Owing to the timely precautions that were taken, the disease did not spread. Fever, too, was very prevalent.

7. *Civil Dispensary.*—The returns show that there were this year 1,182 patients under treatment. This institution is becoming daily more appreciated by the people.

8. *Crime.*—No cases of witch-swinging or other heinous crimes have been brought to notice this year. Save in the instance noticed further on, I am not aware of any complaints against the Bheels; their condition on the whole appears to be exceedingly satisfactory. Notwithstanding the hard pressure of the times, crime seems to be on the decrease; and considering their condition of want and poverty, the Bheels deserve much credit for their forbearance.

9. *Muggra Hakim, or Native Governor, &c.*—This official reports that the district under his supervision has been fairly quiet.

10. *Punchayets.*—The punchayet between Kherwarra and the Native States in Guzerat did not this year assemble.

In March I met Lieutenant Yate, Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, when a number of cases between that State and Dungurpore were disposed of. We also commenced an enquiry into the claim of Banswarra for the possession of both banks of the River Mhye and for the sole right to ply the ferries.

BHOOMIA CHIEF.

11. *Jowas.*—The Rao Ummur Singh is the wealthiest of all the Bhoomia Chiefs under this superintendency. The revenues of this State amount to about Rs. 28,000, and its financial condition, though not altogether satisfactory, is still on a fair road to improvement. The liabilities of this small State at the commencement of the year stood at the high figure of Rs. 63,000. As reported by my predecessor, there was an utter want of any system or method in the administration which was carried on under several Kamdars acting independently of each other. An enquiry was made into the State debts and the Rao called on to submit a list of all claims against him. The question of putting Jowas under management was also at one time considered; meanwhile the Rao, who had now become fully alive to the exigencies of his State, dismissed his unscrupulous Kamdars, and placed the management under one official—a man of intelligence and experience.

12. This official was nominated in October last, and commenced at once the task of ascertaining the true liabilities of the State, and of instituting some order and method in the system of keeping accounts. A budget estimate was framed; the probable amount of revenue was estimated at Rs. 28,577, with a probable expenditure of Rs. 16,161, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,416 for distribution amongst the creditors.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 has already been cleared off, and there are hopes that a still larger sum may be annually set aside for the payment of outstandings.

The Rao having thus shown a desire to free his State from its pecuniary liabilities, it was not considered advisable to interfere directly in the management, but to permit the Rao and his Kamdars to exercise any control over the finances, subject only to a general supervision from this office over the expenditure.

13. I think there is every reason to believe that the Rao, who is aware of the consequence of neglecting his responsibilities, will continue to exert himself for the good of his small State, and that the arrangements now made for the liquidation of his debts will not be interfered with by him.

14. *Parah.*—The revenue this year is said to be about Rs. 12,000, or four times more than that of last year. The recovery of revenue remissions which were due from last year together with the seasonable rainfall and consequent good harvest are given as the causes of the increase.

15. *Madree.*—The Chief is said to be a good manager; the revenue this year amounted to Rs. 4,500, but the expenses have exceeded the income owing to the marriage of his daughter with the son of the Thakoor of Adiwass.

16. *Chanee.*—This small Thakorat yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,925.

17. *Thannah.*—There is an increase this year of Rs. 725 as compared with last year's revenue.

DUNGURPORE.

18. *Health.*—As elsewhere throughout the districts under this superintendency, cholera was very rife in the Dungurpore State; numbers are said to have died in the city and surrounding villages; fever, too, has been very prevalent.

19. *Crops.*—The rubbee yielded only a 7-annas crop in consequence of the scarcity of rain that fell the year previously. The rain crops turned out well.

20. *Revenue.*—The income of the State from all sources, as stated by the Durbar, amount to 1,45,591 Oodeypore rupees. The expenditure is unusually heavy, showing a deficit of Rs. 96,028. The reason given for this is the high price of food, and the expenses lately incurred by the Maharawul on his pilgimage to Gya and other places.

But though both these causes combined may have helped to swell the large deficit, the real reason, however, must be looked for in the heavy expenditure the Maharawul incurs in maintaining and keeping up an expensive court. The Maharawul is fond of display, and large sums are expended on elephants and horses quite incommensurate with his small income and far beyond his means.

21. The deficit, large as it is, does not, I hear, represent more than half of his liabilities. Opportunity will be taken to bring the subject to his notice, and as His Highness is very amenable to reason and at all times anxious to be guided by the advice of political officers, he will doubtless see the necessity of cutting down his expenditure.

22. *Administration.*—Under this head there is nothing to record. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the system lately introduced by the Durbar of investigating by its own officials all criminal cases, whether occurring in Khalsa or Jageerdar's land, seems to work smoothly.

23. As reported in letter No. 130 of the 19th June, there occurred at Narania Ghatee a serious affray in which twenty Dungurpore sepoys were attacked by Bheels of the village of Mandao, and after fighting for some four or five hours were all killed, except three, who escaped to tell the tale.

The origin of the affray is obscured in doubt, and though every endeavour by personal enquiry on the spot was made to obtain reliable information, the true facts of the case have never been brought to light.

The Bheels of the entire Pal are still wandering about from Pal to Pal, taking shelter with their friends, but committing no depredations.

Two of their number, who were well known as having taken an active part in the affray, were killed, according to the Durbar account, whilst out in a plundering expedition in March last.

The Durbar is willing to reinstate the rest of the Bheels in their Pal on condition of their handing over the ringleaders for trial, but this they steadily decline to do, and refuse to come to terms.

Since the affray there has been no disturbance of any kind, and this affray, though one of great magnitude, is looked on but as a solitary outbreak on the part of the Bheels, the origin of which is still buried in obscurity.

24. *Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 9,000 has been expended on the building of a treasury and a summer residence, the poor of the city and surrounding districts having been largely employed on the works.

25. *Buneshur Fair* was held in the month of February and was well attended. Piece-goods to the value of Rs. 1,39,816 and other merchandise making a total value of Rs. 1,71,132 were exhibited for sale. The value of the goods sold amounted to Rs. 1,43,800.

26. *Post Office.*—In November last the parcel mail was attacked within the limits of the Dungurpore State by four men. The mail consisted of ordinary packet and three empty bags only. Two of the men concerned have been apprehended and awarded each three years' imprisonment by the Dungurpore Durbar; the others are still at large.

27. I enclose Captain Gordon-Cumming's report on the Kotra district. This officer only joined the appointment of Second Assistant a few days before the close of the year.

During the year the post of Second Assistant has been filled by the following officers:—

Captain A. Conolly.
„ A. R. T. McRae.
Lieutenant F. M. Rundall.
Captain Gordon-Cumming.

28. *Joora.*—Though the financial condition of this petty State is still far from satisfactory, yet there is a slight improvement in the prospect of affairs. Owing to heavy arrears of pay, due chiefly to sepoys and the late scarcity, the estate has not been able to pay anything for some time towards the debt due to the Durbar. Many of these arrears have now been paid off, and it is hoped that a commencement this next year will be made towards liquidating Meywar claims.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF KOTRA, 1878-79.

In submitting this report on the Kotra Assistant Agency for the past year, I have to beg that if it be found wanting in any points, the fact of my only having joined at the close of the year may be taken into account.

The year under report appears to have been marked with no particular event. The country generally has been quiet, and has been recovering from the recent scarcity caused by failure of rain in the preceding year.

The health of Kotra was good. Fever was less prevalent. The numbers treated in the hospital and dispensary during the past year were—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
In hospital	176	160
In dispensary	247	317

Year.	Mean temperatures.	Hottest month and its mean.		Coldest month and its mean.	
1877-78	81·89	99·25	May	48·9	January
1878-79	89·58	100·32		47·6	

Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days on which rain fell.
29·91	69·89	17·2	34
21·19	66·68	45·17	67

Zoora.—Of the three Bhoomia Chiefs whose affairs are under this Assistant Agency, the Rao of Zoora has been more especially the object of attention.

His affairs, as already reported, are being controlled from this office, and the collections and disbursements have been made by two moonsarims.

The amount of his debts have not been materially diminished. It is to be hoped that if the present season is a favourable one more may be done in this direction.

Panerwa.—In Panerwa the Kartik harvest was fair, but the Runna tells me a good deal of inconvenience was felt by many on account of scarcity of seed grain.

Oghna.—There is nothing particular to record of this Chief. I gather that his affairs are in good order and his people are contented.

The following list shows crimes reported and disposed of during the past year. Two men were sentenced to death for murder and were hanged at Kotra on the 9th of the current month:—

	Settled.	Pending.
Cattle theft	19	42
Assault	2	8
Murder	3	...
Witch-swinging	1	2
Abduction	2	...
Bribery	1	1
Highway robbery	5	19
False imprisonment	...	1
Arson	...	2
Miscellaneous	9	7
	42	82

Nothing of importance has occurred since the submission of the last report.

CAMP PANERWA,
The 22nd April 1879.

F. GORDON-CUMMING, *Captain.*

No. 73, dated Camp Bhilora, 1st April 1879.

From—LIEUTENANT C. E. YATE, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh,

To—The Political Agent, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Pertabgurh, Banswara, and Kusalgurh for the year 1878-79.

2. *Distress and Cholera epidemic.*—In my report for last year I mentioned the hard struggle which these States were having to surmount the difficulties occasioned by the scanty rainfall of 1877. The scarcity that existed in the spring of 1878 developed into famine amongst the Bheels and poorer classes as the hot weather went on, and the suffering was intensified by one of the most fatal epidemics of cholera ever known in these parts.

3. In the town of Pertabgurh the mortality at one time was so great that almost all attempts at funeral rites were given up. The Maharawul himself was attacked, but recovered. One of his illegi-

mate sons died. The following return, which has been sent to me by the Pertabgurh Kamdar, shows the number of deaths that occurred and the total population of the town :—

Name of Place.	Number of persons attacked.	Number of persons cured.	Number of persons died.
Town of Pertabgurh	1,355	200	1,155
The neighbouring districts	1,062	273	789
Total ...	2,417	473	1,944

Details of Population.					Number of Houses.		
Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Houses.	Shops.	Total.
6,112	5,158	2,119	1,784	15,173	3,277	499	3,774

4. At Banswara, with a population of some 6,000 people, more than 300 are reported to have died, and probably the same proportion were lost in all the settled villages in the centre districts of the State. At Kusalgurh the mortality was greater, as some 250 are reported to have died out of about 1,200 residents.

5. Amongst the Bheels, where the cholera was aided by starvation, the mortality was very great. During my cold weather tours in the district I have been distressed to find whole villages almost depopulated, and hut after hut lying empty and deserted; and from what I can gather from the survivors, the epidemic was so fatal that there was often no one left to remove the dead from the huts, and at most the bodies were thrown into the nearest nullah.

6. *Rainfall.*—With the monsoon, however, the cholera disappeared, and there was fortunately a good and plentiful rainfall to mitigate the severity of the distress. The following statement shows the amount of rain registered at Banswara and Pertabgurh :—

Months.	Banswara.	Pertabgurh.
June 1878	3·39	2·19
July „	7·45	13·55
August „	16·02	9·12
September „	11·70	7·17
Total ...	38·56	32·03

7. *Crops.*—The makki crops, what there were, flourished almost everywhere, but the area under cultivation, owing to the death of men

and cattle, was much reduced. The sudden fall in the price of this grain when it ripened in October, from 8 to 20 seers per rupee, was very remarkable, though it soon became dearer again. The following table shows the prices of wheat, makki, and gram during the several months of the year:—

Months.	Banswara.						Pertabgurh.					
	Wheat.		Makki.		Gram.		Wheat.		Makki.		Gram.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
April 1878	9	6	9	11	9	14	12	8½	13	9½	14	1
May ,, ...	9	6	9	13½	10	0	11	14	13	14	13	14½
June ,, ...	9	6	9	9	10	0	11	14	12	8	13	12
July ,, ...	9	9	9	11	10	12½	12	6	13	7	14	9
August ,, ...	8	12	8	12	8	12	13	3	13	14	15	0
September ,, ...	8	12	8	12	10	0	12	8	16	4	13	12
October ,, ...	9	8½	20	10	9	11	12	4½	18	12	14	11
November ,, ...	9	11	18	2	11	10	12	10½	16	14	17	8
December ,, ...	9	1	16	7	11	4	11	10½	15	2½	15	15
January 1879	8	9	13	7	10	9½	9	1	12	8	12	8
February ,, ...	8	4½	13	2	10	10	9	¾	11	9	12	2
March ,, ...	9	3½	13	12	13	2	9	1	11	14	12	8

8. The winter crops have not been good on the whole, owing principally, I believe, to want of late rains. There was one fall of nearly an inch in the middle of February, but it is doubtful whether it did much good.

9. Both Pertabgurh and Banswara, but the latter especially, have had considerable difficulty in carrying on the administration during the past year, and both States had to apply for aid from the British Government. A cash loan of Rs. 25,000, together with the postponement of the payment of the tribute for the whole year, amounting to Rs. 50,000 Salum Sahi more, was granted to Banswara, and the postponement of the payment of half the tribute, Rs. 36,350 Salum Sahi, to Pertabgurh.

10. I append a statement furnished me by the Pertabgurh Durbar, showing the receipts and expenditure for the past year, Sumbut 1934. Owing to the famine a total balance of Salum Sahi Rs. 60,198 remained uncollected at the end of the year, and fresh debts to the amount of Rs. 27,779 were incurred, though this is partly balanced by the payment of Rs. 15,193 towards old debts.

11. I also append a statement furnished by the Banswara Durbar, showing the accounts for the same year. The total revenue of the State only came up to Salum Sahi Rs. 1,21,984, and shows a considerable falling off from the collections of previous years. On comparing these accounts with those for the Sumbut year 1932, A. D. 1875-76, I find that the land revenue, which this year only realized Salum Sahi Rs. 82,027, then amounted to Salum Sahi Rs. 1,39,796, though of that I notice there

was an uncollected balance of Rs. 33,464 at the end of the year; and of course the succeeding famine has precluded all hopes of its ever being realised. The customs collections too, which in Sumbut 1932 amounted to Salum Sahi Rs. 29,674, this year only come to Salum Sahi Rs. 13,922; while on the other hand the "Kothar," or commissariat expenses, which in Sumbat 1932 came to Rs. 22,416, during the past year, owing to the dearness of grain and fodder, amounted Rs. 41,616. An increase of Rs. 5,000 had also to be incurred in the enlistment of extra troops, but the money was well spent in preserving the peace of the country during such trying times. Altogether the total expenditure of the Banswara State for last year amounted to Rs. 1,45,098, without including the payment of the annual tribute, amounting to Salum Sahi Rs. 50,000 more, and but for the timely help from the British Government, I do not know how the administration could have been carried on.

12. *Relief works.*—During the height of the distress in the hot weather, occupation was found for many of the poor by the Banswara Durbar in the digging of wells about the districts; while a large number of the old and helpless were supported by private charity at the capital. Altogether the arrangements made by the Banswara Kamdar, Gunput Lal, for the relief of the poor and the preservation of the peace of the country during the crisis, were very satisfactory, and there was no increase of crime or of raiding across the border. The Kamdar deserves credit for his exertions. He was himself attacked by cholera and only just escaped with his life.

13. *Kangarh Road.*—Considerable relief was also afforded to a good many of the Bheels in the Eastern Districts by the construction of a road through the Kangarh Ghaut between Banswara and Pertabgurh. The road is now in fair working order, though the gradient is still steep for wheeled traffic; but this will be remedied in time. There is an old masonry well lying choked up near the foot of the Ghaut, which the Banswara Durbar is now having cleared out, the want of water being one of the chief drawbacks to the road.

14. *Kalinjra Road.*—Efforts were also made to improve the other chief outlets of the State. The Kalinjra road mentioned in my last year's report has been completed as far as the Banswara border, and the question of carrying it on to Jhalod is under the consideration of the Panch Mahals authorities.

15. *Rutlam Road.*—The road from Banswara to Rutlam is also being repaired as far as it runs within Banswara territory, and the Political Agent of Rutlam informs me that the Rutlam Durbar have been requested to draw the attention of the Thakoor of Surwan in Rutlam to the bad state of that part of the road within his estate, with a view to having it repaired and made practicable for wheeled traffic.

16. *New Postal Line.*—During the past year a new postal line has been started between Banswara and Rutlam, which has supplied a great want, as most of the Banswara trade is carried on with Rutlam and the neighbouring towns in Malwa.

17. *Presentation of Imperial Banners.*—The principal event of the year was the presentation of the Imperial Banners by Major Cadell, v.c., Political Agent, Meywar, to the Chiefs of Pertabgurh and Banswara in November last. As mentioned in my last year's report, the presentation had been delayed at the request of the Chiefs themselves, to enable them

to mark the occasion by public rejoicing and festivities, and their good intentions were well fulfilled. In both States all the Sirdars were summoned to attend, and accompanied the Chief in a formal procession from his residence through the town to the place where the tents were pitched for the ceremony, and after the presentation, the banners were borne away in State immediately in front of the Chief, escorted by a company of the Meywar Bheel Corps. The Maharawul of Pertabgurh further marked the occasion by inviting a party of officers from Neemuch to witness the festivities.

18. *Rao of Kusalgarh.*—At Banswara the question arose as to the liability of the Rao of Kusalgarh to attend with the other jagirdars of the State on this occasion. The Durbar claimed the right to summon him, to which the Rao objected: the whole question, as well as that of the Rao's liability to military service, has been enquired into and will probably be shortly decided.

19. *The Agent, Governor General's visit.*—In February, Major Bradford, C.S.I., the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, paid a visit to Pertabgurh and Banswara, which afforded much pleasure to both Chiefs, who were glad of the opportunity to welcome him at their capitals.

20. *Banswara Bheels.*—The Banswara Bheels have, as a rule, been wonderfully quiet during the past year. A curious rumour has been prevalent amongst them, and also in Pertabgurh of late, that the British Government was going to impress all the able-bodied young men for the Cabul war, and it is a fact that some discharged Pertabgurh sepoys, by dressing up in British uniforms, were able to extort a lot of money from the villagers before they were arrested and imprisoned by the Pertabgurh Durbar.

21. *Mowri-khera Pal.*—The sons of Oonkar Rawat, of Mowri-khera, who were settled down last year, are living peaceably and quietly in the villages assigned to them, and were quite happy and contented when I saw them at Banswara in February last.

22. *Sodulpoor Pal.*—Dulla Rawat, of Sodulpoor, is getting an old man now, but his sons are fair specimens of their race, and show no signs of turbulence at present. They still foster certain claims for "Chouth," and dues of sorts, from the border villages of Pertabgurh, but they give no proofs of their right to collect them.

23. *Barigaum Pal.*—The village of Barigaum, in Banswara, is, perhaps, the only Bheel Pal which still keeps up its character for raiding and lawlessness. Keeka Rawat, the Chief of the Pal, was with me for some time in February, and I accompanied him back to his village and fully explained to him that any further lawlessness on the part of his Bheels would meet with condign punishment from the Durbar. For the present arrangements have been made for the location of a thanna in a pass in the hills near Barigaum, which will, I hope, be sufficient to keep them in order.

24. *Rangarh Hill.*—I took the opportunity of being in the neighbourhood to visit the Rangarh hill, the ancient home of the Barigaum Bheels. The hill is situated just in the corner between Rutlam, Khandú of Banswara, and Kusalgarh, and they tell me it was formerly held by some 5,000 Bheels, who lived entirely by plunder. Colonel Borthwick, the Political Agent at Mehidpoor, finally assembled the troops from the three sides and cleared the hill, and since that time no further settle-

ments on it have been allowed. Keeka Rawat pointed out to me the stone slabs erected to the memory of his ancestors generations back. He himself was a small boy at the time of the attack, though he is now a man of 50 or more.

25. *Panch Mehals border.*—The Bheels on the Chilkari and Panch Mehals border, the settlement of whose feuds was mentioned in last year's report, have been perfectly quiet during the present year, and not a single dispute has occurred. The rules drawn up for the guidance of the police on either side seem to have answered well, and no further disturbances need, I think, be anticipated.

26. *Settlement of outstanding cases.*—A good deal has been done this year towards clearing off all the old outstanding cases between the subjects of Banswara and Kusalgarh and the neighbouring States under other Agencies.

27. *Rewa-kanta border punchayet.*—In December I met Mr. Woodward, the Political Agent of Rewakanta, and held a border punchayet with him at Rampur in Sánth, when 89 cases were disposed of, in 15 of which compensation was awarded, amounting to Rs. 485 against Sunth, and Rs. 423 against Banswara. No punchayet had been held on this border for three years, and the fact that in 1875 a balance of Rs. 5,174 and in 1876 of Rs. 2,387 was awarded against Banswara, shows of itself how much crime has decreased in that part of late.

28. *Jhabua border punchayet.*—In January I met Colonel Lester, the Political Agent of Bhopawar, at Thanola in Jhabua, for the settlement of cases between Banswara, Kusalgarh, Jhabua, and Indore. No meeting had taken place on this border since 1861, and consequently there was a large accumulation of cases. The representatives of Indore, Jhabua, and Kusalgarh, however, came to a mutual agreement amongst themselves for the disposal of all cases of old date, and only 87, of comparatively recent occurrence, were heard before the punchayet, in 11 of which compensation was awarded, amounting in all to Rs. 334 against Kusalgarh, Rs. 778 against Jhabua, and Rs. 936 against Banswara.

Colonel Lester and myself were enabled to take measures for the posting of chowkies along the high road between Thandla and Kusalgarh, which we hope will secure the better protection of travellers.

The question of the demarcation of the boundary between Kusalgarh and Jhabua was also gone into, and the work has already been taken in hand, I believe, by the Boundary Settlement Officer for Central India.

29. *Rutlam border punchayet.*—In February I held a punchayet at Bajna, in Rutlam, for the settlement of the cases between Banswara, Kusalgarh, and Rutlam, when 233 cases altogether came up for hearing, in 19 of which compensation was awarded, amounting to Rs. 488 against Rutlam, Rs. 642 against Banswara, and Rs. 22 against Kusalgarh. Almost all the cases were of old standing, and the great majority of the complainants were not to be found, having either perished of famine or cholera, or migrated to other parts. Mir Shahamat Ali, the Political Agent of Rutlam, was unfortunately prevented by other duties from meeting me at the time, and so requested me to hold the Court by myself, which I did.

30. *Deojhar boundary.*—I afterwards met Lieutenant MacIvor, the

Boundary Settlement Officer for Central India, and with him demarcated the boundary between Deojhar, Rutlam, and Gullia-Rawat-ka-para, of Kusalgarh, and I hope that before long arrangements may be made for the settlement of the entire border between Rutlam and Banswara and Kusalgarh.

31. *Pertabgarh border punchayet.*—In the beginning of March I held a Court for the settlement of cases between Banswara and Pertabgurh. There were only 14 cases altogether on the list, of which 5 were old ones that came up for revision, and of the remainder only one was proved, and in that a sum of Rs. 110 awarded by a Bheel punchayet, against Banswara, in compensation. These cases are the only disputes that have occurred between Banswara and Pertabgarh during the year under review, which of itself is a proof that this border, where such deadly hatred formerly existed, is now in a state of almost perfect tranquillity.

32. *Dungarpore border punchayet.*—At the end of March I met Colonel Blair, the Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, and with him disposed of 77 cases between Banswara and Dungarpore. A dispute between the two Durbars regarding the right of ferry over the River Mahi, which forms the boundary between the States, and also to certain melon grounds and grazing rights in its bed, was also enquired into.

33. *Topographical survey.*—During the past cold season a considerable portion of Banswara was trigonometrically surveyed by Captain Wilmer, in charge of the Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, and I hope the topographical survey of the State may be completed next year or the year after.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Pertabgurh State for Sumbut 1934 (A. D. 1877-78).

Receipts.	Amount in Salum Sahi. Rs.	A.	P.	Disbursements.	Amount in Salum Sahi. Rs.	A.	P.
Balance recovered on account of last year from the Raipur Thakoor, as Tulwar Bundai	27,000	0	0	Tribute for half-year to British Government ...	36,350	0	0
Land revenue	77,623	9	0	Pay of officials and others	69,995	13	6
Tribute from the Jagirdars	24,445	12	0	Private expenses, charity, presents, &c.	43,204	7	0
Customs	41,862	0	0	Commissariat	55,770	6	6
Mint receipts	11,495	0	6	Public Works	1,767	15	9
Civil and Criminal Courts' fees, fines, &c.	37,834	10	3	Cost of Dispensary	1,080	1	3
Abkari	2,202	0	0	Cost of Settlement Department	3,594	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,710	4	0	School expenses	300	0	0
				Paid towards debts	15,193	8	0
Total ...	2,26,173	3	9	Interest, exchange charges, &c.	11,285	0	0
Deficit borrowed	27,779	1	6	Remissions	883	12	0
				Diet of prisoners	1,260	7	3
				Funeral expenses	625	10	0
				Miscellaneous	12,641	4	0
Grand Total ...	2,53,952	5	3	Total ...	2,53,952	5	3

C. E. YATE, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Political Agent.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Banswara State for Sumbut 1934 (A. D. 1877-78).

Receipts.	Amount in Salum Sahi.			Disbursements.	Amount in Salum Sahi.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue	82,027	6	9	Commissariat expenditure	41,616	12	6
Customs	13,922	13	3	Pay of officials, &c.	23,718	0	6
Abkari	2,272	0	0	Private expenses, presents, charity, &c.	15,291	0	6
Adawlut Division Diwani	920	11	3	Pay of Troops.	45,200	0	0
Adawlut Fouzdari	4,592	0	0	Public Works	3,385	2	3
Miscellaneous	7,454	3	6	Cost of Dispensary	1,373	4	3
Nuzarana	8,845	8	0	Interest on debts, &c.	1,561	7	6
Fines	1,950	0	0	Remissions	2,004	0	0
				Miscellaneous	10,949	3	9
Total ...	1,21,984	10	9				
Government Loan of Rs. 25,000 = Salum Sahi ...	31,250	0	0	Total ...	1,45,098	15	3
				Balance expended in liquidation of debts	8,135	11	6
Grand Total ...	1,53,234	10	9	Grand Total ...	1,53,234	10	9

C. E. YATE, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Political Agent.

JEYPORE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 6P., dated Jeypore, 28th April 1879.

From—Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore,

To—The Agent to the Govr. Genl. for the States of Rajputana, Mount Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the States under this Agency, comprising Jeypore, Kishengurh, and Lawa, for the year 1878-79.

JEYPORE STATE.

The principal event in the year's local history is the serious apprehension which was at one time felt as to the fate of the crops, owing to the lateness of the rains, which persistently held off till almost the last moment, when the fall, though scanty, proved ample to avert the calamities of another famine. Prices, however, rose almost to famine rates, but the distress was partial and of short duration.

No time was lost by the Maharajah to provide for the worst. Relief works were at once opened, on which as many as 6,000 persons found daily employment for about two months, until the rains set in.

A "Dhuramsalah" was also established at the capital as a provision for the aged and infirm and those unable to work, in which some 8 or 900 souls were daily supplied with rations and medical comforts gratis during the continuance of the distress, which lasted from May to end of July. Of the persons thus fed and cared for by the Maharaja's bounty, nearly three-fourths of the number were emigrants from Ulwar, Bhurtpore, and other States, towards whom, however, His Highness with his characteristic humanity made no distinction, and who when they left this were provided with the means of reaching their homes according to the distance they had to travel.

The comparative drought which followed in the months of October and November, when the seasonal rain was most needed and is usually heaviest, again gave rise to misgivings regarding the kharif crop, which in many localities had already been sown.

Prices again rose considerably, but there was no actual distress, and with timely showers in February and the prospect, which still continues, of a fair rabi harvest, prices rapidly improved and are at present as low as they have been for several years.

Some fears were also entertained for the grass crop, but this turned out plentiful and ample for the cattle. Altogether the State may be said to have passed pretty comfortably through the difficulties and trial which so imminently threatened it.

The highest price that wheat reached during the year at the capital was 8¾ seers per rupee.

It is at present selling at 11 seers, with a tendency to improve; while bajra and barley, which form the staple food-grains of the people, are 14½ and 15 seers per rupee, respectively.

The total rainfall during the year measured 21·38 inches against 9·75 inches in 1877-78.

The Maharajah.—His Highness' health was generally good throughout the year.

In January His Highness proceeded to Jodhpore, and married a fourth wife from this house.

In March last the Maharanee (Bhagaleejee), one of His Highness' wives from the Rewa family, who had been ailing for some months, died.

In August His Highness, who was already a Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, was admitted to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Insignia of the Order was presented to him in a Durbar specially held at the Palace for the purpose, when His Highness in a brief speech expressed in suitable and feeling terms his appreciation of the honour that had been conferred upon him, and the high value which he placed on this fresh mark of Her Majesty's favour.

Administration.—There is nothing of special importance to note under this head.

The Maharajah appears to have taken his usual personal interest in the direction and control of the affairs of the State, and the members of his Government and others associated with him have worked harmoniously and for the interests of the State.

In my personal dealings with the Maharaja and his officials, I have at all times received their ready co-operation and support when needed, while the *entente cordiale* which has hitherto characterised the Durbar's relations with the agency was maintained.

Health.—During the months of September and October fever of the ague type prevailed to an unusual extent, and the cases were reported to be very fatal.

Otherwise the general health was good.

There were no epidemics.

Income and Expenditure.—From a statement furnished to me by the Durbar the total income of the State from all sources was Rs. 38,51,898 and the expenditure Rs. 41,74,064, against Rs. 37,88,220 and Rs. 49,99,320, respectively, in the preceding year.

I am not aware of there being any large surplus in the treasury, but the State is at any rate quite free from debt.

His Highness' usual liberality in support of educational and other deserving institutions was maintained.

Trade.—I have not this year received the statistics usually furnished to me by the Durbar, but there was nothing either abnormal or noteworthy in the trade, or in the exports, imports, and through traffic of the State for the period under report.

Land Settlement.—The land settlement, the defects of which I have more than once adverted to in previous administration reports, continues much as it was.

Corrective measures and an elaborate assessment scheme were some years ago proposed, and made, I believe, some progress; but there is yet much room for improvement, and I trust the matter is one of which the Maharajah, who fully appreciates its importance, will not lose sight, though he gets no encouragement from those about him to move out of the groove which has so long existed in Jeypore revenue matters.

I.—Courts of Justice.
II.—Sanitation.
III.—Army.
IV.—School of Arts.
V.—Forest Conservancy.
VI.—Horse breeding.

28. There is nothing notable to record under these heads.

29. If there has been no progress, there has apparently been no retrogression, and this is so far satisfactory.

Medical Institutions.—As these will be fully reported on by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, I need not mention them here.

Mail robberies and Postal Communications.—There were no mail robberies during the year; one or two complaints reached me of the absence of proper arrangements for the protection of the mails in transit, but these had only to be brought to the Durbar's notice to be at once corrected.

In last year's report, paragraph 47, I noticed the unsatisfactory working of the arrangements undertaken by the Durbar for the distribution and delivery of letters for district towns where no Imperial Post Offices exist, a duty which had hitherto been performed by the Government Post Office.

There were evidently faults on both sides; but as complaints had become a daily occurrence, and the native Government was manifestly unable to cope with the evil, it was considered necessary, in the interests of the general public, to take the arrangements out of the Durbar's hands, and from the 1st December last they have been conducted by our own postal staff, and with far better results; complaints having now almost entirely ceased against the Postal Department for non-delivery of letters, &c.

There were no new Imperial Post Offices opened out during the year.

In the month of December last the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Rajputana proposed for the Durbar's consideration a scheme, having for its object our monopoly of the postal service throughout the whole of the Jeypore territory, but the proposal did not commend itself favourably to the Native Government, and the matter was dropped.

Shekawatti.—With the exception of the Khetree and Seekur dependencies, in which some retrogression is noticeable, the administration of Shekawatti has been on the whole satisfactory, and the most cordial relations continue to exist between the Maharajah and the Petty Chiefs and Thakurs.

During the past cold season I personally visited nearly all the principal places in this province, and excepting, as I have already remarked, some administrative defects in Seekur and Khetree, for the speedy cor-

rection of which the Durbar has, on my representation, already taken effective measures, everything appeared satisfactory.

In the month of November the Khetree Chief, who also holds the Pergunnah of Kot Putli from our Government as a grant in perpetuity, attained his majority, and was allowed to slide into the administration of his affairs. I have every reason to believe that this young Chief, who is active and intelligent, will prove a wise and able ruler, and fully justify the confidence that has been placed in him by his Suzerain.

He is inclined to be extravagant, but this failing will, I hope, gradually wear off, as he feels more and more the responsibility of his situation. He is a youth who has a strong will and inclined to act on his own judgment and responsibility. But has always shown his anxiety to attend to any advice which he may get from the Political Agent, and professes himself a staunch friend to the British Government, highly valuing the position he holds with Government in connection with the Pergunnah of Kot Putli.

Railway jurisdiction.—During the year there were in all 24 persons brought to trial, against 21 in the preceding year, 15 of whom were prosecuted to conviction, 3 acquitted, 3 discharged, 2 against whom the charges were compounded and withdrawn, respectively, and 1 transferred to the Court of the Magistrate of Delhi for disposal.

The offences comprised 10 non-bailable, 9 bailable, and 5 subject to Acts XVIII of 1854 (Railway Act) and X of 1872 (Code of Criminal Procedure), namely:—

Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Theft	4
Rape	1
Criminal breach of trust	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	3
Causing death by rash or negligent act	1
Cheating	2
Assault	3
Endangering safety of human life	1
Travelling by rail without a ticket	1
Drunk and incapable on duty	1
Miscellaneous	5
TOTAL ...	24

There were altogether 13 persons punished on conviction, namely, 9 with rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, 3 with simple imprisonment, 1 with fine, and 1 with whipping in addition to imprisonment.

There were 2 persons convicted a third time or more, and 3 punishable with whipping on first conviction, but none of whom received it.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 60, Rs. 10 of which only was realized.

There were no cases of "summary jurisdiction."

Six European British subjects were brought to trial, 2 of whom were convicted, and 4 acquitted or discharged. There were no commitments to the Court of Sessions.

There were two instances of appeal to the Sessions Judge, in both

of which the Political Agent and District Magistrate's decisions were upheld.

The period occupied in the disposal of the 24 cases tried was 145 days, or an average duration of 6·04 days.

There were no cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, and the same remark applies to the files of the previous year.

There was again, as in 1877-78, but one prosecution for offences involving the loss of human life, resulting, in this instance, in the discharge of the accused.

All things considered, the railway criminal work of the year was light, and the comparative absence of offences of the graver kind marks a step of progress which is creditable to the authorities concerned.

During the year the fencing of the line was completed to a large extent in the Jeypore territory, and to this is no doubt mainly due the total absence of "line obstructions," which were somewhat frequent in previous years.

The relations between the District and Subordinate Courts and the Durbars and their officials were most cordial.

Railway feeder roads.—The importance of providing feeder roads to connect railway stations with existing roads, is a subject which I am able to state has of late received, and continues to receive, a good deal of the Durbar's attention.

Much has already been done, but the sandy nature of the soil of Jeypore, especially in the northern districts, is a considerable drawback, for in many localities where the traffic would justify the provision of a "kutcha" road, the heavy sand would soon render it useless, while there would not appear to be traffic enough, either present or prospective, to warrant the expenditure which a metalled road would entail.

It may be interesting, however, to note that the Durbar has during the past 10 years spent on communications alone the sum of 11½ lakhs of rupees, and has now 265 miles of metalled and 36 miles of "kutcha" road completed and maintained in perfect order.

Meteorological observations.—The usual information under this head is given in the statement in the Appendix marked A.

Treaties and engagements.—The treaties and engagements between the British Government and the Jeypore State were faithfully observed, and the tribute payments were punctually made.

The impediments to the working of the Code of Criminal Procedure adopted between the Jeypore and Patiala States for the settlement of border criminal cases, to which allusion was made in paragraph 37 of last year's report, still continue, and the question is under consideration.

On the 1st October last the salt agreement with the Maharajah came into force.

It would be too soon yet to offer an opinion as to the probable results of this measure, as far as the feelings and convenience of the masses are concerned.

Considering that the people have now to pay three times as much for their salt as they did this time last year, it would perhaps be too much to expect them to regard the change with complacency; and although it must occasion a certain amount of pinching, particularly amongst the poorer classes, I am not apprehensive of any actual distress,

or that the enhanced price of salt and other concurrent circumstances will ever place the commodity absolutely beyond the reach of the very poorest.

The total suppression of all the "Khari" producing sources will doubtless have in course of time a deleterious effect on the condition of the cattle, for the zemindars will find it no easy means to substitute the highly taxed salt for the "Khari" which has hitherto furnished the salt ration of their live-stock.

Up to the present the arrangements have worked smoothly, and as the Maharajah and his Durbar are, I know, most anxious to avoid friction and to further our interests as far as may be in their power, I do not apprehend any trouble.

Foreign relations and border disputes.—The Maharaja's relations with his neighbours were friendly, and no international controversaries or border disputes of any magnitude took place during the year.

Heinous offences and violent crime.—It is impossible for the Political Agent, with the limited means he has of ascertaining, to report with any degree of certainty on this head; but as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, I should say that heinous offences have been kept well under.

There were no cases of "Samadh," or female infanticide. One of kidnapping for immoral purposes was brought to notice, and is still under investigation.

Jail.—The notable feature in the jail administration for the period under report is the unusually high death-rate amongst the prisoners, particularly in the fourth quarter of the year, when the mortality ratio per thousand was 335. The greater number of deaths resulted from the fever which was exceedingly prevalent and fatal in the months of September and October, and I dare say something is due to the destitution which obtained more or less amongst the poorer classes, which doubtless drove many to jail from starvation, and in the majority of cases with a constitution already hopelessly shattered and the readiest of all others to contract and succumb to disease.

On the suggestion of Dr. Sutherland, the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, the Durbar has adopted measures for improving the hygienic condition of the prisoners after admission into jail, which, it is to be hoped, may improve matters for the future.

The daily average strength of the prisoners was 1,120, the daily average sick 69, and the total deaths 183.

The intramural labour system, which at an average employed 322 convicts daily, was apparently active, and is said to have realized a profit to the State of Rs. 983.

The general conduct of the prisoners is favourably reported on by the Superintendent; also that of the jail subordinates.

During the year there was only one escape from prison (and the man was recaptured), and one who received corporal punishment for misconduct.

Public Works.—As Major Jacob's annual reports on the Public Works of the State are now published in extenso with those of your Secretary in the Public Works Department, the details which it has

been hitherto the practice to supply in these pages are, as proposed in paragraph 56 of last administration report, omitted this year.

I need only mention that the same activity, efficiency, and untiring zeal on the part of Major Jacob and his subordinates which has so prominently marked the working of this important department, was fully maintained during the period under review.

Irrigation and other reproductive works received a large share of attention, and, judging from returns submitted by the Durbar, with results not less beneficial to the agricultural and other classes concerned, than financially advantageous to the State itself.

On irrigation works alone the sum of Rs. 1,25,218 was expended between the 1st April 1878 and 31st March 1879.

The Durbar's receipts from this source to the end of the present year are not yet known, as some of the district returns have not been received; but from a statement furnished by the native Government of the accounts under this head for the 10 years ending on the 31st August 1878, the total outlay was Rs. 4,54,109, and the receipts Rs. 22,199, or a fraction less than 5 per cent., which, considering that a large proportion of the expenditure was on works still incomplete, and from which there could of course be no return, is very satisfactory indeed.

The total amount expended on works of all kinds during the year was Rs. 3,82,554, against Rs. 5,08,089 in the preceding twelve months; but bearing in mind that the services of Mr. Miles, the District Engineer, were withdrawn in April 1878, and have not been replaced, and that the entire supervision and control of this extensive department has since devolved exclusively on Major Jacob, the contracted expenditure will be readily understood.

Altogether the Durbar is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency and usefulness which characterises this important branch of its administration, and too much credit cannot be accorded to Major Jacob for the very able, indefatigable, and cheerful manner in which he has performed his arduous, and in very many respects delicate and difficult duties.

International Court of Vakeels.—The usual tabulated statements are appended, marked B and C.

The total number of cases adjudicated upon by the Court during the year is 114, against 118 in the preceding twelve months, and the average duration of each suit was two months and twenty-five days.

There were in all 10 cases of appeal to the Appellate Courts.

In 1 instance the lower Court's decision was amended, and in the remaining 9 the result is not yet known.

Compensatory awards were decreed in 37 out of 114 cases, amounting to Rs. 9,630, or about 22 per cent. of the aggregate claims.

Out of 68 persons arraigned, 44, or 64 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, namely,—

One year and under	30
One year and under 5 years	5
Five years and under 7 years	7
Twenty-one years	1
For life	1
TOTAL ...	44

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,625 were inflicted, Rs. 25 of which has been realized. The remainder is in abeyance pending the result of the appeal.

Sums outstanding on account of the Agency Treasurer's advances of compensatory awards by the Jeypore Court of Vakeels.—Subjoined is a statement of the aggregate amount outstanding on this account at the close of the year, of which sum only Rs. 75-12-6 has been unadjusted over the prescribed period of twelve months; and as an early settlement is expected, I have not considered it necessary to trouble you and Government with a special report of the default, particularly as the amount is comparatively small.

	Rs. A. P.	
Jeypore	*Nil*	Including interest.
Jodhpore	669 9 0	
Bikanir	*Nil*	
Kishengurh	907 2 0	
Tonk	*Nil*	
Ulwar	32 14 6	
Bhurtpore	*Nil*	
Kerowlee	594 2 0	
TOTAL ...	2,203 11 6	

Education.—Although there was a slight falling off in the class attendance of the schools at the capital, their general efficiency and usefulness was not impaired.

Maharaja's College.—Of the two competitors from the Maharaja's College at the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, one passed; while five of the eight who went up for the Entrance Examination passed very creditably.

The total number borne on the rolls of this institution was 816, and the average daily attendance 459.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 24,206, making the average annual cost of educating each pupil a little over Rs. 29.

These institutions, which are all at the capital, are favourably reported by the Raj Educational Staff, and I have every reason to believe that fair progress has been made, and that the general results are fully up to the mark.

I.—Rajpoot School.
II.—Sanscrit College.
III.—Chandpole Branch School.

The number of elementary schools in the territory is 45, having an aggregate attendance of 1,101.

There were 104 "Muktubs" and 293 "Chatsalas," partially supported by the Durbar, numbering in all 8,079 pupils.

Altogether the number who received systematic education during the year, either wholly or partially at the expense of the native Government, was 10,307, and those who received a high education 1,127, against 10,782 and 1,162, respectively, in the preceding year.

The usual tabulated statements are appended, marked D, E, and F.

Girls' School.—On a reference to the Statistical Return marked G., it will be observed that there are 10 schools for girls situated in the city of Jeypore and its vicinity.

The total number of girls on the roll is 717, of which 578 are Hindus, 138 Mahomedans, and 1 Christian. The total expenditure for the year has been Rs. 6,858-7-0, or an average of Rs. 9-9-6 for each pupil.

The schools are reported to be working well, and the number of pupils increases slowly, but steadily. It has been found better to open small local schools in various parts of the city than to unite girls from all parts into one central school, and this evidently meets with the favour of the parents, who have come forward in many instances to request the establishment of schools.

There is evidence also of the decrease of the suspicion and fear with which for many years the schools were viewed, and this is due in a great measure to the judicious conduct of Miss Joyce, the Head Mistress, and her Assistants.

Department for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.—A copy of my annual report on operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity within the States subordinate to this Agency for the year ending on the 31st December 1878 is appended and marked H.

Mayo College, Ajmere.—Pupils from the Jeypore State attended the Mayo College at Ajmere, and the conduct and progress was favourably reported on by the Principal.

One of these lads, Pirthi Singh, son of the Thakúr of Bágrú, has made exceedingly good progress, and although competing against boys his senior in years, succeeded in carrying off the prize for general proficiency in 1878, and in the last progress report received from the College he stood at the head of the first and highest class.

In the m onth of January last His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore presented a complete set of elementary scientific apparatus to the College Library, for which he received the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and the grateful acknowledgment of the College authorities.

Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations.—The whole of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey in the States under this Agency were inspected and put in a thorough state of repair.

Office establishment.—The office establishment have all worked well and cordially; in fact, were this not the case, I do not know how the heavy duties which fall on the Clerks and Moonshees would have been performed. In order to keep from arrears, the establishment has constantly to work out of office hours and sometimes obtain assistance, paying for the labour out of their own pockets rather than allow arrears.

The establishment is not adequate for the present heavy work, and there is every prospect of its daily increasing.

Vakeels.—Have worked cordially and attended well to the duties in connection with the international court.

KISHENGARH STATE.

Administration.—The administration of this Chiefship, which gives the Political Agent very little trouble, was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Maharaja, who is a painstaking and intelligent ruler, evinced his usual interest in the prosperity and well-being of his subjects, and notwithstanding the scanty rainfall and the partial failure of the crops, notably the "kharif," the State has suffered no embarrassment, and distress in any serious form was happily averted.

The harvest which is now being gathered is expected to yield a very fair outturn.

The State is, I believe, free from debt.

Health.—Like Jeypore, fever was very prevalent in the months of September and October, but it was not of a fatal type, and with this exception the year was unusually healthy.

There were no epidemics.

Political relations.—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the British Government and the neighbouring States of Rajputana continue most cordial.

His Highness is ably assisted in the administration of affairs by his sons, two grown up lads of excellent character and future promise.

Salt Agreement.—We are indebted to His Highness for the ready assistance which he accorded to our proposals, from the very first, in connection with the negotiation of the Salt Agreement, and I have every reason to believe that since it came into formal operation on the 1st October last, he has done all in his power to fulfil his obligations to the letter. The new order of things appears to work smoothly in the Kishengarh territory, and no complaints of any kind connected with it have reached me.

LAWA STATE.

This petty Chiefship continues to prosper.

The whole of the debt, amounting with interest to a sum of Rs. 25,000, with which it was encumbered when it separated from the Tonk State in 1867, has been paid off.

Besides this a sum of Rs. 10,000 odd has been within the past few years expended on irrigation and other reproductive works, the major portion of which has just been completed, and will begin to yield a return, it is to be hoped, by next harvest.

The cash and other available assets at present in hand amount to Rs. 6,000 odd, and with this, or rather a portion of it, I propose taking early steps for providing additional irrigation works for the further development of the State's resources, the establishment of a suitable dispensary and school, as well as other local improvements.

The estate continues to be managed by one of the Thakúr's relatives, with whose fitness and trustworthiness I have every reason to be satisfied.

The Thakúr himself, though possessing ittle administrative abilty, is an honest, well-meaning man, and apparently very popular with his people.

Appendix A.

Statement of the Thermometer reading at Jeypore, during year 1878.

Months.	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.	Remarks.
January	56·00	73·00	68·00	
February	63·00	79·92	73·71	
March	73·16	92·22	86·25	
April	80·33	94·3	89·46	
May	84·67	96·93	91·61	
June	90·66	104·1	98·43	
July	88·58	97·29	92·9	
August	83·48	91·11	86·58	
September	83·96	93·53	84·93	
October	78·00	91·85	87·67	
November	64·16	78·1	73·86	
December	54·64	69·41	64·74	

Jeypore,
The 28th April 1879.

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix B.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of Cases adjudicated upon by the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels, during the year 1878.

Offences.	Number.	Remarks.
Against the person.		
Murder	1	
Attempt to murder	1	
Criminal abduction	3	
Kidnapping	1	
Ditto children for immoral purposes	1	
Against property.		
Highway robbery	13	
Ditto with aggravated circumstances ...	1	
Cattle theft	44	
Ditto with aggravated circumstances	9	
Theft	32	
Ditto with aggravated circumstances	1	
Burglary	1	
Arson	1	
Ditto with aggravated circumstances	1	
Miscellaneous	4	
Total ...	114	

Jeypore Political Agency Office,
The 28th April 1879.

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1878.

Details.	Number.	Remarks.
Number of cases remaining under trial, 1st January 1878.	19	The average duration of each suit was 2 months and 25 days.
Number admitted during the year	120	Decrees were awarded in 27 cases, and aggregated Rs. 9,630, of Rs. 43,073 the total amount claimed, or about 22 per cent.
Total ...	139	There were 10 cases of appeal to the Court of the Governor General's Agent. In one instance the lower Court's decision was amended. In the remaining nine the result is not yet known.
Number disposed of during the year	114	Five suits were settled out of Court.
Number remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1878.	25	There were in all 44 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, out of 68 arraigned.
		Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,625 were inflicted.

Jeypore Political Agency Office,
The 28th April 1879.

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix D.

Statistical Return of the Maharaja's College, Rajput School, Sanscrit College, and Chandpole Branch School, for the year 1878-79.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.					Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindi.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
															Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jeypore Maharaja's College	Jeypore.	1844	657	152	6	1	816	459	349	288	186	5	42	179	24,206 4 6	23,677 4 6	229 0 0	24,206 4 6	29 10 7	
Rajput School		1864	23	12	...	...	35	20	35	28	4	3	8	5	4,757 14 0	4,572 0 0	185 14 0	4,757 14 0	135 10 0	
Sanscrit College		1844	210	...	...	...	210	145	...	...	...	...	153	57	7,516 0 0	7,416 0 0	100 0 0	7,516 0 0	35 12 0	
Chandpole Branch School ...		1862	58	8	...	...	66	54	...	41	...	...	25	...	289 8 0	289 8 0	...	289 8 0	4 6 2	

Jeypore Political Agency Office,
The 28th April 1879.

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix E.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Jeypore territory for the year 1878-79.

Names of places wherein situated.	Number of Persian Schools.	Number of Hindi Schools.	Total number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks.
				Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Total.	
Sanganeer	1	1	2	35	2	37	
Chaksoo	1	1	2	57	5	62	
Newai	1	...		30	1	31	
Sewai Madhopore ...	1	1	2	43	8	51	
Mullarna	...	1	1	13	...	13	
Hindown	1	1	2	81	12	93	
Toda Bhem	1	1	2	41	4	45	
,, Powta	1	...	1	15	...	15	
Mohwa	1	1	2	40	2	42	
Rasheedpore	...	1	1	34	...	34	
Kote Banawur ...	1	...	1	14	1	15	
Buswa	1	...	1	26	4	30	
Goadha	1	...	1	18	2	20	
Dowsa	1	...	1	22	8	30	
Sambhar	1	1	2	15	13	28	
Nerana	1	...	1	9	2	21	
Danta	1	...	1	4	8	12	
Danta Ramgarh ...	1	...	1	10	2	12	
Todakai Singh ...	1	1	2	20	1	21	
Malpura	1	1	2	46	11	57	
Amber	...	1	1	27	...	27	
Bairot	1	...	1	8	13	11	
Peragpura	1	1	2	62	...	62	
Kote Kassim	1	1	2	44	3	47	
Sri Madhopore ...	...	1	1	21	...	21	
Oodeypore	1	...	1	21	9	30	
Jhoonjnoo	1	1	2	39	39	78	
Cherawa	1	...	1	8	11	19	
Singhana	1	...	3	11	19	30	
Babai	1	...	1	7	12	19	
Tourawatti	1	1	2	33	4	37	
Ajeetgarh	...	1	1	51	...	51	
	27	18	45	905	196	1,101	

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix F.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Muktubs and Chatsalas in the Jeypore territory partially supported by the Raj.

Locality.	Muktubs.	Chatsalas.	Total.	Total number of Pupils.
Sewai Jeypore	54	51	105	1,949
Zillah Jeypore	3	41	44	722
Zillah Hendown	7	...	7	130
Sewai Madhopore	1	8	9	200
Chaksoo	2	9	11	190
Malarna	...	14	14	220
Deosa	2	22	24	408
Buswa	...	15	15	330
Tourawatti	1	30	31	988
Pergunnah Sambhar	...	4	4	90
Zillah Gungapore	2	11	13	260
Zillah Lalsote...	1	5	6	190
Zillah Toda Bhim	1	7	8	145
Zillah Shekawatti	20	40	60	1,550
Malpura	2	4	6	80
Fagee	1	4	5	99
Kote Kassim	1	3	4	69
Newai	...	6	6	125
Bauli	2	2	4	60
Mhowa	2	5	7	120
Danta Ramgarh	2	12	14	164
Total ...	104	293	397	8,079

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix G.

Statistical Return of the Maharaja's, Schools for Girls, for the year ending 31st March 1879.

No.	Names.	Locality.	Established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.				Cost.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
				Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.		Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Bengali.	English.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Female Industrial School ...	Kishenpole ...	1867	47	...	...	47	40	47	...	...	...					
2	Hathrae Girls' School ...	Hathrae ...	1874	31	12	...	43	37	43	...	...	...					
3	Gungapole ditto ...	Gungapole ...	1874	32	7	...	39	31	32	7	...	...					
4	Ghatdarwaza ditto ...	Mutka-kua ...	1874	23	49	...	72	63	23	49	...	...					
5	Central School for Girls ...	Kishenpole ...	1867	210	37	1	257	233	220	37	...	10	6,579 0 0	279 7 0	6,858 7 0	9 9 ½	
6	Female Normal School ...	Kishenpole ...	1875	35	2	...	37	29	37	9	9	9					
7	Chandpole Girls' School ...	Puranibusti ...	1875	36	...	...	36	30	36	...	...	...					
8	Gopalji-ka-rasta Girls' School ...	Gopalji-ka-rasta ...	1877	33	12	...	45	37	45	...	...	...					
9	Sanganeer Girls' School ...	Sanganeer city ...	1877	51	5	...	56	54	56	...	...	...					
10	Amhere Girls' School ...	Amhere ...	1877	71	14	...	85	80	85	...	...	...					
				578	138	1	717										

W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jeypore.

Appendix H.

Annual Report on operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity within the States (Jeypore, Kishengurh, and Lawa) under the Jeypore Political Agency, for the year ending on the 31st December 1878.

There was a Thuggee Detachment, consisting of a Duffadar and a party of Nujjeebs, more or less employed in the Jeypore State, during the year under report.

2. Four registered dacoits, either belonging to or refuged in the Jeypore territory, were arrested within the Jeypore State at the instance of the Thuggee Detachment, three of whom were forwarded to the Soojangurh Assistancy, and one died in the Jeypore lock-up before he could be forwarded.

3. The number of arrested registered dacoits formally committed by the Assistant General Superintendent, Soojangurh, for trial by the Jeypore Court of Vakeels, was five, namely, one Meena belonging to Jeypore, and three Meenas and one Khatik of Ulwar. All were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from five years to transportation for life.

4. In the month of January the thannadar of Kot Putli (Jeypore) was accused of withholding from the Thuggee Detachment located at that place and arresting Jowanna, Meena of Ulwar, a registered dacoit of some notoriety.

The thannadar denied the charge, and Captain Martelli's personal investigation of the matter on his recent visit to Kot Putli exculpated the thannadar.

5. In March a case of poisoning, but not fatally, was reported* to have taken place at Mouzah Bándáraiz, in the Jeypore territory, but the parties operated upon had ere this left the territory and could not be traced by the Durbar.

* By the Assistant General Superintendent at Mount Aboo.

6. In the same month information was received from the Soojangurh Assistancy that four Kot Putli Meenas were being borne as present on the village muster-rolls, notwithstanding that they were known to be unlawfully abroad for some time.

A reference to the Jeypore Durbar elicited that two only of the number were absent, and the Durbar was instructed to search for them.

7. In the beginning of the year Teja Meena, a Jeypore subject and registered dacoit, was arrested at Jeypore by the Thuggee Detachment, *in direct communication with the Durbar authorities.*

The Durbar considered him a fit person to be admitted to bail, and, following the example that had been set to them by the Thuggee Detachment in making the arrest, they released him on security, without reference to this office.

He was, however, subsequently re-arrested and produced before the Political Agent for examination.

At this juncture it was discovered that clandestine communications were being made between the Thuggee approvers and Teja, and the enquiry into the matter not only confirmed the report, but more or less

implicated the whole of the Thuggee Detachment, all of whom, including the Duffadar, were punished departmentally; subsequently the charge of dacoity against Teja was withdrawn, and it was suggested by the General Superintendent that Teja should be tried for giving a bribe to conceal evidence; but the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana agreed with the Political Agent, Jeypore, in considering that the case was one that ought properly to be dealt with by the Native Government of Jeypore, and Teja was disposed of accordingly.

8. In the month of July the villagers of Dabla, Jeypore, were accused of having violently assaulted the Thuggee Detachment, and of releasing from their custody a Meena dacoit, by name Sedhú, whom they had arrested in the village. The local thannadar was also blamed in the matter.

The case was thoroughly enquired into by the Political Agent, and resulted in the conviction of eight of the Dabla villagers, all of whom were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. The evidence fully exculpated the thannadar, and, moreover, showed that this thannadar was the principal official who succeeded in apprehending most of the ringleaders in the attack.

9. Some complaints were received that the Jeypore District local authorities had not lent all the aid they could in forwarding prisoners arrested by the Thuggee Detachment, as well as in effecting arrests, on the subject of which the Durbar was suitably addressed.

10. In August information was received that a gang of Shahjehanpore and other Meenas had set out on a plundering expedition in the direction of Jeypore, when the Jeypore Durbar was instructed to be on the alert. Nothing further, however, was heard of the gang.

11. The Jeypore Durbar has at all times promptly complied with the requisitions from the Thuggee Department for "Gerai Perwannahs," and their periodical returns and statements have been submitted with regularity.

12. One or two applications were received from the Soojangurh Assistancy for the surrender, on the expiration of their sentences, of registered dacoits incarcerated in the Jeypore Jail.

In all these instances the Durbar was addressed with a view to the convicts not being set at liberty without, in the first place, communicating with this office.

13. The Jeypore Durbar has on various occasions applied for a list of the Meenas of Jeypore "wanted" by the Thuggee Department, which was recently furnished by Captain Martelli, the substance of which and the remarks of this office thereon are contained in the appended memorandum.

14. Repeated representations have also been made by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore that in consequence of the paucity of "wanted" dacoits, as shown by the memorandum above referred to, the time had now arrived when the guard of the Thuggee Department located at Kot Putli might be withdrawn, and that if this were done he would as hitherto use his best endeavours to seize and make over to the Thuggee Department any dacoits either belonging to, or who may take refuge within, his territories; and as the Political Agent promised to bring His Highness' wish to notice, he takes the present opportunity to do so.

15. In the Kishengurh and Lawa States there were no Thuggee operations during the year.

Memorandum on the list submitted by Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, Upper Rajputana, of criminals (registered dacoits) belonging to the Jeypore State, "wanted" by the Thuggee Department.

The total number of persons "wanted" is 12, and of 5 of these the following information is forthcoming :—

Rishen Singh Thákúr, resident of Kot Putli.—When Political Agent was at Kot Putli the other day, he questioned the Khetree officials and the villagers regarding this person, and all declared that there was no such person residing at Kot Putli, or had ever resided there. The dacoity with which the thuggee people associated him took place in 1862 (16 years ago), and he is represented to have been then 40 years of age. This would make him now, if alive, 56 years old, beyond the age to be able to do much harm, or to make it worth our while to be particular in looking after him.

Oodah, Brahmin of Pragpúra, Jeypore.—This man is said to have taken part in a dacoity committed 22 years ago, when he was 50 years of age.

The remarks concerning Bishen Singh would, therefore, apply with even stronger force in this case.

Gárá, whose father's name is not given, but is said to be a brother-in-law of Hamirá, Meena of Kamát, Jeypore.—The Jeypore Durbar have two men of that name at present undergoing imprisonment in the Jeypore Jail, and the Thuggee approvers may see them, if required.

But in the "Sawánás" of Gárá's accusers his residence is stated to be *Kanoud,* and as there is a town of that name in the Narnowl perganna, some mistake may have been made, and the probability is that after all he does not belong to the Jeypore State.

Hemú and Chandú.—Both these are shown to have already been convicted and transported, and to have made their escape from Jail.

There is no knowing, therefore, where their whereabouts may be, and it is indeed highly improbable that they would return to their homes under such circumstances.

The above 5 disposed of, there remain only 7 persons "wanted" by the Thuggee Department in the Jeypore territory; and Political Agent would submit whether the maintenance of the Thuggee Detachment at Kot Putli, at a considerable cost to Government, and which, it cannot be questioned, is the cause of no small amount of friction between the British and local authorities, is not now out of all proportion to the work they have to deal with. Some modified arrangement, less distasteful to the Durbar and less expensive to ourselves, might be adopted with many advantages, and, considering all the circumstances, with equal efficiency.

Jeypore State Public Works Report for the year ending 31st March 1879.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. *Past year.*—There has been nothing during the past year to call for special remark.

2. *Mr. Miles.*—Mr. Miles left this on three months' leave in April 1878, and on his return from leave went to Kotah and Jhalra Patun to superintend the public works in those States.

3. *Extent and variety of works.*—Without his assistance it has not been possible to carry on so much work as if he had been here to help, and this accounts for the less expenditure in the year under review, compared with previous years, although the statements in the Appendix will show that a good deal has been done nevertheless; and a glance at the number and different heads of expenditure in the statements attached will show how large and varied are the works which we have been called upon to carry out, affording an experience more extensive, I think, than falls to the lot of most Executive Engineer officers.

4. *Submission of projects to the Durbar.*—Still I would gladly go ahead with more work if desired by the Durbar, or I could see my way to do so without pressing the matter. I think, perhaps, more steady progress to the State will be done in the end if, while placing projects or schemes before them, we leave them to carry them out at their own time and inclination than if any pressure or persistency was used; still such things as planting trees, storing water, or training young lads to be enginemen and mallees must all do good, however humble the attempts.

5. *Expenditure on other public works by the Raj.*—The statements attached to this report do not show by any means the total expenditure by the Durbar on public works. Large sums are spent through their own native subordinates in works in the Palace and other Raj buildings with which I have no connection, nor wish to interfere, although I do sometimes regret that my advice at all events is not oftener sought or followed.

6. *Expenditure on irrigation, and the Raj returns and the works themselves sufficient to prove satisfactory result.*—I was informed the other day that it had been stated in the Maharaja's presence that there was nothing to show for the money spent on irrigation during the last ten years. It is quite possible that these remarks may have been part of a general condemnation of the large sums lately spent on public works by the Raj native agency, and in that sense I can understand the remark. As to the expenditure on irrigation through my hands, I do not fear criticism. The Raj returns themselves, and the works in the districts, are sufficient to convince any who wish to know the facts of the case.

The subject will be more fully discussed under the head Irrigation; but I mention it here as it is of no small concern to me to hear any remarks of this nature, whatever may be the motive which has called them forth.

7. *Charge of the Ram Newas garden.*—Owing to the departure of the head gardener (Mr. Jackson) from the Ram Newas, these large gardens, covering an area of 75 acres, have been more immediately under my charge since September last; and while it has entailed extra labour and responsibility, it has made me more than ever interested in them, and I can truly say the work has been to me a labour of love; and so far I am glad that my request to be allowed to get a good Scotch gardener out from home received no reply from the Durbar, although there is enough work in connection with these gardens alone to occupy one man's time and care.

8. *Superintending Engineer's inspection.*—Mr. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, spent some days here in January and made tours in the districts, chiefly to inspect (at the request of the Durbar) the site of a large irrigation project at Boochara, and another at my request at Kalagh, on the river Bandee. Both these will be noticed hereafter.

9. *Office establishment.*—With the exception of one person, whose conduct necessitated a change in the management of the Ram Newas garden, every one under me has worked well during the past year.

10. *District Engineer's office.*—The office establishment under Mr. Miles on his departure was broken up, and the work of his division was incorporated with my office and carried on by my establishment.

11. *Distance travelled.*—The extent of country over which supervision is exercised may be inferred from the distances travelled. My journal shows a total of 3,409 miles for the past twelve months, of which 1,152 have been by rail and 2,248 by road. It is fair to remark that nothing is drawn as travelling allowance, but the Durbar pay all *bonâ fide* expenses incurred.

12. *Percentage for supervision.*—The percentage for supervision for the past year comes to 11·64, including all charges. It must be remembered that this covers the pay of establishments which have been employed on surveying some large projects not entailing actual expenditure.

The expenditure for the past year ending 31st March 1879 is as follows:—

13. *Statement of Expenditure during the past year.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Original works	26,699	4	8
Repairs	86,167	7	9
Irrigation	1,25,218	13	2
Miscellaneous improvements	1,16,228	8	0
Establishment	24,314	0	0
Other State works	3,925	15	9
TOTAL ...	3,82,554	1	4

II. ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

14. *Albert Hall.*—The difficulties in the way of preparing a design for a building which should meet the wishes of the Maharaja, and the requirements of the case, made it advisable to transfer all arrangements connected with it entirely into the hands of the Durbar. This was accordingly done, and Dr. DeFabeck received a letter and remuneration from the Maharaja for his service up to date.

The matter since has been left entirely to the Durbar, and I understand a design has been prepared.

15. *Residency: Rs. 3,154.*—Two new rooms have been added, $20\frac{1}{3}' \times 12\frac{2}{3}'$ and $16\frac{1}{4}' \times 16,'$ each 13 feet high, with a bathroom $10' \times 6'$ and 12 feet high, with French windows opening out on to a red slab stone balcony, supported on red stone brackets.

16. *Church: Rs. 207.*—A pulpit has been erected of polished marble. The book rest or centre portion consists of a red marble shaft with ornamental base and cap of white marble. The cap foliage is carved and polished.

17. *Kanwul Burj: Rs. 358-15-3.*—A large open tank in the Palace, with an area of $57' \times 50'$ without intermediate supports, has been covered with galvanized wire-netting, resting on twisted wire ropes stretched across from $\frac{3}{4}''$ round bar fixed to murwas in the side walls.

18. *Ajmere Bazar—Covering to side drains: Rs. 174.*—Opposite to 53 shops, slabs have been placed to cover the side drain and form passages $6' \times 3'$ across it. These slabs have been covered with a terraced floor.

19. *Rifle Range.*—A range, 1,000 yards in length, has been laid out. A butt, 90 feet in length by 40 feet in width at the base, and 18 feet in height, has been constructed. A marker's hut, $9' \times 8' \times 8'$, of kutcha brick masonry with dry slab stone roof, the whole protected by earth, has been erected; and platforms of earth have been erected at every 100 yards.

20. *Residency: Rs. 530.*—Wire fencing, for a length of 364 feet long, has been erected on the west side, with two entrance gates and monolith gate pillars.

III. ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

21. *Pumping Station Road: Rs. 6,435.*—This road leads from the railway station to the water-works. Length 9,100 feet, width 12 feet. It was begun last year and has been completed.

Rs. 2,903-0-6.

The expenditure during the past year is as per margin. Trees have been planted on both sides and are well cared for.

22. *Kejra Road: Rs. 799-10-10.*—A new road, 1,262 feet long, 12 feet wide, has been made; red earth and kunkur have been consolidated in two layers of $4\frac{1}{2}''$ each.

23. *Buggeekhana: Rs. 207.*—A short portion of road, 206 feet long, 12 feet wide, has been made near the Raj Buggeekhana; kunkur in two layers of $4\frac{1}{2}''$ each has been consolidated.

24. *Road round Filter and Chimney.*—Six thousand and thirty square feet of kunkur has been consolidated as a road round the filter, and 4,728 square feet round the chimney, at the Amani Sha Water-works.

25. *Ramgunge Bazar: Rs. 4,208.*—The retaining walls, 4,951 feet in length, have been built to the footpaths on each side of the road-way, and are to be mounted with a red stone slab coping.

The work is two-thirds completed. Expenditure incurred Rs. 2,218-15-4.

26. *Agra road: Rs. 983.*—A length of 2,228 feet has been made near the village of Kanota, in order to take the road clear of a large house and garden lately built here by a Thakoor with which the old alignment interfered. Expenditure incurred Rs. 983.

27. *Sanganeer branch road: Rs. 1,630-15-3.*—A metalled road, length 2,820 feet, width 12 feet, has been made to connect the old town of Sanganeer with the Jeypore and Tonk road, at a total cost of Rs. 1,630-15-5, of which Rs. 821-11-5 have been spent this year.

28. *Naila road.*—A length of 1,800 feet, which was made by native agency some time ago, and from the steepness of its banks was always dangerous, has been levelled and re-made, and a new road, 10 feet wide, has been consolidated with two layers of kunkur, each 4½″ thick.

29. *Lalsote Ghat road: Rs. 5,782.*—The following work has been done:—

34,427 cubic feet rocky and stony soil excavated.
15,666 „ rubble masonry.
712 superficial feet pucca plaster.
120,000 cubic feet earth work.

This road ought to prove most useful, as it opens out a large portion of country and facilitates communication with the railway station at Dosa.

IV. REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

30. The items are detailed in statement A attached, and do not call for further remark.

V. REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

31. There are about 265 miles of metalled road in the State; all have been inspected and efficiently kept up.

In connection with the repairs to roads the following work has been done:—

Ajmere Road: Length of section, 48 miles—

(*a*) Consolidation	...	10 miles 615 feet.
Kunkur dug	...	97,828 cubic feet.
„ collected at road side, broken and stacked ...	...	1,49,725 „
Earth-work done ...	...	3,82,303 „

besides petty works, such as clearing wells, collecting road side grass, &c.

Agra Road: Length of section, 71 miles—

(*b*) Consolidation ... ... 710,244 square feet.
(equivalent to about 13½ miles of a road 10 feet wide)
Kunkur collected ... ... 370,221 cubic feet.
Earth-work ... ... 1,364,584 „

There is still heavy traffic over the portion of this road near Jeypore; for instance, merely carts laden with heavy slabs from Bhankree passed from Dosa to Jeypore as follows :—

1,822 in January.
1,597 in February.

(*c*) The following work has been done :—

Hindown Road: Length of section, 35 miles—

75,347 cubic feet kunkur has been collected.
211,799 „ earth-work.
384,688 square feet consolidation.

(equivalent to about 7⅓ miles of a road 10 feet wide).

(*d*) *Camp roads, or roads in the vicinity of Jeypore: 40 miles—* 121,700 cubic feet kunkur has been collected, and four large thatched sheds have been erected for the convenience of travellers.

Chandpole road for a length of 1,480 feet has been consolidated, width of 16 feet, with a layer of 4 inches kunkur and 4 inches broken stone.

Agra Road Section.—1,870 running feet has been entirely re-made, 12 masonry side drains have been added, and 770 running feet has had one layer of kunkur, 4½″ thick, consolidated.

Jeypore and Tonk Section.—The following work has been done :—

94,000 cubic feet kunkur has been collected.
428,000 „ earth-work done.
185,000 square feet consolidated, equivalent to a length of 3½ miles of road 10 feet wide.

A spur of rubble stone and masonry has been built, length 300 feet, to divert the flood water in the Gundah Nullah, and a new 10 feet culvert has been built on the Katiepoora road.

(*e*) The following work has been done :—

Jeypore and Tonk Road: Length of section, 48 miles—

343,251 cubic feet earth work.
70,415 „ kunkur collected.
7,066 „ dry stone work.
453 „ rubble masonry.

100,450 square feet consolidation, equivalent to about 2 miles of road 10 feet in width.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

32. *City water-supply water pumped.*—The water engines have made 4,243,851 strokes during the year, or a daily average of 11,627, working 3,352 hours, or 9 hours and 12 minutes per day, by which 113,322,880 gallons have been raised, giving an average of 310,512 gallons per day.

Of the total amount, 1,409,850 gallons have been supplied to the Ram Newas, and this includes also occasionally filling the bathing tanks in the city and palace in the hot weather.

33. *Engine establishment and cost of labour and material.*—The establishment employed consists of one Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, two Drivers, together with firemen, cleaners, &c., to the number of 30 altogether, at a total cost for labour of Rs. 6,908-3-9, or Rs. 18-14-9 per day. Material expended to the amount of Rs. 19,344-8, fuel alone taking Rs. 18,928-9-10 of this amount, leaving Rs. 415-14-2 for oil, cotton packing, and all repairs, being a daily cost of Rs. 71-14-9, or an average cost of 3 annas 9 pies per 1,000 gallons, the total cost being Rs. 26,252-11-9.

34. *Cost of water and reasons for increase.*—The average cost per 1,000 gallons is 1 anna dearer than last year, owing to increase of staff, which has been increased to three shifts working 8 hours each, so that we could now supply more than twice the quantity of water than at present required at the same cost for labour. This has been done because the demand is steadily increasing; the work being hot, the men were often sick when working 12 and 14 hours per day; it also saves getting up steam every morning, as the engines are worked night and day until the reservoirs are full.

35. *Root's boilers.*—After 12 months' trial of Root's Patent Boilers, we conclude they are equal to any in the market for India; there is a saving of fuel in proportion as they are kept clean; they have not cost over Rs. 25 for repairs in 18 months.

36. *Houses supplied.*—The number of houses which are supplied with water is 65, besides the palace, zenana, public offices, and Mayo Hospital. The return in water-rate is Rs. 69-8 per month, which is always paid in advance.

37. *Establishment for distribution of water.*—The establishment for care and distribution of water in the city consists of 1 mistry, 2 fitters, 4 turnkeys, at a monthly cost of Rs. 90 only, which includes everything required for repairs.

38. *Total cost of maintenance.*—The total cost for maintenance of the water-supply, including all charges, is Rs. 34,003-11-10; per month Rs. 2,833-10-4.

39. *Rate fixed for certain trades.*—As it was found that the dyers and confectioners used to take water freely from the stand-posts in the streets rather than provide themselves with taps, although the rate for a tap is only Re. 1 a month, a water-rate has been put upon these men of 8 annas a month, and as they are allowed to take as much water now as they like, it cannot, I think, be considered a heavy charge.

40. *Details of work executed in connection with the water-works.*—The following work has been done during the past year in connection with the city water-supply:—

41. *Flue and chimney.*—A masonry flue from the Root's Boiler, 4′ × 5′ section, has been up the sloping bank of the nullah for a length of

116 feet, fitted with dampers, and terminating in a vertical masonry chimney, 34 feet high, with a cut stone base.

42. *Extra boiler space.*—A space for extra boiler-room has been arranged, in which the following work,

25,208	cubic feet	earth-work,
17,065	„	rubble masonry,
2,760	„	breaking stone work,

is comprised. Alterations and repairs to boiler-house and ice-house have also been done where necessary.

43. *Well for ice-house.*—The extra well in the nullah for the ice factory has been covered in with a good thatch roof, and the well has been banked round with earth and rubble stone.

44. *Protection to river bank near engine-house.*—The whole face of the bank between the engine-house and the nullah has been protected with 3 feet random rubble pitching for a length of 400 feet.

45. *Receipt and check of fuel.*—Sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty-eight maunds of coal have been received at the railway station; weight checked, and transported to water-works.

46. *Extra quarters for firemen.*—Eight mud brick houses have been built for enginemen, each 15′ × 8′, covered with 6″ thatch and provided with a court-yard in front to each.

47. *Store shed roofed with corrugated iron.*—The thatched roof of the store shed has been removed, and a galvanized corrugated iron roof has been substituted as security against fire.

48. *Smiths' tools store.*—A small masonry place, 6′ × 8′ × 7′, has been made near smith's shop for keeping tools, &c.

49. *3-Way valve for service reservoir.*—A cast-iron 3-way valve with gun metal faces and brass screws has been placed at the inlet into Jorla Koond to regulate the supply to either service reservoir without wastage.

50. *Shed for coal bags.*—A shed has been made, 10′ × 10′, of pucca masonry, with corrugated iron roof for keeping empty coal bags.

51. *Hose for bheesties.*—Rubber hose bib cock has been erected outside Chandpole for the use of bheesties, to enable them to fill their mussucks and pukals.

52. *Cow-head drinking and bathing taps.*—Four marble "gaomukhi," or cow-head taps, have been erected in the Amair Square Tank for convenience of bathing; on turning the tap, the water issues from the cow's mouth at a height so as to allow it to fall conveniently over the bather; the waste water goes into the tank.

One marble cow-head has been erected in the Chandpole Bazar as a drinking fountain. The natives have a special liking to these designs.

53. *Drinking tap, Ram Newas.*—An earthen-ware drinking place and a few pipes have also been erected in the Ram Newas.

54. *Washing-stands with constant flow.*—Three mahogany washing-stands, with earthen-ware basins and fittings for inlet and outlet, have been erected in the Mayo Hospital.

55. *Water-supply to the Taksal Bazar.*—A 3-inch cast-iron main has been laid for a length of 2,268 feet in the Taksal Bazar, and two 4-way stand-posts (known here as Ram Payaoos) have been erected.

56. *Supply to theatre.*—Arrangements for the supply of water to the theatre are in hand.

57. *Detail of pipes laid during the past year.*—The following table will show in detail the pipes which have been arranged for and laid during the year under review :—

		Rg. ft.
3″	Cast-iron pipes turned and bored and dipped ...	2,530
2″	Galvanised wrought-iron tube	40
1½″	do. do.	402
1¼″	do. do.	640
1″	do. do.	1,078
¾″	Galvanised wrought-iron tube	686
½″	do. do.	940
12″	Stop Valve	1
6″	do.	1
3″	do.	1
1½″	do.	1
1¼″	do.	9
1″	do.	18
¾″	do.	20
½″	do.	62

47 bib taps of sorts have been erected.

150 running feet of leather hose and 508 running feet rubber hose have been supplied.

13 fountains of 1″, ¾″, and ½″ have been erected.

11 drinking places have been provided.

58. *Construction of a filter: Rs. 20,130.*—Although the water in the Amani Sha Nullah, from which it is pumped to the city, is generally very clear, and has been proved by analysis to be of excellent quality, yet in the rains it is sometimes muddy, and the Maharaja wished arrangements to be made for filtering if possible.

59. *Conditions necessary and reasons for placing filter in the river bed.*—It is a *sine quâ non* that water, after being filtered, should not be exposed to the light until it is drawn for use; it would, therefore, have been a good thing if we could have put the filters at the head of the main, so that the water should be passed from the service reservoirs on to the filters and directly from them into the mains, but as the head of water could have been reduced by the depth required for the filter (about 6 feet), as well as by the depth in the reservoir, and as this pressure might have just made the difference of not supplying some of the highest taps in the city, it was considered better to filter it in the river before pumping it up.

60. *Advantages.*—This arrangement has the advantage of passing only clean water to the pumps, and it so happened there was a capital place for the filter—a sandy plateau in the bed of the river in rear of the old broken masonry dam which protects it from injury by floods.

61. *The anicut which supplies filter acts also as waste weir.*—The top of the filter is made 1 foot higher than the anicut across the nullah. The anicut turns the water on to it through an open masonry channel, 230 feet in length, which can be closed at will, and when the water stands 1¾ feet over the filter bed, it is on level with the top of anicut, which then acts as a weir and passes off any surplus water not required by the filter.

62. *Area of filter.*—The area of the filter is 160 feet × 80 feet, and is calculated to pass sufficient water at the rate of 6 inches passing through in an hour to keep the pumps well supplied.

63. *Description.*—The depth is made up as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Water on top	1	9
Fine sand	2	0
Coarse sand or bujree	0	6
Broken stone ¾″ gauge above and 1½ gauge below ...	0	6
Covering slabs to floor	0	2
Supports to covering slabs	0	4
TOTAL ...	5	3

The supports to covering slabs are pieces of stone 4″ × 4″ in section resting on the real floor of the filter, placed parallel to each other, at about 1½ to 2 feet apart. The spaces between them constitute the drains by which filtered water, after it has passed through the filtering strata above, finds its way to the filter water tank. This latter is fitted with a 9″ suction pipe, 430 feet in length, to supply the pumps, and a 9″ scouring valve communicating with the nullah bed lower down, which enables the filter to be emptied when necessary. Small air tubes are provided to allow the escape of any air which may have accumulated in the drains when the filter was empty.

64. *Filter how cleaned.*—Whenever it is required to clean the filter, all that is necessary is to allow it to stand empty for a day, and then remove the upper inch or so of deposits of the upper surface of the sand.

By an arrangement of valves below the pumps, the water can be drawn from the filter or direct from the nullah, as may be most convenient.

It was pointed out to the Durbar beforehand that it would be no use filtering the water unless the service reservoirs were covered in. This has not been done yet.

65. *Ice.*—Total quantity of ice turned out has been 1,408 maunds 20 seers, at a total cost of Rs. 6,415, or an average of about Rs. 4-8 per maund.

Of this, 929 maunds 30 seers, together with 232 maunds allowed as wastage on this quantity, giving a total of 1,161 maunds, was sold, realizing Rs. 4,648-1. As the demand was small, the remaining quantity, 247 maunds, was wasted in storing, or a loss of nearly one-sixth of the whole amount.

66. *Work done in the Amani Sha Workshop and Dial for service reservoirs.*—A dial has been made and erected for measuring height of water in Jorla Koond from Engineer's quarters. The dial is 18 feet and has a disc 5′ diameter with figures corresponding to height of water in the tanks; it is arranged with a hollow shaft on which the disc is secured. Behind this disc a wheel works loosely, with indicator bent over the edge of disc showing exactly the amount of water in No. 1 tank. A shaft runs through the hollow shaft, with wheel float and balance weight over No. 2 tank, the finger on the dial pointing round the disc to height of water in tank No. 2. This has been done at a cost of Rs. 190-5, iron being Rs. 8 per maund.

67. *Iron trucks for heavy weights.*—Two 5-ton trucks have been made very strong with bogies in front, at a cost of Rs. 70-6-6 each.

68. *Weighing machine.*—Large weighing machine, steel centres, for weighing up to 80 tons, costing Rs. 72.

69. *Iron roof trusses.*—Wrought-iron roof 56′×28′ suitable for corrugated sheets weighing 42 maunds 20 seers, at a cost of Rs. 680, or Rs. 16 per maund.

70. *Flower stand.*—Fancy flower-stand round 8′×6′ high, holding about 60 flower pots, costing Rs. 53-5.

71. *Ferry boat.*—Ferry boat, 16′×8′, of good strong sheets, with T and angle iron keel and ribs. The lines kindly given by B. W. Blood, Esq., Executive Engineer, Rajputana State Railway, seating 30 people at a cost of Rs. 250-8-9.

72. *Petty works for the Ram Newas gardens.*—Work has also been executed for Ram Newas garden as follows:—

Native grass knives, wrought-iron frames, leather chursas for bullock wells, cicatures repaired, shears, &c., 6 hand pumps, 2 steam pumps, 40 lawn mowers, new wheels cast and fitted, brasses, cutters, &c.

73. *Gas apparatus.*—The small gas apparatus has supplied th various departments with about 25 jets, at an average cost of Rs. 2- per month, burning 8 hours per day. It was chiefly made from old steam and water pipes, the holder being corrugated sheets hammered flat and rivetted together, costing about Rs. 350. It has worked satisfactorily for 11 months, costing about Rs. 20 for repairs. One boy manages it at a salary of Rs. 3 per month.

74. *12-inch Wrought-iron sluice for Irrigation and other items.*—Many other things have been made and tried. A 12-inch wrought-iron sluice valve may be mentioned, which appears equal to those imported of cast-iron and costing more; wrought-iron doors, chairs, hinges, wire drawing, turning, screw-cutting, &c., which have been the means of teaching those employed some little of the industries most required in this country.

75. *Testimony to Mr. J. Baker, Mr. W. Baker, and apprentice lads.*—The chief difficulties to contend against are dearness of fuel and inferior class of workmen, but great credit is due to Mr. J. Baker and his brother for carrying out all these works in such a satisfactory manner. They are training up apprentice lads who will, I hope, turn out useful men.

76. *Pulsometer: Rs. 475.*—This is an apparatus by which water or other liquids, whether clear or turbid, may, by the force of steam, be raised in a constant stream to a height of 50 feet or so. There are no cylinders, pistons, glands, stuffing boxes, nor rods, but simply a steam ball to control the admission of steam at each pulsation, with chambers on each side, containing alternately the liquid to be pumped, and the steam which pumps it with the usual inlet and outlet valves.

It is hung by a pair of blocks, and is furnished with a flexible steam pipe and a rising main, and with a rigid suction pipe.

I thought it would prove useful in well-sinking, as it can be worked night and day by itself so long as steam is supplied to it, and can be lowered from time to time to suit the depth of water, or the deposit which has to be removed. So long as proper arrangements can be made for supply of steam, and the pulsometer can keep the water down and be kept from drawing air, it ought to facilitate well-sinking immensely, especially in the sandy soils of Rajputana.

The size we got was No. 3.

Space occupied	19"×15"
Size of steam supply	¾"
„ suction	3"
„ discharge pipe	2"

It is stated to discharge 3,000 gallons an hour at 15 feet.

In our case the discharge at a height of 22 feet was 1,600 gallons per hour, with steam at 40lbs.

The price, delivered at Jeypore, was Rs. 485.

It was worked by our 4-H.P. boilers in the Ram Newas Garden.

This unfortunately is too small a size for a large well, but more of this size, or a larger size, ought to prove of great assistance.

I have not attempted any detailed description of the machine, as they can be ascertained by any one, but have mentioned the article as deserving, I think, of notice.

77. *Young trees.*—Many have been planted out at the sides of the public roads and railway stations, and the number now on the list receiving water every third day is 1,895.

78. *Reclaiming waste lands.*—There is a large piece of land on the west of the city, extending from near the railway station northwards as far as the service reservoir of the water-works, and from the pumping station road on the west for about half mile eastward, comprising an area of about 643 acres.

79. *Originally a good jungle and afterwards perhaps cultivated.*—At one time, no doubt, this was covered with jungle and coarse grass which, after the city was founded, probably were taken, roots and all, as fuel, which is so scarce here, and the land cultivated instead, as is proved by the remains of pucca wells.

80. *Now deserted and reasons for this.*—Owing, however, to the bed of the Amani Sha Nullah about a mile westward having cut down so deep, it has drained all the springs in the neighbourhood, and these wells soon failed to supply sufficient water and the land was deserted. Merely rain crops were occasionally sown, which tended still more to loosen the upper soil and separate it.

The consequence was that all the light friable portions were separated from the stiffer constituents of the soil, and never getting rest, the surface became a sea of moving sand hills, which moves backwards and forwards with the changing winds, and in some places it actually encroaches on the city walls.

It was rather late in the season when sanction was received to take this portion in hand, but we have made a beginning. The following work has been done.

81. *Method adopted to reclaim this waste.*—A ditch has been dug all round for a length of 30,489 feet (nearly 5¾ miles), and cactus has been planted outside to keep out cattle. Punnee grass, the coarse long grass so common about here and so useful, has been planted in rows, parallel to the lines for sandy waves, about 15 feet apart.

The total length of these rows is 710,692 running feet, or about 130 miles.

Eight thousand one hundred and forty young trees of sorts have been planted out, some in small plantations, where they can be better cared for or watered, and others, such as the rendee or castor oil tree (*Recinus communis*), promiscuously.

Huts have been erected for watchmen on the highest points, and it is hoped (although at present it looks almost hopeless), by a steady systematic course of action, that in a few years we shall be able to reclaim the sandy waste.

82. *Previous experience.*—We have grounds for hoping for success, as a portion of waste land, area about 86½ acres, which was taken up soon after the late Lord Mayo's visit to Jeypore in 1871, at his suggestion as an experiment, has proved quite successful.

83. *Expenditure and return.*—The total amount spent on planting this out and watering it up to the end of July 1878, was Rs. 3,043-12-1. The ground wears now quite another aspect, and returns which have been received from the sale of the coarse punnee grass, after deducting the cost of cutting, &c., amount to Rs. 499-9, which is equivalent to a return of 13·7 per cent. on the outlay up to that date.

In addition to this there are 713 young trees which have grown well; some are 10 to 15 feet in height; of these, 134 are still receiving water, and 579 have been struck off the water list and need no further care.

84. *Seeds sown in the districts.*—Every opportunity, too, has been taken to collect and sow seeds in the districts. Last autumn 31 maunds of seeds of sorts were sown.

85. *Suggestions for forest conservancy.*—The Jeypore State is very scantily provided with timber, and it would be well if the Durbar would insist upon the sowing and planting of trees being taken up with energy throughout the State.

A good beginning might be made by enclosing a strip of land on each side of the railway, 50 or 100 feet wide.

An enclosure would merely be required on one side, as the railway fence would form the other side, and each village might be made to do the sowing and care in its own limits, receiving hereafter a share of the timber as its reward.

All it needs is the Durbar to take up the subject properly, to arrange for the collection of seed, the sowing of them, and that cattle should be kept out.

In ten or fifteen years, with proper supervision, the return would, I feel sure, be considerable.

I only wonder the Railway Department do not show more energy in this matter, for in the interests of the line much more might be done than has yet been attempted along the whole line of railway.

86. *Ram Newas garden and change in establishment.*—The management and supervision of this garden, for the first portion of the year, were unsatisfactory, complaints continually being received from those who had anything to do with the late head gardener, and there was at last so much inattention on his part and delay in carrying out orders, that for these and other reasons, which it is not necessary to mention here, I was reluctantly compelled to ask the Raj to dispense with his services.

Since he left I am glad to say there has been a marked improvement in the garden.

87. *Native head gardener appointed.*—An intelligent native head gardener, who can read and write English and appears up to his work, has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 25 a month.

Overseer in charge of routine.—All matters connected purely with the garden, the seeds, plants, &c., are entrusted to him; while everything concerning the income and expenditure and discipline, or not purely of a garden nature, is attended to by Baboo Tujmool Hossen, the overseer in charge of the roads and buildings, and he has proved himself as usual energetic and willing.

88. *Expenditure on garden proper.*—The expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1879 amounts to Rs. 29,886-7-7, showing a decrease over last year of Rs. 3,601-10-5, attributable, I believe, entirely to more careful supervision.

89. *On construction.*—The expenditure on construction of works connected with the garden amounts to Rs. 19,491-3-4, or Rs. 7,243-13-1 more than in last year.

90. *Manure.*—The expense on manure has been only Rs. 27-13-9; last year it was Rs. 42-9-8.

In 1875-76 it was Rs. 1,166-13-3; since that time I have not allowed any manure to be bought unless it was absolutely necessary, and have not permitted it to be used without careful check. This, together with better care and greater use of leaf mould, prepared in the garden by regularly covering up all leaves and refuse, has, no doubt, brought about this satisfactory reduction in expense without any injurious effects.

Fish, as well as blood, have been used this year as manure for the vines.

91. *Reduction in establishment charges and in watering.*—Since the head gardener left in October last, a reduction of Rs. 60 per month has been made in the permanent establishment alone. This does not include his pay, which alone effects a saving of Rs. 1,800 per year, and the watering establishment has been reduced about Rs. 98 per month also.

92. *Nurseries.*—The nurseries, which were not in a satisfactory state, have been entirely re-organized; any one now can see, in a portion of the garden set apart for this purpose, what plants are for sale. Printed catalogues of all plants and shrubs available have been prepared. At present there are about fifty varieties ready.

93. *Rose trees.*—One thousand eight hundred and twenty rose trees in the nursery, and 847 in the rosarium and borders, have been grafted, in all 2,667; with the exception of 520, all are doing well.

These are always more successful than cuttings; out of 30,500, only 740 have proved successful.

94. *New varieties.*—Budding wood of 66 new varieties of roses have been received.

95. *Fruit grafts.*—Sixty peach and 200 orange trees, 20 Bombay mangoes, 120 pomelloes, have been grafted.

96. *Layering.*—Arrangements have been made also for taking layers from many ornamental plants, especially near the covered arcades. Pots for layering are placed on a plank which is supported by iron brackets, fixed on to the red stone uprights which gives facilities for propagating.

97. *Flower stands.*—Stands have been arranged for show flowers, which can be continually renewed, and are placed at frequented spots to gratify the public.

Common flower pots, surrounded by a frame of rustic wood, makes a simple but effective arrangement.

98. *Plants, shrubs, seeds, &c.*—Seven young plants of the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) are in pots and look healthy. They are about 6 inches high now.

Out of eight seeds of the tea plant sown last November, two only have germinated.

Ten seers of hill potatoes were sown in November last as an experiment; one maund has been the return. A further experiment with these and country potatoes will be made.

Zemicund ginger and urve have been sown as an experiment.

The following ornamental plants and shrubs have been received :—

426 from Calcutta (222 of these have failed).
93 plants from Agra.
40 mangoes „
343 plants from Lucknow.
22 „ Saharunpoor.
95 „ Naini Tal.
6,900 strawberry roots from Naini Tal.
300 chrysanthemums of 30 varieties from Umritsur.

Indents for seeds have been sent to—

Messrs. Platz & Sons, Erfurt, Prussia.
Messrs. Sutton & Sons.
Messrs. William Paul.
The Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta.
Mr. T. M. Wood, Manager of the Association for the supply of seeds.

99. *Dallies and flowers.*—Dallies and flowers have been supplied as usual during the season to subscribers.

100. *Gate-keepers.*—The purdaisee gate-keepers have been discharged and Meena watchmen have been entertained in their stead, and I have had no trouble since.

101. *Procedure to stop theft.*—In any case of theft if the thief is not caught the Meenas are fined, but if the thief is caught, he is fined, and half the amount is handed over to whoever caught him. This has been effective in stopping theft.

102. *Difficulties in getting water.*—There is still great difficulty experienced in getting sufficient water from the existing wells in the garden in the hot season; the soil is so sandy and uncertain that all attempts to re-sink these wells, which were originally built of inferior masonry, has been unsuccessful.

103. *Supply from the water-works.*—The city water-supply pipes have supplemented the deficiency of water. Two lakhs twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-six cubic feet of water has been supplied.

104. *How checked.*—Every tap in the garden is numbered and gauged, so that the water (which can only be taken on a written permission from the Executive Engineer to prevent wastage) is easily checked, and the cost of it credited to the water-works, excepting on the afternoons that the Maharajah's band plays in these gardens, when all the fountains are turned on.

105. *Apprentices.*—Special attention has been paid to the training of apprentice boys. There are now 31 under instruction, chiefly the sons of mallees, natives of Jeypore.

106. *School.*—They attend a school in the garden daily from 10 till 12, and the rest of the day work in the garden under their respective chowdreys.

A special teacher has been provided for them, and they are taught reading and writing Hindi, and the more advanced boys simple arithmetic.

107. *Result.*—Thirty-three boys, who knew nothing when they came, have been taught to read and write, and I hope in time we may be able to raise up a class of intelligent useful lads.

108. *New plant-house: Rs. 3,812.*—The principal addition to the Ram Newas Gardens during the past year has been the new plant-house. It is 100′ × 50′ in area.

109. *Description.*—The main supports are old rails, purchased from the Railway Department, round which bamboo trellis work is placed for creepers. The side supports are red sandstone, built in masonry. The sides and roof consist of bamboo chick coated with gas tar, resting on light wooden purlins. The trusses are of light T iron with half-inch round bar ties—all made here.

The interior is laid out with rockeries and flower stands of various designs, plain and rustic, the paths being of polished chunam with red stone slab edging.

110. *Arrangements to keep out the glare and heat.*—The chick covering admits only a subdued light to the interior, just such as the plants like.

And hot winds.—To provide against the intense heat and glare of the sun in the hot season, curtains of rezi can be pulled across at a level of the tie rods, so as to form a sort of ceiling. They can be pushed back in the evening, so as not to interfere with free ventilation at night; creepers are allowed to grow along the sides outside to keep off the heat, and jowasa tatties are provided along the whole of the west side to counteract the hot winds in the hot season. These can be also removed at night.

111. *Arrangements for watering.*—The arrangements for watering are as follows:—

A masonry duct 9′ × 6′ runs all round the inside at the plinth level and is always kept full of water; plugs allow of the water being taken from it to flood the beds, or to fill two small tanks in the corners. There is also a circular tank in the centre, 15 feet diameter, the overflow from which drops on a circle of ferns, &c., placed round it.

112. *Fountains: Flexible hoses and spreaders.*—In addition to the above, pipes are laid on, connected with the city water supply, and there are three fountains which can throw a jet of water upwards and horizontally. The latter revolve as they play. Also four stand-posts, fitted with rubber hose, three-quarter-inch diameter, about 25 feet long, with which the jowasa tatties can be watered, or from the spreaders a jet of spray like dew can be made to descend over any part of the plant-house.

113. *Rockeries for ferns, &c.*—The rockeries are also provided with tubes passing among the stones from which water can be admitted

ad lib. so as to cause a continual dropping upon the ferns and violets in the nooks and hollows below.

The effect is already apparent, for the ferns and plants and mosses all seem to be as fresh as possible.

We have several kinds of ferns, orchids, four tree ferns from Darjeeling, epiphytes growing in air, drawing their nourishment by a thread from a tumbler of water, hanging baskets of all sizes, and many other little things which add to this interesting character on this place.

114. *Petty items of construction.*—Many other petty works have been done in connection with these gardens, such as making water channels, open and covered, clearing wells and making one new well, items connected with aviary, fixing standards for creepers, making a masonry bridge—20 feet span with 20 feet roadway, arching over duck pond with wire netting, two summer houses or arbours, repairing trellis supports to vinery two marble tables or sitting places for natives, repairing entrance gates and fencing, &c.

VII. IRRIGATION.

115. *Improved system for ascertaining results.*—There has been a better system adopted in the last year by the Durbar than has hitherto prevailed for ascertaining the returns on irrigation.

In the first place, as was noticed in the last report, all the completed works are now under the charge of the Revenue Department, and this appears to work very well. It gives my overseers more time to look about and get up new projects, and the attention and supervision exercised by the overseers, who are always moving about the districts, and naturally interested in seeing the success of their works, is a check upon the tehsildars and others.

116. *Rules for guidance in these matters promulgated.*—A set of rules for the guidance of the revenue officers, the mahafiz in charge of each tank, and for all concerned, has been drawn up, approved by the Durbar, and printed copies have been issued to every tehsil for information and guidance.

117. *Return for each work.*—In addition to this, printed books of blank forms have been issued to every mahafiz, who seduty it is to have entered in it by the village putwaree the details of all land irrigated daily as irrigation occurs. This greatly facilitates correct returns.

118. *Zilladars of irrigation appointed.*—Two officials, termed zilladars, have been appointed by the Durbar, one for the eastern and one for the western districts. These men are responsible for the rules for irrigation (alluded to above) being carried out.

Their duties.—They check the returns of each mahafiz, and at the end of the irrigation season compile a statement showing each irrigation work and the returns from each.

To be able to have such organization established is a good sign, and makes us hopeful.

This system has only been lately started, and the statement which has been compiled for the irrigation of the past season has not been yet received. It will be shown in the next report.

119. *Statement of Returns for year 1877-78.*—The statement marked D which accompanies his report, shows the results of irrigation for the

year 1877-78. Rs. 22,199-13-9 is the total revenue. Considering the scanty rainfall, and that many of the tanks were not properly filled, I think it is encouraging.

120. *Necessity of comparing results with expenditure.*—Of course the only real way of testing the value of irrigation is by results compared with expenditure, and when I heard the other day that it had been asserted in the Maharaja's presence that there was little or nothing to show for the expenditure on irrigation, it seemed advisable to draw up a statement showing the facts of the case. It is as follows:—

Abstract of Annual Expenditure and Receipts on Irrigation Works, Jeypore State, since 1868.

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
1868	227
1869	23,853
1870-71	22,772
1871-72	44,529
1872-73	68,019
1873-74	63,590
1874-75	52,690
1875-76	70,452
1876-77	2,26,038
1877-78	1,52,663
TOTAL ...	7,24,833

RECEIPTS.

(*As noted by the Raj*)

1871-72	4,337
1872-73	5,623
1873-74	15,921
1874-75	6,443
1875-76	10,649
1876-77	22,590
1877-78	22,207
TOTAL ...	87,770

Total expenditure as above	7,24,833
Deduct for works as per margin ...	51,138
Net expenditure on irrigation works properly remunerative	6,70,695
6,70,695 : 87,770 :: 100 : 13·03.	
Percentage thus comes to ...	13·03

List of Works which are not remunerative, but treated as irrigation works.

	Rs.
1. Emanee Sha Bund ...	4,699
2. Nahreeka Naka ...	999
3. Jhallana Bund ...	313
4. Mailan Bag Bund ...	3,843
5. Khatecpoora Nahr ...	176
6. Planting trees, Ram Saugor	744
7. Gunda Nulla Bund ...	1,826
8. Morolee Bund ...	770
9. Boobas Bund ...	108
10. Ram Saugor Nahur Burf-khana	272
11. Watering trees, Ram Saugor	1,280
12. Ramgurh Lake Project ...	26,496
13. Clearing Talkatora ...	28
14. Bandee Survey ...	1,231
15. Boochara Lake Project ...	1,640
16. Gauging Bangunga floods	667
17. Sikroy Protection Works...	753
18. Banas Survey ...	5,383
TOTAL ...	51,138

If Mora Saugor, Rs. 73,829, and Khurr Bund, Rs. 97,731, be deducted from the above expenditure, as well as their returns, Rs. 2,068 and Rs. 67 respectively (as these works were only finished last year and cannot be expected to show fair returns yet), the total expenditure will be reduced to (6,73,695—1,71,560=)5,02,135, and the total returns (87,770—2,135=)85,635. Thus the percentage comes to 17·05.

Again, the water-rate charged is exceedingly low, only 8 annas; if Re. 1 is taken as water-rate instead of 8 annas per beegah, the percentage would be as follows:—

Water-rate, as realized at 8 annas per beegah	...	35,103
Add total of returns as above	...	85,635
TOTAL	...	1,20,738

i.e., 24·04 per cent.

And if nothing more was spent on irrigation, as the income would be annual and progressive, the percentage on total outlay would each year be greater, until in a few years, I have no doubt, every rupee would be realized.

121. I have not had an opportunity of knowing what the Maharaja himself thinks on the subject, but I sent him a copy of this paper and the record book from which it was compiled.

Future conduct with reference to irrigation.—As my only object is the real welfare of the State, I am content to let time prove this, as it will all things; and while myself convinced of the advantages which are obtainable, both directly and indirectly, to the State, and ready at all times to help, I think it will not be advisable to urge expenditure on irrigation with the same earnestness as hitherto, until it is evident that the Durbar are of the same opinion on this subject and appreciate it.

122. The amount spent on irrigation during the year under review is Rs. 1,56,371; the details are shown in the appendix, Statement A.

The following are the chief items—

Mora Saugor.—105,525 square feet of surface has been rivetted with stone on the water slope.

2,687,738 cubic feet earth-work comprising—

5	miles of irrigation channel	...	...	...	15 feet wide.
2	„ „	...	...	...	10 „ „
2½	„ „	...	...	...	4 „ „
14	„ of distributaries, average	...	...	...	5 „ „
6	„ „ smaller	...	...	...	2 „ „

29,807 cubic feet rock has been excavated; about 500 young trees have been planted on the banks.

3 masonry falls and 8 distributing sluices have been made.

16 villages have received water from this work in the past season.

This was the first year of working.

The reservoir is capable of holding 15 feet depth of water, but only 11 feet was received owing to the scanty rainfall.

Motee Saugor.—Work done—

1,340,336	cubic feet	Earth-work.
2,744	„	Masonry.
811	„	Cut stone work.

The length of bund is 5,500 feet; greatest depth 13 feet.

Binoli irrigation cut.—Work done—

700,850	cubic feet	Earth-work.
1,356	„	Masonry.

Sufficient water passed down this cut in the last rains to fill a large tank at Bamniawas, known as Bara Talao, which, I believe, has never before been filled, and must bring in good returns now.

Ragopoora Branch.—A branch is being taken off from the above to fill other tanks in progress. Work done :—

315,000 cubic feet. ... ... Earth-work.

Sekrai protection works.—Described in the last report. The following work has been done :—

2,620,249 cubic feet. ... ... Earth-work.
38,398 „ ... ... Dry stone work.

Maheswa Talaos.—General repairs done, and a trench 1½ miles long added to catch water which did not reach the tank.

The old tanks, total length about 2 miles, have been repaired where necessary. Two masonry sluices have been added, and one irrigation channel has been made from Futteh Sagur, 3 miles in length.

Sekunderpore Talao.—An irrigation duct has been added for a length of 3 miles.

230,653 cubic feet earth-work has been done.

Sindoli Talao.—A new work carried out at the request of Thakoor Futteh Singjee, the Prime Minister. It is situated about 3 miles west of the Kolwa station of the Rajputana State Railway. A natural jheel is enclosed by two earthen bunds. The length of one is 1,709 feet; of the other, 310 feet; depth of water to be 10 feet.

Two masonry sluice wells, with two 12-inch sluice valves, have been made, and the following earth-work has been done :—

1,629,484 cubic feet.

Other items.—Also repairs have been made to the following works :—

Buswah Talao	...	87,212	cubic feet earth-work.
Gaitalao	...	31,458	„ „ „
Namolao bara	...	11,180	„ „ „

123. *Paharia Sur.*—In the last report by Mr. Miles it was stated that this scheme consisted of—

(1) A masonry anicut on the Amani Sha, near Sanganeer.
(2) *Work proposed.*—An earthen dam to form a large reservoir at Paharia.
(3) A cut to convey the water from the anicut to the reservoir.
(4) Irrigation ducts below the reservoir.

Work done.—The first of these has been completed. As the river is very treacherous, and the banks and bed nothing but loosesand, a description of the anicut may not be uninteresting.

The length between wing walls is 447 feet.

Description of anicut.—The foundations consist of rectangular masonry wells (8′ × 8′) on wooden curbs sunk 6 feet deep, flush with the river bed, and filled in afterwards with concrete. These wells have spaces of only 8 inches between them, in order that they may be sunk without being jammed one against the other; at the top they are all connected.

Upon this the anicut proper is constructed, and consists of a masonry wall 5 feet high :—

Thickness at top	...	...	...	... 4 feet
„ „ base	...	...	...	... 6 „

with a cut stone coping throughout the entire length.

Apron.—The apron consists of large blocks of rubble, no stone less than a cubic foot, extending for a length of 75 feet below the anicut, the surface forming a slope of 1 in 20.

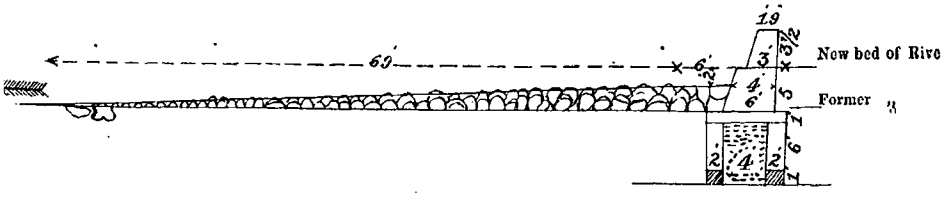
This was all constructed from Mr. Miles' designs, and the work is described by the Superintending Engineer who lately saw it as "very creditable."

In order still further to break the force of the water, Bankree slabs of mica schist, 15 to 20 feet in length, are placed throughout the entire length of the apron, at the toe, and also at the top; the latter are still further strengthened by being fastened together like a continuous chain with ¾-inch iron bar.

The water, thus, in the first instance falls perpendicularly 2 feet, on a rough dry pavement of these heavy slabs, and then passes over the apron.

Section.—The following is a general section of this work :—

SECTION OF SANGANEER ANICUT.



Sluices.—There are seven cut-stone sluices, fitted with wooden planks at the south end, to enable the head of the canal to be kept free of silt should it be necessary to clear it.

Self-acting shutters for floods.—On the top of the anicut are placed solid cutstone pillars, 5 feet apart, between which are strong wooden shutters, 5′ × 3′, revolving on a horizontal iron bar, 1″ think, fixed below the centre, and let into each pillar, so that when such a heavy flood comes down as cannot be passed of by the existing cuts to Chandlai and Niota, and the water rises 3 feet above the crest of the anicut, the pressure upon the upper portion of the shutter being greater than on the lower portion, will tilt it over of its own accord, and the crest of the anicut will serve as an escape; but as soon as the water falls, the shutters (if they do not all close of their own accord by the action of the water) can be closed in a few minutes, and all the flood water then can be passed off to the reservoirs ready to receive them. As the river drains an area of about 60 square miles at this point, and

the discharge in flood may be about 18,000 cubic feet per second, it is necessary to bear this in mind and have thorough good work.

In the past rains, Chandlai was quite, and Niota almost, filled by this anicut, and there is no question it ought to prove a most useful work, as it saves volumes of flood waters for irrigation every year which would otherwise be lost.

Although theoretically there ought to be plenty of water to spare, yet experience of the past season has proved that we could not depend upon getting every year sufficient water to fill an immense reservoir such as the Paharia Sur would be, in addition to filling Chandlai and Niota, and so I consider it better that the other works noted above—(2) (3), and (4)—should not be carried out until we have had more experience, especially as they can be taken up at any time.

124. *Bangunga Canal.*—As this work was described in the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1877, it is not necessary here to say more than it is a small canal about 4 miles in length, 15 feet wide, with distributaries extra, which has worked well.

During the year ending 31st August last, 1,768 beegahs were irrigated from it. The Raj returns show Rs. 884 received as water-rate, but all share of produce due on this account appears to be omitted.

The following works have been done in connection with it during the past year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) General repairs	617	0	8
(*b*) Kutcha bund across the Bangunga, twice made ...	257	6	10
(*c*) Planting and sowing on canal banks ...	62	0	1
(*d*) Repairs to Tholai branches	77	0	4
(*e*) 14 masonry irrigation sluices, constructed to facilitate distribution of water, which answer well	3,641	13	3
(*f*) Escape wells at ends of Tholai Branches, Nos. 1 and 2, where these channels tail into nullahs, consisting of two pucca wells, 4 feet interior diameter, with 12 feet fall and wings to protect the banks	471	6	0
(*g*) Masonry chowkey with terraced roof, 15′ × 10′ × 10′ at head	313	12	0
(*h*) Strengthening head works	95	4	3
(*i*) Bathing ghat for Khoa village, 40′ long, 12′ broad	184	10	11
(*k*) Timber footway bridge, Khoa and Khera no road, 8′ wide, 15′ span	60	51	1

125. *Khirr reservoir.*—As this was described in the report for the year 1876-77, it is unnecessary to say here more than that, owing to small rainfall, it only filled up 37 feet the last rains. Irrigation, however, has been steadily going on from it for some months, and there is now (April 25th) 21 feet water available for the khureef crops.

The main canal is to be extended, and masonry irrigating sluices are in course of construction.

Irrigation has only lately begun here, but already in the last rabi about 700 acres have received water.

The following work has been done :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) General repairs	204	13	1
(*b*) Fitting 12-inch screw valve for turbine ...	.....		
(*c*) Masonry weir at head	244	15	7
(*d*) Lodipura branch duct, 2,184 feet long ...	48	8	4
(*e*) Extension and repairs of 23 irrigation ducts, comprising a length of 23 miles, average width 3 feet	1,557	12	0
(*f*) Irrigation sluices (in progress)	.....		
(*g*) Planting out seeds, &c., on banks	.....		

126. *Ryawala Bund.*—There was considerable percolation below the earthen dam, and to utilise this, three small channels, 2·17 miles in total length, have been taken off.

127. *Miscellaneous repairs*—Repairs have also been carried out to many other works which it is not necessary to detail, but which, nevertheless, owing to their being scattered over a large area, have required constant and active supervision.

128. *Projects in preparation.*—Surveys and estimates have also been prepared or are in preparation for three very large schemes :—

(1) Kalegh Sagur and Bandee Canal.
(2) Bochara project.
(3) Tori project.

The Bandee canal portion is in progress, but a description of all these will be reserved until the next report.

129. The following papers accompany this report :—

A.—Statement of works executed during 1878-79, with expenditure incurred.
B.—Detail of establishment.
C.—Statement of expenditure on Imperial works.
D.—Statement showing returns on irrigation for the Raj year ending 31st August 1878, as stated by the Raj.

Appendix A.

Statement of Works executed in the Department of Public Works, Jeypore State, during 1878-79.

Names of Works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1878.	Amount expended from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Total.	Remarks.
Original Works—Civil Buildings.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mayo College Boarding House, Ajmere	67,989 7 11	67,040 0 5	1,730 2 5	68,770 2 10	
Albert Hall	9,190 13 8	5,173 12 1	1,553 11 3	6,727 7 4	
Alterations to Agency Buildings, Jeypore	3,154 0 0	.....	4,111 9 5	4,111 9 5	
Mayo Hospital	1,67,197 12 3	1,62,411 13 9	749 5 11	1,63,161 3 8	
Rest-house at Bandiqui	322 0 0	.....	291 4 8	291 4 8	
Concrete Arch	.....	.....	323 0 9	323 0 9	
Cook-room, Mayo Hospital, Jeypore ...	725 0 0	630 14 4	188 1 8	725 0 0	
Well in Boarding House, Ajmere ...	50 0 0	.....	109 5 10	109 5 10	
Total	.....	235,162 8 7	9,056 9 11	2,44,219 2 6	
Original Works—Communications.					
Lalsote Ghaut Road	5,779 0 0	1,393 5 4	2,625 12 4	4,019 1 8	
Pumping Station Road	6,435 0 0	2,903 0 6	3,010 6 0	5,913 6 6	
Ramgungo Bazar Road, Dand ...	4,208 0 0	.....	2,218 15 4	2,218 15 4	
Agra Road, Diversion at Kanoota ...	983 0 0	.....	983 0 0	983 0 0	
Jeypore and Deolee Road	4,421 0 0	2,090 10 5	2,330 5 7	4,421 0 0	
Gungapore Road	5,225 0 0	2,049 1 11	2,864 8 0	4,913 9 11	
Road to New Church at Jeypore ...	1,706 0 0	1,106 0 2	599 15 10	1,706 0 0	
Sanganeer Road	1,630 15 5	809 4 0	821 11 5	1,630 15 5	
Motee Doongree Road	10,301 4 11	8,113 4 8	2,188 0 3	10,301 4 11	
Total	.....	18,464 11 0	17,042 10 9	36,107 5 9	
Irrigation Works.					
Mohana Channel sluices	.....	.....	1,917 14 0	1,917 14 0	
Shigrai Protection Works... ...	12,770 0 0	753 3 0	7,578 3 0	8,331 6 0	
Binoree Diversion	18,317 0 0	15,219 14 4	3,413 8 9	18,633 7 1	
Motee Saugor Tank	15,032 0 0	3,396 0 0	7,093 14 11	10,489 14 11	
Repairs to District Tanks ...	7,111 8 2	...	5,428 8 7	5,428 8 7	
Widening Neota Channel ...	7,087 0 0	...	8,868 13 2	8,868 13 2	
Sanganeer Anicut	36,076 11 8	7,197 13 11	37,974 2 4	45,172 0 10	
Moran Saugor Tank ...	96,806 5 7	60,025 3 9	21,792 6 3	81,817 10 0	
Tank Mhaishwa	24,900 4 0	20,684 5 6	4,707 0 10	25,391 6 4	
Sindolee Bund	11,308 0 0	...	5,632 13 9	5,632 13 9	
Bushwa Tank	4,468 0 0	4,088 10 9	809 10 0	4,898 4 9	
Maintenance of Khirr Bund ...	1,904 0 0	992 15 11	660 10 8	1,653 10 7	
Boochara Lake Project	2,500 0 0	1,539 8 1	954 8 5	2,494 0 6	
Bangunga Canal	10,242 13 3	...	4,058 11 1	4,058 11 1	
Chundlayee Channel sluices ...	3,272 5 6	...	3,272 5 6	3,272 5 6	
Toree Saugor Survey	2,500 0 0	...	2,338 9 6	2,338 9 6	
Khirr Irrigation Channel... ...	6,103 0 0	...	1,491 2 3	1,491 2 3	
Ramgurh Sub-Division Establishment	624 0 0	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Gunwur Tank	21,599 3 0	20,621 7 0	939 5 11	21,560 12 11	
Moree Ram Saugor Seesawas ...	615 4 4	...	738 0 10	738 0 10	
Surveying new projects	1,500 0 0	...	412 14 5	412 14 5	
Plane table survey	360 0 0	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Chundlayee channel falls ...	4,900 0 0	...	491 9 6	491 9 6	
Bandi river canal	22,000 0 0	...	1,128 6 2	1,128 6 2	
New Bund of Barra Lumba ...	16,353 0 0	15,079 7 9	1,241 14 7	16,321 6 4	
Saitee bas Tank	5,474 0 0	4,217 9 11	656 2 7	4,873 12 6	
Hoorla Tank	2,773 0 0	2,555 6 1	204 0 11	2,759 7 0	
Ganource Tank	...	...	253 0 10	253 0 10	
Rayawalla Bund	336 0 0	...	164 13 7	164 13 7	
Tank Nasreeda	8,000 0 0	...	20 8 3	20 8 3	
Total	...	1,56,371 10 0	1,25,218 13 2	2,81,590 7 2	

Statement of Works executed in the Department of Public Works, Jeypore State, during 1878-79—continued.

Names of Works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1878.	Amount expended from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Total.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Maintenance of City Water-supply ...	31,000 0 0	...	34,003 11 10	34,003 11 10	
Ram Newas Garden	40,684 2 8	...	49,377 10 11	49,377 10 11	
City Water-supply	5,03,063 13 2	4,97,018 8 4	2,793 1 11	5,00,711 10 3	
Ice machines	53,720 1 3	38,709 13 10	10,048 2 10	48,848 0 8	
Filter Tank	20,130 0 0	4,272 10 10	11,052 15 7	15,325 10 5	
Patent mosaic flooring	50 0 0	...	48 10 4	48 10 4	
Agra Kothee	1,864 6 0	...	1,632 14 2	1,632 14 2	
Maun Saugor Turbine	2,500 0 0	...	3,053 2 10	3,053 2 10	
Maharaja's fernery in Palace ...	2,043 3 4	1,574 10 8	303 0 1	1,877 10 9	
Gunda Nulla Spur	323 0 0	...	251 15 0	251 15 0	
Agra Kothee Flag Staff	287 0 0	...	166 3 11	166 3 11	
Wire-netting round Kawul Boorouj ...	358 15 3	...	326 14 3	326 14 3	
Pulsometer	475 0 0	...	498 1 7	498 1 7	
Theatre	...	1 8 9	5 9 10	7 2 7	
Planting trees, Agra Kothee ...	121 0 0	...	106 13 1	106 13 1	
Amaneesha Gas Works	96 0 0	...	197 15 7	197 15 7	
Clearing 23 wells in City Bazar ...	163 0 0	139 3 4	23 12 8	163 0 0	
Implements for Agra Kothee Garden	40 8 0	...	36 14 3	36 14 3	
Aviary in Ram Newas Garden, laying pipes	2,271 0 0	...	259 6 3	259 6 3	
Koothoon well-drain	70 0 0	...	48 1 6	48 1 6	
Wire fence to Agency	530 0 0	...	410 0 11	410 0 11	
Shafting to connect ice machines with water engines	1,200 0 0	...	1,196 0 8	1,196 0 8	
Hydraulic ram	3,493 0 0	3,594 9 7	387 4 0	3,981 13 7	
Total ...	...	5,46,301 1 4	1,16,228 8 0	6,62,529 9 4	
Repairs to Civil Buildings.					
Agra Kothee repairs	14,666 0 0	7,391 5 0	6,781 3 10	14,172 8 10	
Natance-ka bagh	368 0 0	...	442 1 8	442 1 8	
Repairs to Executive Engineer's bungalow	...	...	1,351 9 0	1,351 9 0	
Repairs to Mr. Howard's bungalow ...	296 12 0	...	270 8 0	270 8 0	
Ditto Post Office, Jeypore ...	109 0 0	...	93 2 11	93 2 11	
Glazed doors to Miss Joyce's Almirah	31 0 0	...	26 15 2	26 15 2	
Radharee shops	...	...	50 12 6	50 12 6	
Repairs to Sowar's lines at Agency ...	1,453 8 6	767 15 6	402 15 1	1,170 14 7	
Total ...	...	8,159 4 6	9,418 15 2	17,578 3 8	
Repairs to Communications.					
Agra Road repairs	16,000 0 0	...	16,345 10 1	16,345 10 1	
Ajmere Road repairs	10,000 0 0	...	9,702 6 1	9,702 6 1	
Jeypore and Tonk Road repairs ...	12,000 0 0	...	13,955 14 9	13,955 14 9	
Camp Road	28,025 13 1	...	28,956 0 9	28,956 0 9	
Hindown Road repairs	5,000 0 0	...	7,788 4 11	7,788 4 11	
Total ...	...	...	76,748 4 7	76,748 4 7	
Other State Works.					
Bund Purtappoor	7,020 0 0	4,177 13 6	2,921 9 5	7,099 6 11	
Tonk and Jeypore Road	52,379 8 6	51,382 6 2	1,004 6 4	52,386 12 6	
Total ...	...	55,560 3 8	3,925 15 9	59,486 3 5	

Appendix B.

Detail of Establishment for 1878-79.

	Period.	Rate of Salary.	Amount.	Total.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	Month.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Executive Engineer	12	700	8,400 0 9	
Assistant ditto	12	250	3,000 0 0	
				11,400 0 0
UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.				
One Overseer	6	130	780 0 0	
Two Overseers, @ Rs. 120 each ...	6	240	1,440 0 0	
				2,220 0 0
OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.				
Head Clerk and Accountant ...	12	150	1,800 0 0	
2nd Clerk	6	40	240 0 0	
Ditto	6	45	270 0 0	
3rd Clerk	6	35	210 0 0	
Ditto	6	40	240 0 0	
4th Clerk	12	15	180 0 0	
Cashier	12	30	360 0 0	
Draftsman	12	40	480 0 0	
Store-keeper	6	15	90 0 0	
Persian writer	12	50	600 0 0	
2nd ditto	12	15	180 0 0	
Four Peons, @ Rs. 6 each ...	12	24	288 0 0	
				4,938 0 0
TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	18,558 0 0
District Executive Engineer's Office Establishment (part of the year)...	.....	.....	.....	5,756 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	.....	24,314 0 0

ABSTRACT.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original Works—Civil Buildings	9,056 9 11	
Ditto Communications	17,642 10 9	
		26,699 4 8
Irrigation Works	.....	1,25,218 13 2
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	1,16,228 8 0
Repairs to Civil Buildings	9,418 15 2	
Ditto Communications	76,748 4 7	
		86,167 3 9
Other State Works	.....	3,925 15 9
Total ...	.....	3,58,239 13 4
Establishment	.....	24,314 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	3,82,553 13 4

Taking percentage of establishment on sanctioned works 3,58,240 : 100 :: 24,314 : 6·78 per cent.

Adding cost of extra establishment 24,314 + 15,590 = 39,904.

Actual expenditure on works *minus* extra establishment 3,58,240 − 15,590 = 3,42,650.

3,42,650 : 100 : 39,904 : 11·64.

That is, after deducting the cost of sanctioned and extra establishment from the whole expenditure the cost of supervision and control on the actual outlay for works comes to 11·64 per cent.

S. S. JACOB, *Major*,

Executive Engineer, Jeypore.

Appendix C.

Statement of British Government Works executed during the year 1878-79.

Names of Works.	Sanction.	Amount expended up to 31st March 1878.	Amount expended from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Total.	Remarks.
Original Works—Civil Buildings—Church.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chowkidar's House at Jeypore Church ...	232 0 0	...	232 0 0	232 0 0	Superintending Engineer's No. 8915, dated 30th April 1878.
Repairs to Civil Buildings.					
Agency Hospital, Jeypore	139 0 0	...	122 4 6	122 4 6	Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra's No. 2685, dated 19th October 1878.
Government Telegraph Office, Jeypore ...	100 0 0	...	85 5 6	85 5 6	Ditto ditto, No. 145, dated 20th January 1879.
Total ...	...	...	439 10 0	439 10 0	

S. S. JACOB, *Major,*
Executive Engineer, Jeypore.

Appendix D.

Statement of Irrigation for the Raj year ending 31st August 1878, Sumbut 1934, received from the Durbar.

Names of Works.	Outlay.			Return for this year.				Percentage of profit on outlay.	Remarks.
	Expenditure up to last year.	During the year.	Total.	No. of beeghas watered.	Water-rate.	Share of Produce.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Bghs. Cots.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Maota ...	25,798 14 3	.....	25,798 14 3	.....	.....	26 7 3	26 7 3	0·72	
Ram Saugor Bhaosaugor				335 11	158 12 6	.....	158 12 6		
Koonthara Bund	9,088 5 10	.....	9,088 5 10	.....	.....	14 5 6	14 5 6	0·15	
Rayawalla	15,240 15 3	.....	15,240 15 3	343 16	163 15 9	391 9 3	555 9 0	3·65	
Bangunga Nahr	27,544 0 0	867 0 0	28,411 0 0	1,768 1	884 3 3	.....	884 3 3	3·11	
Roysur Bund	96,908 0 0	823 0 0	97,731 0 0	134 9	67 4 0	.....	67 4 0	0·07	
Gunwur Tank	19,117 7 0	1,894 14 3	21,012 5 3	165 16	82 15 0	.....	82 15 0	0·39	
Nasreeda	4,573 7 0	898 9 10	5,472 0 10	9 10	4 12 0	9 8 0	14 4 0	0·26	
Dhobholao	17,816 5 0	222 1 3	18,038 6 3	125 6	60 3 3	.....	60 3 3	0·33	
Naya Saugor	8,323 6 1	92 0 0	8,415 6 1	380 11	169 10 3	484 15 9	654 10 0	7·78	
Bhoojhalee	3,516 0 0	280 10 7	3,796 10 7	12 3	4 4 3	.....	4 4 3	0·11	
Kanolao	3,856 0 3	974 6 6	4,830 6 9	54 18	13 11 6	.....	13 11 6	0·28	
Bankya	2,627 4 7	122 0 0	2,749 4 7	345 15	166 13 9	.....	166 13 9	6·07	
Chundlayee Nahr	9,036 0 0	2,507 9 4	11,543 9 4	1,293 14	650 2 0	.....	650 2 0	5·63	
Nahr Neota	6,540 0 0	8,326 0 0	14,866 0 0	359 6	629 9 0	.....	629 9 0	4·23	
Rawutwalla	5,904 12 8	.....	5,904 12 8	64 15	32 7 3	121 8 0	153 15 3	2·61	
Chundlayee Talao	9,405 6 10	.....	9,405 6 10	1,379 19	795 10 3	925 5 9	1,721 0 0	18·29	

Doorga Saugor Malarná	6,630 0 0	.....	6,630 0 0	724 0	337 3 6	876 5 0	1,213 8 6	25·31	
Dehlra Ramsaugor ...				201 12	100 14 0	363 11 0	464 9 0		
Nazimwalla	6,276 5 3	36 2 9	6,312 8 0	131 0	63 0 0	451 9 0	514 9 0	8·15	
Mirzapoor	1,555 4 11	.....	1,555 4 11	1 15	0 12 0	536 0 0	536 12 0	34·51	
Jewlee Tank	772 10 6	.....	772 10 6	.....	.....	111 0 0	111 0 0	14·36	
Bamniwas	3,484 7 0	.....	3,484 7 0	1,657 17	828 6 9	6,611 0 3	7,439 7 0	35·57	
Binoree Diversion	9,787 4 8	7,643 13 3	17,431 1 11						
Binoree Bund	10,430 3 5	.....	10,430 3 5	209 8	154 15 3	.....	154 15 3	1·48	
Telunwalla	1,745 15 10	262 8 3	2,008 8 1	26 11	13 4 6	115 10 0	128 14 6	6·42	
Ramtalao	1,315 0 0	.....	1,315 0 0	4 0	4 8 0	40 0 0	44 8 0	3·38	
Barra Tank Wazeerpore ...	1,394 0 9	.....	1,394 0 9	4 10	2 4 0	20 0 0	22 4 0	1·59	
Niwazwalla	.....	17 8 3	17 8 3	4 0	2 0 0	118 0 0	120 0 0	.....	Expenditure on repairs only.
Johreewalla	9,160 11 1	52 4 3	9,212 15 4	62 3	24 0 6	272 14 3	296 14 9	3·22	
Jatwalla	1,114 14 0	.....	1,114 14 0	106 9	39 6 0	293 0 0	332 6 0	29·81	
Julsein	1,787 13 5	187 9 9	1,975 7 2	52 2	26 0 9	253 13 3	279 14 0	14·17	
Sleempoor	1,932 14 5	17 2 0	1,950 0 5	89 5	.....	225 13 6	225 13 6	11·58	
Nahr Khoora Bund	4,248 0 0	.....	4,248 0 0	19 9	7 4 0	.....	7 4 0	0·17	
Tasgaon	17,835 0 0	6,501 0 0	24,336 0 0	1,247 7	467 12 3	889 3 0	1,356 15 3	5·57	
Moran Saugor	49,083 0 0	24,746 0 0	73,829 0 0	2,105 18	1,017 14 6	1,050 0 0	2,067 14 6	2·80	
Moran Koond	393 0 0	.....	393 0 0	.....	409 3 0	.....	409 3 0	.....	Expenditure on repairs only.
Gaitolao	2,002 0 0	65 3 9	2,067 3 9	.....	470 0 0	.....	470 0 0	20·73	
Namolao Barra	1,070 0 0	.....	1,070 0 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	55 0 0	5·14	
Ditto Chota	250 0 0	7 3 6	257 3 6	96 0	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	35·02	
TOTAL ...	3,97,564 14 0	56,544 11 6	4,54,109 9 6	.....	7,908 3 0	14,291 10 9	22,199 13 9		

S. S. JACOB, *Major*,
Executive Engineer, Jeypore.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 9P., dated Camp Abu, 17th May 1879.

From—CAPTAIN D. W. K. BARR, Offg. Pol. Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Marwar Agency for the year ending 31st March 1879.

MARWAR.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall registered at Jodhpore was 18 inches and 94 cents. The statement in the margin shows how this was distributed. The fall was copious throughout Marwar; rivers, tanks, and wells were everywhere filled, and an abundant supply of water secured. Following a season of drought, the rainfall of 1878 was most welcome, and was the means of restoring plentiful pasturage to the dried-up plains of Marwar. The emigrants commenced returning with their cattle early in June, and it is believed that of 80,000 men and 200,000 head of cattle that left Marwar on the failure of the rain in 1877, about 60,000 men and 120,000 cattle returned. Considerable distress prevailed among the returning emigrants, and measures were taken by the Durbar for their relief on the roads near the borders of Marwar; but with the improved prospects which the seasonable fall of rain in July held out, the anxiety on this score subsided, and there was fortunately at that time no outbreak of disease to harrass the weary and half-starved travellers. The rainfall was not advantageously distributed; during the latter part of July and the first week of August it was excessive, rivers and nullahs were flooded, and for some days the traffic across the plain between Jodhpore and the made road at Pali was entirely stopped.

Months.	Inches.	Cents.
1878.		
June	1	25
July	8	10
August	9	24
September ...	...	35
Total ...	18	94

The kharif crops gave excellent promise; the jowar and bajri, sown as soon as the rain fell over an unusually large area, seemed to cover the face of the country, and entirely effaced the desert-like appearance which Marwar presents during the dry months. Until the end of July the prospects were everywhere excellent; water and grass abounded, and the people were comforting themselves with hopes of the rich harvest which seemed almost in their grasp, and which was so sorely needed to

make up for the deficiencies caused by the previous year's drought; but shortly after the rain ceased, and when the crops were looking their best, all these hopes were blighted by the appearance of immense flights of locusts. During August and September the locusts came with every wind that blew and from every direction in countless myriads, and the kharif crop was doomed. From information given me by the Marwar Durbar, as well as from my own observations while in camp during September and October, I believe that the locusts destroyed 75 per cent. of the standing crops of jowar and bajri. Some districts (notably the Sachor and Sheo pergunnahs) suffered more than others. Many villages were left without one field saved from the destruction of locusts; but taking the whole of Marwar, I believe 25 per cent. was all that was saved of the large kharif crop sown and of the harvest which a short time before seemed secured. I give in the margin an extract from the return of the prices of the principal food-grains during the year, which will show that while no actual distress existed, food has been dear, and there is no doubt that prices would have risen still higher but for the relief afforded by the railway. Large stocks of grain were consigned to Beawur from Ajmere and Agra, and during October, November, and December, the supplies of Marwar were greatly augmented by these means. I learn from the Durbar that 8½ lakhs of maunds of grain were carried by the Rajputana State Railway to Beawar, and found their way into the districts of Godwar, Sojut, Merta, and Jodhpore.

Month.	Wheat.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Môth.		Rice.		Remarks.
1878.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	
April	10	14	16	12	14	8	18	0	4	14	Seers per rupee.
May	10	14	16	12	14	8	18	0	4	14	
June	7	3	8	7	7	15	18	8	3	12	
July	7	13	10	10	9	4	11	14	3	12	
August	7	6	11	14	10	0	13	7	3	12	
September ...	7	13	12	7	10	0	14	1	3	12	
October ...	7	9	11	11	10	0	13	0	3	12	
November ...	7	10	11	14	10	10	12	8	2	10	
December ...	7	11	11	14	11	6	12	4	3	2	
1879.											
January ...	7	8	11	14	11	4	12	8	5	5	
February ...	7	2	10	5	9	13	11	4	5	0	
March	7	13	10	0	10	7	11	4	3	2	

Many of those with whom I have talked about the seasons and crops of Marwar, and whose experience of the country add weight to their observations, have remarked that a year of plentiful rainfall succeeding a season of drought is usually marked by a visitation of locusts. This is certainly borne out by the experience of the last two exceptionally dry seasons. The drought of 1868 was followed by an average rainfall in 1869, accompanied by a plague of locusts which protected the horrors of the famine; and the rain of 1878, though it amply compensated for the failure of the monsoon of 1877, was heavily handicapped with the burden of locusts which followed in its track. But whether the advent of locusts can be ascribed to the peculiarity of a good rainfall following a year of exceptional dryness or to other causes, it is worthy of note that the locusts which fed upon Marwar in 1878 were not only

those flights from the sandy deserts of Sind and Jeysulmere which usually visit the country, but were the produce of vast stores of eggs laid in Marwar by locusts which passed, but did not seem to injure, the country early in June and July. It is said that locusts do not usually lay their eggs in Marwar, choosing the heavier deserts of sand to the north and west. This year Marwar was the hot-bed on which the eggs were laid, and from which the pestilent insects issued in all their legions, commencing their work of destruction as soon as they could crawl, and giving place to stronger flights when they had wings to take them away. Thus for three months the locusts held possession in every stage of their existence, and it was not until November that the country was freed from their presence. In February the locusts again hovered over the land, and much injury was caused by them to the rabbi crops in the Sachor pergunnah. In spite of the loss of the kharif crop, the condition of the people during the last year bears very favourable comparison with the experiences of 1877-78. Grass and fodder were this year everywhere abundant, and there was a plentiful supply of water. The rabbi crops in the districts capable of producing them, *viz.*, Godwar, Jallor, and some of the pergunnahs on the banks of the Luni, were above the average, and the harvest of wheat and gram ready to cut at the close of the year under report was one of the best known for many years. It is satisfactory to note that the whole of the rabbi crop has since been safely stored.

In the districts where only the kharif crop is sown, remote as they are from all communication with the centres of trade, much distress would inevitably have followed the visitation of locusts, had it not been for the plentiful supply of the wholesome and nutritious grain which the *bharut* grass yields. This grass in years of sufficient rainfall grows in great quantities all over the semi-desert tracts of Marwar, and affords the means of cheap and easy existence to the people of the country. I believe that so long as grass and water are plentiful, and the *bharut* gives its small seed of grain from its prickly husk, the people of the deserts of Marwar are callous to unfavourable seasons and the visits of locusts; for even when, as in this year, their proper food supply is taken away from them, they fall back upon the solace of the *bharut*, and congratulate themselves on the abundance of grass and water for their cattle. The reliance placed on the sustaining properties of *bharut* was, I think, exemplified by the difficulty I experienced in hiring men as camel-drivers on such high pay as Rs. 15 a month for service on the frontier; the answer I invariably got was "why should we work when we can get all we want to eat by beating out and grinding the seed of the *bharut*."

3. *Health of the district.*—The hot weather was marked by a severe epidemic of small-pox. This disease carried off large numbers of children in Jodhpore, Nagpore, Pali, and most of the populated towns of Marwar, but it was not fatal to any extent to adults. In August, after the heavy rainfall, cholera broke out at Jodhpore, and for two months held possession of the city. The deaths during that period were reported to have exceeded 2,000 in the city alone, and in many of the neighbouring towns and villages the disease was present in a virulent form. Much good was done at Jodhpore by the exertions of

Dr. Newman, Agency Surgeon, to check the ravages of the disease. The hospital-assistants and vaccinators were organized by Dr. Newman into a regular working body for the distribution of medicine, and to attend and report upon those who were seized with cholera. The Durbar gratefully acknowledged the services of these men, and His Highness the Maharaja expressed his thanks to Dr. Newman for his able supervision of the measures adopted to check the disease.

In September and October fever was prevalent all through Marwar, and, owing perhaps to the previous scarcity of food, proved unusually fatal to the poorer classes; but the most remarkable feature of the fever was its almost epidemic form, and the manner in which whole villages were prostrated by it, agricultural work being for a time entirely abandoned in villages where it had taken a strong hold.

With these visitations of small-pox, cholera, and fever, the country was scarcely free from sickness throughout the year. The mortality from these diseases must have been very considerable, and the year will long be remembered as one bringing an unusual amount of illness upon the people of Marwar.

4. *Administration of the State.*—There have been several changes during the year among the members of the Durbar, *Musahibat*, or Council of Government. At the close of the last official year Faizulla Khan was associated with Mehta Bijey Singh and Pundit Sheonarain in the government of the State. In September His Highness the Maharaja entrusted his brother Maharaj Purtab Singh with a share of the duties, and about the same time Faizulla Khan was removed from office. Mehta Bijey Singh continued to act as Dewan of Marwar, and Pundit Sheonarain remained at his post as a member of the *Musahibat* and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. In January the chief direction of affairs was vested in Maharaj Purtab Singh, who, under the denomination of Prime Minister of Marwar, has since been the principal Member of the Council. Mehta Bijey Singh is still Dewan, but his duties have been restricted to the management of the revenue and expenditure of the State. These frequent changes have done much to unsettle the minds of State officials; for with the alterations among the administrators, there has been also frequent shifting of the Hakims of districts and other smaller offices; it seems to be the rule in Marwar that subordinate appointments are changed according to the will or caprice of the party in power for the time being. Still, in spite of all these changes, the difficulties and dangers of which I have not failed to point out to His Highness the Maharaja, it must be admitted that on the whole Marwar has been fairly well governed. The scarcity which prevailed throughout the State gave some excuse to Meenas and other predatory tribes to take to plundering as a means of livelihood, but it is remarkable that fewer reports of the depredations of these people have reached this office during the year under report than in several previous seasons of comparative prosperity, while there have been no disturbances caused by discontented Thakoors going into outlawry. Maharaj Purtab Singh has for some years lived chiefly at Jeypore, and his return to Jodhpore was welcomed by many who were glad to see the Maharaja's brother living at his own capital instead of enjoying the hospitality of a neighbouring Chief. The Maharaja, in placing Maharaj Purtab Singh

in charge of affairs, hoped that his position in the State would carry *prestige*, and his close relationship to the Maharaja place him above the charges of self-interest to which other State officials have been liable. I fear these hopes have not altogether been realized; but since he has been in office, Maharaj Purtab Singh has shown the keenest desire to do well. He is hardworking and zealous, and sets a good example to others of energy and assiduity. During the past year the chief efforts of the Durbar have been directed towards retrenchment of expenditure and liquidation of debt. In both these matters there was, and still is, a large field open for labour. The financial difficulties of the State have increased rather than diminished since they were reported on by the Political Agent in 1875, when the loan of 24 lakhs was obtained from the Government of India. His Highness the Maharaja has, I hope, opened his eyes to the necessity of retrenchment, and he has certainly found a willing helper in his brother Maharaj Purtab Singh. A considerable improvement has been effected during the last nine months, and with the improved prospects which the Salt Agreement has secured for the State, I see no reason why Marwar should not be clear of debt in four or five years. The great *desideratum* at Jodhpore is unanimity of counsel; and I fear that in this respect the present *Musahibat* is deficient. Maharaj Purtab Singh is rather too desirous of burdening himself with the sole responsibility of administration, and finds it irksome to take the advice of the Dewan Bijey Singh and Pundit Sheonarain, who from their long service in the State and undoubted ability are best capable of assisting him.

It is to be hoped that with time such friction as at present exists, and which cannot but affect the proper working of the administration, will be removed. My efforts have been directed chiefly to this subject, and I have lost no opportunity of impressing upon all concerned the danger to the best interests of the State which discord threatens. Looking to the history of Marwar and the extremely incoherent form of Government which has always obtained, I am not inclined to compare the present unfavourably with the past. I think that, so long as the general peace of the country is preserved, justice fairly maintained, and the relations with the Government of India faithfully enforced, there is no cause for anxiety; and with this view, while endeavouring to keep myself thoroughly informed with all that is going on, I have refrained from doing more than to offer advice on questions referred to me for opinion by the Maharaja and to encourage all to honest efforts. The Maharaja has been at all times open and pleasant in his relations with the Political Agent, and places the utmost confidence in the sincerity of our wish to see his rule established on the broadest and best basis of good government. It is only to be regretted that his kindly disposition and aversion to the appearance even of despotism lead him into errors of weakness and vacillation. A little more firmness in the ruler, and a little less desire to throw responsibility upon those who should work only under him, would raise Marwar to the first rank of well-managed Native States.

The following details of administration have been furnished to me by the Durbar.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the Sumbut year

1935 (ending 3rd July 1879) is thus given. The figures are approximate only:—

Revenue.

	Rs.
Salt (lease from Government)	9,66,000
Khalsa villages	4,00,000
Sayur (Customs)	6,00,000
Rekh and kookumnamah	4,00,000
Pergunnah receipts	3,00,000
Balances recovered	1,00,000
Miscellaneous receipts	1,00,000
Royalty on salt	1,08,000
TOTAL ...	29,74,000

Of the salt revenue, upwards of Rs. 3,00,000 will not be due until 1st October 1879, so that the actual receipts for the Sumbut year will be about Rs. 26,50,000.

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Army	4,80,000
Kothar or Commissariat	2,88,000
Public Works	1,80,000
Civil establishment	2,40,000
Zenana allowances	1,80,000
Private purse	84,000
Salaries to servants	24,000
Rewards, &c.	50,000
Pergunnah expenses	1,50,000
Vakils	40,000
Tribute to Government of India	2,15,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,56,000
Repayment of Government loan	3,00,000
Hypothecations of salt revenue for other loans ...	1,25,000
TOTAL ...	25,12,000

The debts of the State are said to have been reduced during the last year by Rs. 4,00,000.

5. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the working of the Chief Criminal Court at Jodhpore:—

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.								Total.	Pending.	Remarks.
					Murder.	Robbery.	Dacoity.	Suicide.	Adultery.	Wounding or hurting.	Transferred.	Miscellaneous.			
1	Suddur Foujdari Adalut ...	380	645	1,025	3	299	76	35	7	184	15	199	818	207	

There has been a decrease in crime as compared with the returns of last year, and the working of the Court has been more satisfactory, though

there can be no good reason for so large a number as 207 cases remaining for trial.

The following is the return of the chief civil court:—

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases pending from last year.	Number of cases instituted during this year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Transferred to the District Court.	Number of cases pending.	Remarks.
1	Suddur Dewani Adalut ...	1,021	803	1,624	635	272	917	

The number of pending suits, 917, is discreditable, but it must be borne in mind that the system of administering civil justice is very different from the procedure of Courts in British territory, the delays are frequently as much due to the supineness of plaintiffs as to the neglect of the Court, and protracted litigation is rather approved than deprecated among the subjects of a Native State.

6. *Jail.*—The following is the statement of prisoners confined in the jail at Jodhpore:—

No.	Term of imprisonment.	Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
1	For life	11	3	4	...	18
2	„ 14 years	4	...	1	...	5
3	„ 12 „	1	...	1	...	2
4	„ 7 „	10	...	2	...	12
5	„ 5 „	4	...	...	...	4
6	„ 2 „	6	...	...	...	6
7	„ 18 months	1	...	...	...	1
8	„ 6 „	...	...	1	...	1
9	Number of prisoners whose cases are pending under investigation	79	4	1	1	85
	Total ...	116	7	10	1	134

It will be observed that of a total of 134 prisoners, 85 persons are under trial. On an average 120 prisoners are employed daily in various labour; of these, 50 men work on the road in the neighbourhood of the city, and 70 are employed inside the jail, where small carpets, rough cloth, and *dosooti* are creditably turned out.

On 29th March 11 prisoners escaped from the jail; of these, 3 men were captured, the remaining 8 are still at large. It is said that these men burrowed a hole under the wall of the jail (which is built on sandy soil), and got out during the night; but it is unnecessary to remark that the escape could not have been effected without the connivance or culpable neglect of the jailors.

7. *Education.*—The following is the return of the schools in the Jodhpore State :—

Name of Institution.	Number on roll at the end of the year.							Average of attendance.	Number of Pupils studying each language.					Number of Teachers.	Yearly expenditure.	Remarks.
	Brahmins.	Kayaths.	Mahajans.	Rajputs.	Other Hindu castes.	Musulmans.	Total.		English.	Nagri.	Sanskrit.	Urdu.	Persian.			
Jodhpore Durbar High School	42	20	27	30	15	22	156	120	156	110	3	30	13	14	About 10,000 Rupees.	
„ Branch School ...	46	10	21	...	10	9	96	80	8	96	...	...	...	2		
„ Nobles' School ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	2	...	5		
Palli School ...	10	7	12	2	6	3	40	35	40	40	...	...	...	2		
„ Hindu Branch ...	19	9	25	3	5	1	62	55	...	62	...	...	...	1		
Twenty District schools ...	205	108	206	12	122	31	684	540	...	625	...	24	35	20		
Twenty-five Schools' Total ...	322	154	291	51	158	66	1,042	834	208	937	3	56	48	44	10,000	

The high school at the capital continues to be fairly conducted and well attended. Two of the boys presented themselves for examination at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and one of them was successful. The chief fault to be found is that boys are taken from school at an age when the benefits of education are best appreciated. Avarice is the ruling passion of Marwaris, and parents grudge the time to education which they believe their sons can devote to more lucrative employment; so that as soon as a boy is capable of keeping accounts, he is removed from school to assist in the shop or bank.

8. *Chief events of the year: the Salt Agreement.*—The Salt Agreements with the Jodhpore State came into force on 1st October 1878, from which date the Government of India assumed charge of the salt sources of Puchbadra, Phalowdi, and the Luni Tract, Didwaa having been taken over on 1st April 1878. The transfer by His Highness the Maharaja of full and sole right over the salt of Marwar has been an important step and one of great advantage to the Durbar, for while under the old system the salt revenue was shown in the State accounts at perhaps a larger amount than that now fixed as the lease, only a portion of the receipts actually reached the State coffers, it being the acknowledged prerogative of Hakims and other officials to make money out of the salt within the limits of their charge. The regular payment at stated periods of the sum which, under the agreement, the Durbar receives from the Government of India, is an entirely new feature in the income the State derives from its salt; besides ensuring fixed cash payments in the place of involved and doubtful accounts, it has been the means of raising the credit of the State, for Native bankers are very willing to make easy terms for the settlement of long-standing debts on the security offered by the hypothecation of a portion of the instalments of lease-money due by the Government and payable at one or other of the salt sources now managed by the Inland Customs Department.

I accompanied Mr. Halsey, Commissioner of Inland Customs, to Pachbadra, marching with his camp from Pali, and arriving at the Dariba on 2nd October. The Durbar made good arrangements for the transfer of the salt source, appointing Bhundari Deep Chand to act as its Agent. The demarcation was carried out and all preliminaries settled without trouble or difficulty. The Durbar has since given ready assistance to the officers of the Customs Department in building houses and in securing a sufficient supply of water. I afterwards marched to Phalowdi, where I was enabled to settle some small points of difference existing between the patrol in charge and the Hakim of the district, as well as to dispose of a question involving a boundary dispute between the States of Jodhpore and Jeysulmere, which had arisen from the demarcation of the salt source. Thanks to the stringent orders issued by the Durbar, there have been no complaints of difficulty or of opposition at any of the newly-established Government marts of Didwana, Pachbadra, and Phalowdi. At the same time I would add that the satisfactory working of the new system, and the absence of friction in the relations of the officers of the Customs Department and the Durbar officials, is as much due to the tact and precaution of the officers themselves and their strict observance of the orders issued by the Commissioner of Inland Customs,

as to the wish of the Durbar to give literal effect to the terms of the agreement.

9. *Death of His Highness' infant son.*—His Highness the Maharaja sustained a sad loss by the death, on the 19th October 1878, of his infant son and heir. The child, who was nine months old, had always appeared of a strong and healthy constitution, and his death, which was, I fear, hastened by an imprudent recourse to Hakims and Bayads during an attack of fever and diarrhœa while teething, was the source of the keenest grief to His Highness and all the members of his family.

10. *Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore.*—His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore visited Jodhpore in January, and was married to a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore. Owing to the recent death of the Maharaja's son, as well as to a laudable desire on the part of His Highness of Jeypore to restrict as much as possible the expenses usually entailed on the State from which the bride is taken, the marriage ceremonies were limited as much as was consistent with the dignity of the occasion. The friendly relations which have now long existed between the Chiefs of Jeypore and Jodhpore are fully maintained. The Maharaja of Jeypore takes considerable interest in Jodhpore affairs, and was good enough to offer in a friendly manner some sound advice on matters connected with the management of the State, which was, I believe, received in the same friendly spirit.

11. *Maharaja Purtab Singh joins the Mission to Cabul.*—In October Maharaj Purtab Singh had the honuor of receiving a summons from His Excellency the Viceroy to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Cabul. He readily availed himself of the opportunity of showing his desire to serve the Government of India, and joined the mission at Lahore. The Maharaja was much pleased with the selection of his brother for this duty, and regarded it as a recognition of the loyal feelings of the Jodhpore house.

12. *Offer of troops for service.*—In May 1878, when rumours of war were prevalent, and after the expeditionary force had been despatched from India to Malta, the Maharaja offered to place his troops at the disposal of Government for active service, and was most anxious that his request for their employment might be complied with. Maharaj Kishore Singh, who is in command of the Jodhpore army, takes a very strong interest in its management, and has done much good in improving its condition.

13. *Thakoors.*—The Thakoors of Raipore, Chandawal, and Asoph have been on duty at Jodhpore during a portion of the year, but unfortunately certain differences of opinion between them and the Maharaja prevented any material good being attained by their services in the Council.

There was a disposition to place the burden of measures which could not fail to be distasteful to some influential members of the Durbar, upon the Thakoors, who not unnaturally resented the imposition of such responsibility, and eventually declined to support the decision which was supposed to emanate from them. It is to be hoped that His Highness the Maharaja will be more successful in obtaining unanimity when the next batch of Thakoors answer the summons to take their tour of duty in the Council. Shifting of responsibility is one of the features of the

rule in Marwar, and a scape-goat is an essential adjunct to all orders of the Durbar likely to prove unpopular.

The Thakoors of Kuchawan, Raipore, Goolur, and Susera attended the Hardwar fair, as did also three or four of the principal jagirdars of Mullan. During the year two of the Marwar Thakoors died, *viz.*, Lall Singh Thakoor of Ahor and Devi Singh of Ryan. Lall Singh was a young man of considerable promise, whose death was a severe loss to his family. He had been fairly educated, and showed signs of a good disposition and a desire to improve his estate. He fell a victim to the fever which was so prevalent and fatal after the rains. The Ahor family in Marwar having no representative to succeed to the jagir, the adoption fell to Bhawani Singh, son of Bijey Singh, Thakoor of Sainthul, Jhalra-Patun, one of the members of the State punchayet, whose family some 50 years ago left Ahor for Jhalra-Patun. The Thakoor of Ryan, Devi Singh, died at the age of 50 after a prolonged illness. He is succeeded by his nephew Goman Singh.

14. *The Mayo College.*—I regret to say that in spite of my efforts to induce several of the Thakoors of Marwar to send their sons to Ajmere, the number of Marwar pupils at the Mayo College is still below the allotment for the State. The following are still pupils :—

(1) Maharaj Jalim Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja.
(2) Sumbhoo Singh, Thakoor of Atiwa.
(3) Sultan Singh, Thakoor of Marote.
(4) Madan Singh, } nephews of the Thakoor of Raipore.
(5) Hari Singh, }
(6) Rao Raja Mull Singh of Jodhpore.
(7) Futteh Singh, son of Maharaj Zorawar Singh (since left).

The boys have made fair progress, and seem very happy at the College. Maharaj Zalim Singh is very attentive and hard-working, and continues to set a good example to the rest of the Marwar pupils.

15. *Marote affairs.*—I had the honour to report* the final settlement of the dispute between the Maji of Marote and Thakoor Soorujbhan of Bansa. The Durbar has taken charge of the Marote estate, and Bhundari Roop Chand, who has been appointed to administer it, seems to perform his duties satisfactorily. There have been no complaints from either side since the Durbar's assumption of authority at Marote.

* No. 184 P., dated 26th August 1878.

16. *Tour through Marwar.*—During the year I have been for more than five months in camp, and in that time I have had an opportunity of visiting a considerable portion of the Marwar State. In September and October I accompanied the Commissioner of Inland Customs to Pachbadra, and after the transfer of the salt source had been satisfactorily arranged, I visited Mullani, where there were, as usual, a large number of cases pending between the jagirdars, returning thence to Jodhpore to meet the Agent to the Governor General, who arrived on 23rd October and spent two days there. In November I marched my camp to Ajmere, to hold the annual sessions of the Court of Vakils, and on the way accompanied Mr. Halsey in a short trip through that portion of the country lying to the north and south of the Luni river in which are

situated the Chief Khari salt-works of Marwar included in the pergunnahs of Sojut, Merta, and Jodhpore. These Khari works, with the exception of two (Pichiak and Malkosni), are now, under the terms of the Jodhpore Salt Agreement, closed, and it was with a view to seeing what arrangements were made for the prevention of illicit manufacture that we passed through this district. We found the salt pits still existing in most places, but there were no signs of repair either to the pits or to the wells from which they are filled. I have since received reports from the Durbar that all the Khari salt pits have been destroyed and the wells in their neighbourhood filled up. Returning from Ajmere I marched along the line of the Western Rajputana State Railway, now under construction in Marwar, and with the Executive Engineer fixed the sites of four stations.

I arrived at Jodhpore in time to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore during his visit there, and I then marched *viâ* Phalowdi and Pokurn to Jeysulmere. At Phalowdi, as I have already noted, I was able to settle matters satisfactorily between the patrol of the Inland Customs and the Hakim regarding supplies and building material, which were not at first so readily provided as was desirable, and at the same time I demarcated the limits of the salt source, which is situated within a short distance of the disputed boundary between Jeysulmere and Jodhpore known as the Bap and Phalowdi case. The Phalowdi Dariba is in a dreary waste of sand about 12 miles north of the town of Phalowdi. The position is isolated; the climate in the hot months trying; and food as well as water has to be brought from a distance. I fear it will be some time before the officials of the Customs Department will be reconciled to the lonely life which the charge of this salt source entails. While on my way to Jeysulmere, I received orders to purchase camels for the Cabul Expedition, and this duty employed me for about a month. I have already reported* fully on this subject.

* No. 28G., dated 26th March 1879.

I visited Mullani again in March, passing through the districts of Jallor and Siwana, and spending some days in the vicinity of the Tilwarra Fair, which this year was well attended. From returns received from the Hakim of Mullani, I learn that 50,000 bullocks, 6,000 camels, and 300 horses, were brought for sale, and that Rs. 1,23,700 worth of different sorts of merchandize was sold. The Fair is held in the bed of the Luni river, on the border of Mullani and Jodhpore. The Hakim of Siwana superintends the management of the Fair, and collects dues on account of the Jodhpore Durbar, while the Hakim of Mullani assists in police arrangements, and provides escorts for merchants and traders on their way through Mullani territory.

The Fair has been fully described in previous annual reports of this Agency, and I will only note that the supply of camels and bullocks was this year, as is frequently the case, far beyond the demand, and that the quality as well as the quantity of these animals yearly brought for sale entitle the Fair to a brisker trade than it seems to enjoy, and I believe that camels and bullocks required by the Commissariat Department throughout India might be purchased here with great advantage to the Government. The horses brought for sale were not numerous, but they are generally well bred and a useful stamp of animal for irregular cavalry.

The Central India Horse Regiments always send purchasing parties to Tiwarra, and this year some good remounts were purchased for them: while about 50 young horses were taken for the cavalry of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and several other Native State armies were also supplied.

In my somewhat lengthened tour through Marwar I passed through several districts[1] of the State and visited in their own homes eleven of the Thakoors.[2] I was much struck with the contentment and tranquillity of the country, and with the cheerfulness and resignation with which the vicissitudes of climate and the visitation of locusts were borne by the cultivators in all parts of Marwar. The loss of the kharif crop was general; prices were high; and fever and cholera had during the last twelve months committed many ravages among the people: still they seemed to turn to the sandy soil with full reliance on the future, and to rejoice in the plentiful supplies of water, grass, and *kharul* which the last rains had given them.

Marwar has been so strenuously described as a semi-desert tract, that it would perhaps be heresy to say that the term is misapplied. Sand does certainly predominate in the north and west, and in parts of my journey from Jodhpore to Phalowdi I crossed many continuous ridges of sand-hills; but to the east and south of the capital the country for many miles is fertile, and the trees in the neighbourhood of villages attest to the fact that care is all that is required to promote their growth; while in Godwar, under the slopes of the Aravelli, there is plenty of verdure and a large extent of jungle. The water-supply is deficient in ordinary years more or less throughout the State. In the sandy parts there are of course no means of storing water, except in wells, which are generally from 200 feet to 300 feet deep, and therefore useless for irrigation purposes, and the country is there dependent upon the rainfall for the kharif, which is the only crop, and for grass; but in the border soil there seems to be a large scope for irrigation works. The tanks in Marwar are generally small in size and few in number, but those that exist give evidence of the ease with which water can be stored, and of its value to agriculture. On the banks of the Luni, before it reaches its salt deposits, there are several small canals roughly made and doubtless planned without reference to the laws of hydraulics, but showing at the same time the immense good

[1] 1. Jodhpore.
2. Sojut.
3. Godwar.
4. Jaitharan.
5. Bali.
6. Siwana.
7. Phalowdi.
8. Shergarh.
9. Jallor.
10. Pachbadra.
11. Beelara.

[2] 1. Girdhari Singh, Thakoor of Rohut.
2. Chain Singh, Thakoor of Kurna.
3. Zorawar Singh, Thakoor of Kulyanpore.
4. Chatur Singh, Thakoor of Neemaj.
5. Kulyan Singh, Thakoor of Burr.
6. Luchman Singh, Thakoor of Raipore.
7. Sakti Dan, Thakoor of Chandawal.
8. Nahur Singh, Thakoor of Bugri.
9. Bahadur Singh, Thakoor of Bikaunkor.
10. Mungul Singh, Thakoor of Pokurn.
11. Bhawani Singh, Thakoor of Ahore.

that has been done, and the far greater benefits that might still be secured, by taking advantage of the wealth which nature offers to the land. The wheat-fields of Marwar were this year full of grain, and the strong growth of stalk and sturdy heads of corn proved how well the soil was adapted to produce cereals under irrigation. The only regret that one feels in passing through the better parts of Marwar is that the irrigated area is not far in excess of its present limits, for there is abundant proof of the possibility of increasing irrigation works of all sorts. A traveller through Marwar cannot fail to be struck with the contentment of the villagers. Whatever differences may exist between the State and its jagirdars, they do not seem to affect the lower classes, among whom I observed many signs of prosperity. In the north and west of Marwar immense herds of camels are fed on the nutritious shrubs of the desert. On the banks of the Luni, near the Runn of Kutch the grass is rich and plentiful, and the cattle are consequently very well nourished. Milk in those parts of the country is cheaper than water, and butter and ghee have no marketable value. Every villager owns cattle, and so independent have they grown, that they do not care to part with their property, and take no steps to secure good prices for such cattle as they can have no possible use for. In the cultivated parts of Marwar there seemed to be considerable thrift among the villagers. The wells were worked with strong useful bullocks, of which there were regular relays for day and night work; the fields were well hedged, and such agricultural implements as were used were in good repair. I saw many syphon drains made by the villagers to water fields which were separated from their wells by village roads. It was noticeable that both men and women were well dressed and seemed essentially happy and contented. In most respects the condition of the lower orders of Marwar will bear favourable comparison with a similar class in Malwa, and there must, I think, be something of good in the general government of the country, liable as it is to famine and drought, to make the attachment to their homes so strong as it is among the poorest people, who year after year are driven by a failure of rain from their fields, and who invariably return to give Fortune time to turn her wheel. In good seasons it is evident that the cultivator of the soil and owner of cattle is gently treated by the landlord, for two successive years of seasonable rain fill the country with an aspect of wealth and comfort, prices fall as quickly as they rise in Marwar, and a year of actual want, such as that which is now happily over, is frequently followed by one of abundance. The agricultural classes are of a very quiet disposition; the chief crime of Marwar is plundering, and this is almost restricted to the criminal tribes of Meenas and Baorees (of which the country is full), egged on or led as they sometimes are by turbulent Thakoors, glad to jump at some real or imagined wrong as an excuse for lawlessness and plunder.

17. *Meena raids.*—The part of Marwar most troubled by Meenas is Godwar. Here, with dense jungle and interminable hills to help them, the Meenas live a life of comparative immunity. They meet to commit a dacoity, having laid their plans to rob either a village bunniah returning from the collection of his dues, or perhaps a band of travellers,

or, what is still more to the purpose, a marriage party; and after the robbery they disperse into impenetrable hiding places.

During the year the Godwar Meenas committed several raids on the borders of Merwarra, Meywar, and Marwar, and considerable alarm was expressed by the Assistant Commissioner of Merwarra as to the safety of the roads and passes, and even of the thanas, in his district near the field of the Meenas' operations. A representation was made to the Marwar Durbar, and Maharaj Purtab Singh promptly sent a strong force of sowars and infantry to patrol the roads and watch the movements of the Meenas. This measure had the desired effect: the roads and passes were soon free to travellers, and the Superintendent of Police in Ajmere and Merwarra has admitted that owing to the action of the Marwar Durbar the Meena raids have been checked; but it is to be regretted that the facilities afforded by jungle and hill in a country where the boundaries of three different States are interlaced, have prevented the arrest of any of those concerned in the commission of the dacoities which alarmed the border for a time.

18. *Other criminal occurrences.*—Irrespective of the Meena disturbances of which four instances were brought to the notice of this office by the Commissioner of Ajmere, there were seven reports of the occurrence of other crimes; of these, two were robberies with murder, four robberies, and one dacoity. Each case with the information supplied regarding it was forwarded to the Marwar Durbar for enquiry and report, and a thorough investigation insisted upon.

19. *No mail robberies, and decrease in crime.*—There were no cases of mail robbery reported during the year, and I venture to think that this circumstance, combined with a marked decrease in dacoity and plunder, speaks well for the efforts made by the Durbar to control the criminal classes of the country and t opreserve peace and order.

On outlawries.—The absence of lawlessness and outlawry among the Thakoors is also a notable feature in the events of the year under report.

20. *Marwar Court of Vakils.*—The Court held its sessions during the year at Abu, Jodhpore, and Ajmere. Statements are attached giving the number of cases filed and disposed of. The total amount awarded as compensation for robberies, &c., for which Native States were held responsible, is Rs. 10,825. There has been an increase in the number of cases filed from 98 in 1877-78 to 148 in 1878-79.

The number of cases remaining unsettled at the close of the year under report is 38 as compared with 32 last year. The pending suits are to be accounted for by the fact that during the last quarter of the official year I was occupied in marching through Marwar. After completing the sessions at Ajmere, the number of cases pending in the Court of Vakils was only 19. Those on the file at the close of the year were chiefly instituted after 1st January 1879.

Statement of the number and nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year, viz., from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with murder.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Theft.	Theft with murder.	Theft with wounding.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-lifting.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Counterfeiting coin.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1878 ...	4	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	30
„ „ 30th September „ ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	1	...	1	...	26
„ „ 31st December „ ...	3	...	2	14	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	10	...	5	2	3	...	53
„ „ 31st March 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	7	...	2	29	1	1	18	...	...		...	9	...	...	27	1	6	2	6	...	110

MARWAR AGENCY;
CAMP ABU,
May 1879.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Marwar.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the official year from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	Appeals to Higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						Rs. A. P.						
Marwar	32	116	148	110	38	10,825 14 4	7	5	12	6	2	4

MARWAR AGENCY;
CAMP ABU,
May 1879.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Marwar.

JEYSULMERE.

21. I visited Jeysulmere in February, and spent several days with His Highness the Maharawul at his capital. The State has been fairly managed during the year under report. Since I have been in charge of this Agency I have received neither complaints against the Durbar nor reports of the occurrence of serious crime in the State.

Jeysulmere is essentially a quiet State; the extent of territory is large, villages few, far between, and sparsely populated; the people seem contented and peacefully disposed. The management is conducted by the Maharawul himself with the assistance of three or four *mutsuddies*. Of these, the principal working man is the Dewan Nuth Mull, who appears to be an intelligent, capable person, well-fitted for the duties of his position, and a member of a family that for several generations has served the Jeysulmere State.

22. *Income and expenditure.*—The revenue from all sources is about Rs. 1,15,000; of this Rs. 60,000 is collected by transit dues, Rs. 20,000 is the average income from land, Rs. 15,000 from grazing fees, Rs. 20,000 from nuzzur and miscellaneous receipts.

State debt.—The expenditure in ordinary years is within the income, but the last year of drought has been the cause of a slight increase to the debt of the State, which, according to a statement given to me by the Dewan, now amounts to Rs. 2,50,000. In this sum is included an old debt of about two lakhs comprising accounts between the Palace and the State, *i.e.*, of the outlay of the Chief's private means on public expenditure, the settlement of which is neither expected nor necessary. The actual loans taken from native bankers to meet the wants of the State at different times could, I am informed, be covered by Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000.

23. *Cultivation.*—Only a small portion of the 16,447 square miles of Jeysulmere territory is cultivated, the larger extent of the country being a sandy desert where water and vegetation are alike scarce. The district known as Bikumpore, on the north-west border of Marwar, is the most fertile part of Jeysulmere. Here the soil is harder, and the means of storing water for irrigation purposes easier. In the neighbourhood of the town of Bap, I saw some fine fields of wheat, and again near Jeysulmere itself there was evidence of the feasibility of growing crops under irrigation. For the most part, however, the kharif is the only crop sown, and this year the whole of this crop was destroyed by locusts. Fifty years ago, I am told, any attempt to water land for the production of a rabi crop was viewed as a crime and punished accordingly, the generally accepted idea being that Providence would provide for the wants of the country, and therefore to supplement the efforts of nature was to tempt Providence. This superstition has exploded, or at any rate is not supported by the Durbar, and although no great encouragement is held out to the villagers to store water and irrigate fields for a second crop, the State does not interfere in such matters. I hope that in time the cultivation of land in the better soil of Jeysulmere will improve. The revenue from land is at present very small, and, as I told the Maharawul, there is no reason why it should not be greatly

increased. Owing to the vast extent of culturable land lying waste, there is no limit placed on the extent of cultivation which villagers take up; there is no measurement, that is to say, of fields, nor any fixed revenue on land, the system being to take from one-sixth to one-eighth of the produce of the crops at harvest time as the payment to the State.

24. *Transit dues.*—The chief source of income is the levy of transit due on all goods passing through Jeysulmere; there is still considerable traffic between Sind and Guzerat; the taxes levied by Jeysulmere are not heavy, and the facilities of the country to large caravans of camels account for the trade which seems to be carried on throughout the year.

Grazing fees.—Another item of revenue is the fee for grazing cattle during the months July to October. Many thousand head of cattle are driven into Jeysulmere from Sind, and the State levies a fee of one rupee for six head for the right of grazing for these months. Cattle grazed after the Dewallee pay at the rate of 8 annas for six heads during the cold weather, or as long as the grazing lasts.

25. *The Town and Fort of Jeysulmere.*—The town of Jeysulmere itself is well worth a visit. The houses are all built of a light-yellow sandstone, and some of them, the houses of merchants trading in all parts of India, are wonderful examples of carving and ornamental architecture. The fort, which is built on a hill about 300 feet above the town, encloses some beautiful Jain temples said to be 1,400 years old. The Maharawul's Palace is well built and substantial, and contains many interesting records of olden days. The town of Jeysulmere, like many of the larger towns of Marwar, presents a very desolate appearance from the fact of the large and for the most part costly buildings which give it importance, being only occasionally occupied by the rich merchants who have built them, and who only return to their homes to celebrate marriages or to enjoy a brief respite from their labours in the busier towns of India. The wealth accumulated by this class does not benefit the town or State, which they still regard as their home, for beyond piling up gorgeous buildings for their own residence or salving the qualms of conscience in the matter of hardly-driven bargains and ill-gotten gains by building a costly niche in the temples, the Sowcars of Jeysulmere and Marwar do little for the good of their own country, and make no effort to stimulate trade.

26. *The Maharawul of Jeysulmere.*—His Highness the Maharawul is a simple-minded man, living in a style suited to his very quiet surroundings. He has lately improved in health, owing, I hope, to a more prudent course of life, for, as he freely confesses, he has little else to do at Jeysulmere than to shoot and drink, and perhaps liquor offers more inducement than sport, which, so far as I could see, does not exist in the neighbourhood of the town. He is fond of society, but unfortunately he has no suitable companions, and his enforced solitude makes him morose in his relations with the officials of his State. His intellect, probably owing to continued bad health, is weak; but of one thing there is no doubt, and that is that he is honestly desirous of improving his State, and loyal in all his thoughts and actions towards the Government, whose commendation he is very desirous of obtaining; while he preserves and enforces among his followers perhaps an exaggerated

opinion of his own dignity as the ruler of so large a country as Jeysulmere, and the head of the great clan of Bhatti Rajputs.

MULLANI.

27. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was above the average, and the supply of water and grass sufficient throughout the province. The kharif crops promised well, but the locusts destroyed at least three-fourths of the bajri and jowar. Prices ruled high throughout the year, but, thanks to the plentiful supply of bharut grass, there was no actual distress.

Health of the province.—The health of the country was better generally than in the adjoining districts of Marwar. Cholera did not visit Mullani, or at any rate its ravages there were not marked, probably owing to the smaller population of towns and villages; but after the rainy season fever was very prevalent throughout Mullani, and for a short time the number of fatal cases was considerable.

28. *The Jagirdars of Mullani.*—I visited Mullani twice during the year, *viz.*, in October and March, and on both occasions I had an opportunity of meeting most of the jagirdars and acquainting myself with some of the ramifications of their endless disputes. Individually, the jagirdars are generally pleasant and agreeable men, showing unmistakable signs of good breeding and of the dignity which sits so well on Rajputs of the blood; it is unfortunate that the terms upon which they hold their jagirs should have embroiled them in quarrels among themselves which render it impossible for them to live harmoniously; for I believe in no other part of India are the bonds of blood relationship stronger than among the Mullani jagirdars, who each and all claim descent from a common ancestor, and are to this day living in the tract of the country which he first appropriated, and yet the cause of discord is to be found in the fact of this consanguinity, or rather in the law of heritage which is still considered binding among the brotherhood.

Of the prosperity of the jagirdars of Mullani there can be no doubt; they are for the most part wealthy men, owning vast herds of cattle and camels, and possessed of considerable accumulations of money. Forty years of quiet rule have been the means, in spite of the difficulties which the liability to famine bring on the province, of changing a band of reckless marauders into a well-to-do class of landholders, whose only anxiety seems to be to enrich themselves by robbing each other of some petty share of land or link, which the custom of the country has left for sub-division.

29. *The Hakim of Mullani.*—The Hakim of Mullani, Ram Dass, who has held the appointment for thirteen years, appears to have succeeded fairly well in his management of the district. His knowledge of the people and his experience in all matters relating to the peculiarities of the country are of considerable value, and he has the knack of dealing with all alike without provoking the jealousies of any particular faction or party.

Crime during the year.—During the year under report there have not been many cases of serious crime reported. Petty thefts, chiefly of cattle and camels, were of frequent occurrence; 35 persons were convicted

and sentenced by me to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to two years.

30. *Murder at Jessole.*—In January last Ram Sookh, the Kamdar of the Jessole Jagirdar, was murdered in the village of Jessole. Before his death Ram Sookh charged Achil Singh (one of the Jagirdars of Jessole) with having attacked him. Achil Singh was placed on his trial on the charge of murder, but after full enquiry he was acquitted, as there was no evidence to support the accusation of Ram Sookh, and there was reason to believe that the murder was committed by other persons. A reward has been offered for information which will lead to conviction, and I hope to be able to trace out the real perpetrators of this crime.

31. *Civil justice.*—In civil cases above Rs. 100 settlement is generally made by a reference to punchayets; there is no civil court in Mullani, nor do I think that requirements for such a court exist. During the year 16 cases were disposed of by punchayet, and of these none were appealed. The Hakim has power to settle small cases under Rs. 100 in value.

32. *Police.*—The Police of the district consists of a detachment of

Cavalry	...	53
Camel sowars	...	50
Infantry	...	35

Cavalry and Infantry from the Jodhpore troops under the command of a Resaldar. This force is paid by the Marwar Durbar, and its general control is in the hands of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore. The Resaldar lately in charge was obstructive and did much to thwart the proper authority of the Hakim, so that the police duties of Mullani were conducted in any thing but a satisfactory manner. At my request the Durbar removed this man and put in his place an old pensioned Resaldar of the Erinpura Regiment, named Gohur Singh, under whose charge the work has been carried on with decided improvement.

No. 49, dated 18th January 1879.

From—Captain D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,

To—The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Foreign Department Resolution, No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877, I have the honour to forward the following report of the Thuggee and Dacoity operations conducted within the limits of the Marwar Political Agency during the year ending 31st December 1878.

2. A party of Nujeebs, under Lance Duffadar Dhoond Singh, was despatched by the Assistant General Superintendent, Lower Rajputana, into Marwar, in April 1878, intimation being sent to this office in the Assistant General Superintendent's No. $\frac{138}{17}$, dated 3rd April. The Lance Duffadar was supplied with a purwana by the Marwar Durbar, and from time to time he reported arrests made by him. The following registered dacoits were arrested during the year under report by the party under Lance Duffadar Dhoond Singh :—

(1) Chutra Baoree, Registered No. 8261.
(2) Nunda Thoree, „ „ 8206.
(3) Tara Baoree, „ „ 8230.
(4) Nola Naik, „ „ 8258.

Of these, the first three named have been forwarded through the Marwar Durbar to the Assistant General Superintendent at Abu.

Nola Naik, who, it appears, was arrested on 4th June, has not yet been forwarded.

3. With regard to the delays which invariably occur between the arrest in Marwar and the arrival at Abu of prisoners taken by the parties of Nujeebs, I would here remark that the chief cause is to be found in the fact that the arresting parties make over their prisoners to the nearest village authorities. As two-thirds of Marwar are held in jagir, it frequently happens that the official who receives charge is a servant of a jagirdar, and although the Durbar may take immediate steps for the extradition, so to speak, of the prisoner from the jagir to the State, the negociations generally spread themselves over several months, and are the source of much correspondence between the Political Agent and the Durbar, and of dispute between the Durbar and its jagirdar.

4. It would be easy to remedy this defect if arresting parties in Marwar were directed to make over their prisoners only to the hakims of districts. Marwar is sub-divided into twenty-two districts, each under a hakim, who is responsible to the State for the management of all affairs connected with such khalsa villages as may be within his charge, and also for the general supervision of affairs in the jagir villages of his district.

5. I append a list of these districts, with the names of the towns which are the head-quarters of the hakims, and I would suggest that in future persons arrested by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department be made over only to one or other of these hakims, from whom a receipt for the prisoner should be taken by the Duffadar in charge of the arresting party.

6. The connection of this Agency with the Thuggee and Dacoity Department during the year 1878 has been limited to the correspondence regarding the arrest and transmission of the four prisoners alluded to above.

7. I would remark that the copy of the general register of denounced offenders or of such as are connected with the States of this Agency referred to in paragraph 4 of the Foreign Department Resolution, No. 190J., dated 20th December 1877, has not been furnished to this office. This register would be useful to enable the Durbar to recognize such offenders as are residing within the limits of the State.

8. I attach to this report statements showing—

A.—Dacoities which are said to have occurred during the year in Marwar, evidence regarding which has been collected by the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere and Merwarra, and brought to the notice of the Durbar through this office.

B.—Statement of dacoities in which subjects of other States have suffered, and which have been enquired into by the Marwar Agency and referred to the Durbar.

C.—Statement of cases and dacoity investigated during the year by the Marwar Court of Vakils.

Names of the twenty-two Districts in Marwar, with names of the Head-quarters of the Hakims.

No.	Name of District.	Name of Head-Quarters.
1	Jodhpore	Jodhpore.
2	Nagor	Nagor.
3	Didwana	Didwana.
4	Dowlatpura	Dowlatpura.
5	Marot	Marot.
6	Nawa	Nawa.
7	Sambhur	Sambhur.
8	Jetaram	Jetaram.
9	Sojat	Sojat.
10	Desuri	Desuri.
11	Shiv	Shiv.
12	Shergarh	Shergarh.
13	Bhinmal	Bhinmal.
14	Sachor	Sachor.
15	Jalor	Jalor.
16	Siwana	Siwana.
17	Puchbudra	Puchbudra.
18	Merta	Merta.
19	Purbatsar	Purbatsar.
20	Bilara	Bilara.
21	Pali	Pali.
22	Phalodi	Phalodi.

D. W. K. Barr, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Marwar.

A.

Statement of Cases of Dacoity in Marwar reported to the Political Agent, Marwar, by the Ajmere Police, during 1878.

No.	Date of report.	Place of occurrence.	Property robbed.	Persons injured.	Date of reference to Durbar.
1	22nd January 1878 ...	Boundary of Bansor in Jojawar in Marwar.	Property valued at Rs. 1,000.	Bina Brahmin and 8 others of Arahar in Marwar.	6th February 1878. 17th April 1878. 26th August 1878. 2nd September 1878.
2	23rd February ,, ...	Singhar Choki in Marwar. ...	Property valued at Rs. 50.	Mala Mahajan of Mandwa	13th March 1878.
3	25th , ,, ...	Kerkeree in Marwar ...	Rs. 3,000 of property	Hoosen Beg and Imdad Beg, Mooguls of Boolunsher, in the North-Western Provinces.	13th March 1878.
4	28th February ,, ...	Bowri Mada in Marwar ...	Rs. 175 ...	Some relations of Gori Shunkur, Brahmin, of Todgarh, in Ajmere.	11th March 1878.
5	8th May ,, ...	Jojawar in Marwar ...	Rs. 129-8 ...	Chaturbhooj, Mahajan, of Baghana, in Ajmere	22nd May 1878.
6	8th ,, ,, ...	Dab Kobra, Marwar ...	Rs. 7 ...	Kana Rawat, of Teekarwar	22nd May 1878.
7	13th June ,, ...	Kashapura, Marwar ...	Rs. 101 ...	Dhola and Nana, &c., of Rupjee	27th June 1878.
8	9th ,, ,, ...	Bori Madaghata, Marwar ...	1 Gun, 2 swords ...	Soorta Rawat, of Rhat Jhalra	25th June 1878.
9	5th July ,, ...	Sumer Nal, in Marwar ...	Property; value not given.	Peearee Lall, in service of Marwar Durbar ... Two men killed.	15th July 1878. 3rd August 1878.
10	7th September ,, ...	Chandawal, in Marwar ...	Rs. 500 ...	... ...	18th September 1878.
11	26th ,, ,, ...	Chanudia, in Marwar ...	Rs. 1,087 ...	Phool Chand, Mahajun, of Ajmere. ...	1st October 1878.
12	29th ,, ,, ...	Boundaries of Jharaon and Reean, Marwar.	Rs. 15,736 ...	Mahajuns of Bhugwanpur, Nayannagar, Ajmere, and Lalpura.	7th October 1878.
13	24th November ,, ...	Rikhwas, in Marwar ...	8 Cart loads of fruits and spices.	Nundram, of Moondwa, Marwar	3rd December 1878.
14	29th ,, ,, ...	Kote, in Marwar ...	Rs. 94-12 ...	3 Mahajans of Dewair, Ajmere	7th December 1878. Transferred to, and disposed of by, the Marwar Court of Vakils on 30th of December 1878,—*vide* Statement C, No. 13.
15	16th December ,, ...	Kote, in Marwar	Rs. 198 ...	Bhaira Khateek, of Dawair, Ajmere ...	4th January 1879.
16	16th ,, ,, ...	Dawair Nal	.....	Bhaira Kalar	4th January 1879.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Marwar.

B.

Statement showing the Dacoity Cases enquired into by the Political Agent, Marwar, and referred to the Marwar Durbar, during the year 1878.

No.	Date of report.	Place of occurrence.	Property robbed.	Persons injured.	Date of reference to Durbar.
1	6th April 1878 ...	Moondwa, in Marwar ...	Valued at Rs. 2,100	Lokiram, Goridut, Sahookars of Bhiwanee, in Hissar.	The case was instituted by the plaintiff's petition; the Marwar Durbar was addressed on the subject on 16th April 1878. No reply received up to date. The case has been transferred to the Court of Vakils for investigation on 18th of January 1879.
2	8th „ „ ...	Jemulsur, in Bikanir ...	Value of property robbed not given.	Heirs of Bhatti Pirthee Singh, of Jemulsur, Bikanir.	13th April 1878. 22nd „ „ 17th May „
3	2nd July „ ...	Koochera, in Marwar ...	Rs. 7,347-10-9 ...	Hookam Chand, Bheekam Chand, and other Sahookars of Bikanir.	10th July 1878. 20th „ „ 26th August „ 6th September „ 28th „ „ 6th November „ 11th „ „ 7th December „ 3rd January „ 10th „ „ The case was transferred to the Court of Vakils on 21st November 1878, and is pending—*vide* Statement C, No. 4, of cases pending.
4	7th August „ ...	4 or 5 hamlets in Pokaran, in Marwar.	Property value not given.	People of 4 or 5 hamlets in Pokaran, Marwar	Copy of the Marwar Vakil's note, dated 30th July 1878, was sent to the Jeysulmere Durbar. The Jeysulmere Vakil submitted a note in reply and asked to be furnished with the correct name of the hamlet said to have sheltered the dacoits. A copy of this note was forwarded to the Marwar Durbar on 21st October 1878 for the required information. No reply has been received as yet.

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Marwar.

C.

Statement of Dacoity Cases investigated by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the year ending on the 31st December 1878.

No.	Date of receipt in Court.	Names of Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Residence or State.	Charge.	Date of trial by the Court.	Proved or otherwise.	Sentence or award.
1	10th September 1877.	Deokaran Das and 3 other Bankers of	Bhiwani, in Hissar ...	Dacoity (by 20 to 25 mounted men) of cloth and property, &c., valued at Rs. 2,661-8.	11th March 1878	Proved ...	Rs. 1,200 awarded in favour of plaintiffs, payable by the Meywar State, as the dacoity was perpetrated by the out-lawed Thakoor of Khatfoo, refuged in Meywar, and the tracks were taken, to Deogarh, of Meywar.
		The boundary of place of occurrence.	Jadun, in Marwar.				
		and					
		Tracks taken to	Deogarh, in Meywar.				
2	10th November 1877.	Naitram, attorney of Syri Ram Dolut Ram, of	Nawalgarh, in Jeypore	Dacoity of 12 packages of opium, valued at Rs. 1,330.	3rd April 1878	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the dacoity took place in the Ajmere district, and the perpetrators were apprehended and punished by the Ajmere authorities.
		Thakoor Jawahir Singh, Jagirdar of	Bhangiwad, in Bikanir.				
		and					
		The place of occurrence ...	Kalatra, in Ajmere.				
3	9th February 1878.	Rawat and Parun Singh and two other Prohits of	Pattessur, in Bikanir	Dacoity of property valued at Rs. 384-6.	20th April 1878	Proved ...	Decree of Rs. 240 awarded in favour of plaintiff from Kote, in Marwar.
		The village place of occurrence	Bansair, in Marwar.				
		and					
		The village of tracks taken to	Kote, in Marwar.				

4	11th March 1878	Tara Chand and Hursahai Mull, and other Bankers of ...	Ramgarh, in Joypore	Dacoity of ivory to the value of Rs. 6,050.	22nd June 1878	Proved ...	Decree of Rs. 6,050 awarded in favour of plaintiffs, payable by Marwar.
		The village place of occurrence	Birami, in Marwar.				
		and					
		The town of tracks taken to ...	Pali, in Marwar.				
5	31st May 1878	Lakha, Bunna, Mahajuns, and Man Singh, Chakur of ...	Mandwara, in Sirohi...	Dacoity of property from plaintiff's houses and extorting a fine of Rs. 280 from them.	20th June 1878	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the Seroh Vakeel states the outlaws have been resettled in their villages. There is no claim against Marwar.
		Sadool Singh and other outlaws of	Ditto ditto				
		and					
		Refuged in the hills of ...	Laheeana, Marwar.				
6	19th June 1819	Jewan Ram, Brahmin, and Sona Bhatti, servants of the Rana of	Goodna, in Mullani...	Dacoity, with wounding, of property valued at Rs. 238, and wounding of Sona Bhatti by an arrow.	25th July 1878	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the plaintiffs failed to take guides.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Arna, Abu, Sirohi.				
7	10th July 1878	Chutra, Lukma, and Julaba, Mahajuns of	Anadra, Sirohi ...	Dacoity of property valued at Rs. 2,509.	25th July 1878	Not proved ...	Case transferred to Palanpore, as the cartmen's securities for the property belong to Palanpore.
		Habeeli and Kasim, cartmen, securities, of	Panthawara, in Palanpore.				
		and					
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Jawal, in Palanpore...				
8	12th March 1878	Purma Jat, of	Jaitasur, in Bikanir...	Dacoity (by 5 men) of property valued at Rs. 180, on 1st November 1877.	30th October 1878.	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the plaintiff recovered his property through the Thakoor, of Jaguleea, of Bikanir.
		The boundary of tracks taken to	Kasoombi, in Marwar.				

Statement of Dacoity Cases investigated by the Marwar Court of Vakeels during the year ending on the 31st December 1878—continued.

No.	Date of receipt in Court.	Names of Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Residence or State.	Charge.	Date of trial by the Court.	Proved or otherwise.	Sentence or award.
9	15th June 1878	Panna and other mahajuns of	Dantri, in Sirohi ...	Dacoity (by 20 to 25 men) of property valued at Rs. 834-3, on 4th February 1878.	30th October 1878.	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the plaintiffs put up outside the village and adopted no precautionary measures for the protection of their property.
		The village place of occurrence	Butari, in Palanpore.				
10	24th April 1878	The State of	Jeysulmere ...	Dacoity (with murder) ...	12th of November 1878.	Proved ...	Decree of Rs. 325 awarded, payable by the Bikanir State.
		Jowani Singh and others of ...	Surjara, in Bikanir ...	Of a string of camels laden with goor, &c., from Bhiwani; 1 man killed and 2 men wounded on 3rd April 1878.			
11	8th March 1878	Rupa Rawat and 8 others of ...	Birakhun, in Beawur	Dacoity with murder and wounding (by 50 or 60 dacoits).	29th of December 1878.	Proved ...	Decree of Rs. 300 awarded in favour of the plaintiffs, payable by Marwar in two months.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Bubban, in Marwar ...	Of property valued at Rs. 135; 1 man killed and 4 men wounded on 4th December 1877.			
12	8th March 1878	Khema, Goldsmith, of ...	Assan Bylan, in Beawar.	Dacoity (by 50 or 60 dacoits) ...	29th December 1878.	Not proved ...	Case dismissed. The plaintiff failed to take guide and escort for protection of his property, and did not report the occurrence to the Bubban authorities.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Bubban, in Marwar...	Of jewels, &c., valued at Rs. 390-12, on 12th December 1877.			
13	8th April 1878	Chaturbhooj and other mahajuns of	Davair, in Ajmere ...	Dacoity ...	30th December 1878.	Not proved ...	Case dismissed, as the plaintiffs failed to take guide and escort for the protection of their property.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Kote, in Marwar ...	Of property valued at Rs. 94-12			

Memorandum of Cases still pending in the Court of Vakils on the 31st December 1878.

No.	Date of receipt in Court.	Names of Plaintiffs and Defendants.	Residence or State.	Charge.	Sentence or award.
1	17th April 1878	Gangaram Maya Ram Bishnoees and others of	Gujsingdasur, in Bikanir.	Dacoity (by 17 horsemen)	Under investigation; Jodhpore sessions.
		The village of tracks taken to ...	Dhee, in Marwar ...	Of property valued at several thousands of rupees from the house of the plaintiffs on 17th February 1878.	
2	22nd April 1878	Lokiram and Goridut, Bankers of	Bhiwani, in Hissar ...	Dacoity of property, valued at Rs. 2,867-8, on 3rd January 1878.	Under investigation; Jodhpore sessions.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Dhanawas, in Marwar		
		and			
		Tracks taken to ...	Paliawas, in Marwar		
	31st October 1878.	Heera Jat and others of ...	Seelna, in Bikanir ...	Dacoity, with wounding, of property valued at Rs. 1,075, and wounding of one man by sword.	Under investigation; Jodhpore sessions.
		The Sowars of ...	Marwar ...		
		and			
		Tracks taken to ...	Kharia, in Marwar ...		
4	21st November 1878.	Hookam Chand and other mahajuns of	Bikanir ...	Dacoity, with wounding (by 22 sowars), of property valued at Rs. 7,345-11-6.	Under investigation; Jodhpore sessions.
		The boundary of place of occurrence	Kuchara, in Marwar.		

D. W. K. BARR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Murwar.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 3P., dated Deoli, 29th April 1879.

From—MAJOR C. A. BAYLAY, Political Agent in Harowtee and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

Boondee. Tonk. Shahpura.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the affairs of the States named in the margin for the year 1878-79.

2. *The Agency.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley held charge of the Agency during the greater portion of the year under report, and I did not assume charge till the 7th February last, so that I have as yet had but little time to make myself acquainted with the administration and affairs of the States under this Agency. My report, therefore, will of necessity be a brief one.

3. *General health.*—The health of the district appears to have been generally good, but there was an outbreak of cholera at Deoli, which lasted from the latter end of July to the beginning of September; the disease appeared first in the bazar attached to the Political Agency, and from there spread to the lines of the Deoli Irregular Force and the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and lastly, to the Cantonment Saddar Bazar. The disease was at first of a comparatively mild type, but afterwards became more virulent. The men of the Deoli Irregular Force and 4th Bengal Cavalry were at once sent out into camp, a cholera hospital was established, and active sanitary measures were taken in the bazars, which checked the spread of the disease. Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley in his report bears high testimony to the valuable services rendered by Surgeon J. Gunn, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, during the time the outbreak lasted. There were altogether 129 cases admitted to the hospitals, out of which 60 proved fatal; there was also at the same time some cholera at Tonk and Shahpura, but it was not of a virulent type, and but few deaths occurred from it.

Later on in the year there was a good deal of small-pox at Shahpura, and fever of a severe kind prevailed for some time at Tonk.

4. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall, as measured at Deoli, was only 23·21 inches, not quite two-thirds of the average, so that tanks and wells were insufficiently filled, as owing to the very scant rainfall of the previous year (14 inches 42 cents) good rains were greatly needed. The kharif crops were, on the whole, fairly good, but the jowari suffered from want of the later rains, for there was but a light fall in September and none in October; for this cause also but little gram was sown, and a much less breadth of wheat than usual on unirrigated lands. The crops, too, on these lands were very uneven; in some places they did well, in others they nearly failed; and I saw many crops so poor that it was said the cultivator would be fortunate if he got back the amount of seed he had sown. There were fortunately heavy showers in Feb-

ruary, which were of great benefit, for without them a great portion of the crops on unirrigated lands would have failed.

5. The rabi crops on irrigated lands were in general fairly good. Some damage was caused by locusts in parts of Shahpura and the Meenakhenar, but not to any extent.

6. On the whole, however, from enquiries I have made, it would seem that the total outturn will be a good deal below the average, and this appears to be borne out by the present price of grain, compared with the prices prevailing at this season last year, as shown in the tabular statement given below:—

State.	Wheat.				Barley.				Jowar.				Gram.			
	Week ending 16th April 1879.		Corresponding week of 1878.		Week ending 16th April 1879.		Corresponding week of 1878.		Week ending 16th April 1879.		Corresponding week of 1878.		Week ending 16th April 1879.		Corresponding week of 1878.	
	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Cks.
Boondee ...	14	12	16	0	19	0	21	0	19	0	20	0	17	4	18	0
Tonk ...	11	9	11	8	15	1	14	12	15	9	13	0	14	5	16	0
Shahpura ...	11	0	12	8	15	0	14	2	15	0	14	0	13	0	14	9

7. This statement shows that in Boondee the prices of all the principal grains have increased since last year, and that in Tonk and Shahpura prices are much the same, except that jowar is a little cheaper and gram dearer; if present prices also be compared with those in August 1877, it will be seen that there has been a considerable rise in prices (*vide* appendix A in last year's report), and the conclusion to be drawn from this is, I think, that the stocks of grain in these districts have become much diminished.

8. The grass crop was very plentiful, and the cattle generally look well and in good condition.

9. *Communications: Jeypore and Tonk Road.*—The completion of this road, which is metalled all through, was mentioned in last year's report. The Tonk portion is still in good order, but will not long remain so, unless repairs are regularly carried out. I have brought the matter to the notice of His Highness the Nawab, who has promised to appoint on official especially for this work.

10. *Tonk and Deoli fair-weather road.*—This road will require light annual repairs, and the matter shall receive my attention on the conclusion of the rainy season. A small portion of the road lying within the Boondee State appears to be still uncompleted, but I hope to get the work carried out shortly.

11. *Deoli and Boondee road.*—With regard to this road I have nothing to add to the remarks recorded in last year's report, except that

I believe the road is now very nearly completed from Boondee on to the Kotah frontier.

12. *Mayo College.*—I have nothing new to report under this head; the son of Sahibzada Obeydoolla Khan is still at the College, and is, I hear, getting on very well; as I become better acquainted with the Sahibzadas of Tonk, I hope I may induce more of them to send their sons to the College.

13. *Boundary disputes.*—Under this head last year the satisfactory settlement of the border between the Phoolea pargana of Shahpura and the Meywar State by Lieutenant-Colonel deKantzow was reported. Lieutenant-Colonel deKantzow has since been working in the same able and judicious way in defining the boundaries between the Kachola pargana of Shahpura and the Meywar State, and has nearly brought his work to a conclusion, as there remain now only the borders of nineteen villages to be settled, which work will, I hope, be carried out in August or September next. Lieutenant-Colonel deKantzow seems to have a special aptitude for this kind of work, and the Meywar and Shahpura Durbars are fortunate in having secured his services for the settlement of these long-disputed boundaries.

BOONDEE.

14. In his report of last year, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley mentions the fact of His Highness the Maharao Raja having been gazetted a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire; the investiture of His Highness with the Insignia of the Order was carried out with all due ceremony by Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley in a Durbar held at the Palace in Boondee on the 28th September 1878. His Highness very much appreciates the high distinctions which have been conferred on him of late by Her Majesty the Empress of India.

15. *Administration of the State.*—Pandit Ganga Sahae is still Kamdar or Manager of the State. The council of five members referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley has been established, and consists of Pandit Ganga Sahae, Maharaj Hunwunt Sing, Maharaj Nund Sing, Thakur Shanker Sing, Nathawul, and Davi Dau Charun, but the Council has no independent powers, and the Maharao Raja still governs his State in person. I believe, however, the Council is so far a help to the Maharao Raja that it assists him in disposing of a good deal of routine work, and the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for the old Chief to obtain some relief from the cares and anxieties of the entire government of his State.

16. With the exception of the institution of the Council above noted, there has been no change in the administration, which would seem utterly out of date and backward if compared with that of our own provinces, but the people appear nevertheless to be happy and contented, and with natives of Rajputana the Chief of Boondee bears the highest reputation as a ruler.

17. The police arrangements appear to be the most defective point in the administration, and although this may perhaps affect the inhabitants of the State but little, it must be a matter of great inconvenience to travellers, who are frequently robbed on the high road or when putting up for the night in villages *en route*. Judging by previous

reports, the Chief seems to have been rather impracticable in regard to reform on this point.

18. The only serious crime brought to notice during the year was a heavy dacoity committed at the village of Thana, near the Meywar border; the case is still under enquiry, but I am afraid active measures were not taken at the time in following up the dacoits, and that no traces of the latter now will ever be found.

19. *Visits to Boondee.*—The Agent to the Governor General visited Boondee in the cold season, and I also paid a brief visit to the place shortly after assuming charge in February last.

20. I was pleased to renew my acquaintance with the Maharao Raja, whom I had met during his visit to Jeypore in January 1877 after the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. I am glad to say his health has, on the whole, been better during the past year, but he always suffers more or less during the cold season, as is to be expected in a man of his age, and he has now so far lost strength and vigor that any anxiety or worry seems to upset him very much. The Maharao Raja introduced me with pride to his three sons, and he appears to take great care in bringing them up in an old-fashioned way; the two eldest, aged nine and seven years respectively, seemed nice intelligent boys, the youngest is only four years old. The Maharao Raja sustained a heavy loss some years ago in the death of his eldest son, who died in November 1868 in the prime of life.

21. I inspected the jail, which I found clean and in good order, and the prisoners, 31 in number, appeared to be well fed and in good health; they are occasionally sent on out-door work, and I recommended they should be so employed regularly, as the jail is on too small a scale to allow of intramural labour in the way of manufactures. There is no regular dispensary; the institution so called is an old building where hakims and baids administer native remedies to a few people, but the place appears to be little frequented.

TONK.

22. The Agent to the Governor General, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Tonk on 21st December 1878, and I have myself lately visited the place twice.

23. *Administration.*—There has been no change in the administration since last year. Sahibzada Ahmedullah Khan is still nominally Minister, but, from what I have seen of him, appears to be wanting in intellect and ability, and he has no influence in the State. At present His Highness the Nawab seems to endeavour to keep the Government in his own hands, but he has neither health nor energy sufficient for the work; for the ruler of this State, a Mussulman, in the midst of Rajputs, with numerous and troublesome kinsmen and with scattered districts and financial difficulties, can have no easy task, and the aid of an able and energetic Minister is sadly needed; the consequence of all this is, that the administration suffers in many ways; but I am in hopes that an efficient Minister may be appointed ere long, as the Nawab has informed me that he is desirous of appointing a new Minister as soon as he can find one suitable for the post.

24. *The Finances.*—The financial difficulties of the State have been the subject of remark in the reports for many years past, and the State seemed to be drifting hopelessly into debt, but the Nawab appears at length to have realized the necessity for vigorous measures of reform, and has arranged for considerable retrenchments in the Budget Estimate which he has framed for the ensuing year; he has also set aside the revenues of certain parganas, so as to allow of large instalments of 1¼ lakhs each being paid to the Seths of Muthra and Rutlam, who are the principal creditors of the State; these two Seths at the same time agreeing to reduce their rate of interest from 12 to 9 per cent.

25. The Nawab expresses himself as being confident of paying off his debts in the course of five years, which is perhaps a rather too sanguine view of the case, but if he continues to persevere in his present good intentions of curtailing his expenditure and of paying large annual instalments to the creditors of the State, I am in hopes that he may be able to relieve his country from its heavy burden of debt within a moderate period. As I am at present reporting to you separately and in detail in regard to this matter, it is unnecessary for me to add more on the subject in this report. The accounts for the year under report, as furnished by the Durbar, are given in Appendix A.

26. *Jail and Dispensary, &c.*—During my late visits to Tonk I visited the jail and dispensary and found them both in good order; there were only 53 prisoners in the jail, out of which 32 were undergoing life sentences, and as the latter are not employed on out-door labour, I have recommended that some manufactures on a small scale should be started inside the jail in order to give these men work, and the Nawab has expressed his willingness to act on my recommendation.

27. *Law and Justice.*—I also inspected the civil and criminal courts in the city of Tonk; the courts are not very well spoken of, especially as regards the execution of decrees, and I have brought the matter to the notice of the Nawab.

The records appear to be well and carefully kept. I examined several of the misls, and certain errors of procedure brought to notice were pointed out in returning the files.

The following return furnished me by the Durbar shows the working of the courts in the city of Tonk during the year:—

Name of Department.	Number of cases admitted, including those brought forward from last year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number of cases under trial at close of year.	Remarks.
Suits relating to betrothal, marriage, and points of religion ...	265	216	49	
Criminal	2,500	2,000	500	
Civil	3,116	2,500	616	
Revenue	250	212	38	

28. *Rainfall and crops.*—As noted in the commencement of this report, the rainfall was below average, especially as regards the latter rains; the Tonk and Allygurh parganas suffered most, the outturn of the rabi harvest in these two parganas being calculated at not more than half the average amount; in the southern parganas the kharif harvest was good, and the rabi crops are said to average about 12 annas in the rupee.

29. *Moghyas of Nimbahera.*—Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, C.S., the officer specially deputed for the settlement of the Moghya tribe, is still carrying on his work, and the Moghyas have, I believe, on the whole, been quiet during the year, one serious case only having been reported in which the house of a mahajan of Nimbahera was plundered of opium to a large amount; this affair was enquired into by the Political Agent, Meywar.

30. *His Highness the Nawab.*—His Highness the Nawab suffered much from fever at times during the year, but latterly his health has been fairly good. On the 22nd February last another son was born to His Highness, and has received the name of Saadut Ali Khan. In my intercourse with the Nawab I have found him most courteous and friendly, and apparently most anxious to govern his State well, but he needs energy and firmness, and, as I before remarked, the aid of an efficient minister. He is undoubtedly most loyal in his feelings towards the British Crown; the warm expressions of his feelings of loyalty and his offer of troops were noted in the previous report, and during the past year His Highness has continued to show his loyal feelings in addressing congratulatory kharitas on the success of the British arms in Afghanistan, and he also presented 200 camels to the British Government, which were forwarded to the Punjab.

31. I am glad also to be able to bring to notice the feeling of toleration shown by His Highness the Nawab towards the Hindu subjects of his State; he has lately issued a proclamation allowing to every one the right of building or repairing temples as well as musjids, and permitting religious and marriage processions to pass before the Musjids (with the exception of the Jumma Musjid) at all hours except during the five times of prayer: the proclamation also directs that Hindus and Mahomedans shall be considered on an equal footing in cases coming before the courts of law. The Nawab has also appointed Hindu Pandits to the courts at Tonk to aid the decisions in cases involving points of Hindu law.

32. As other instances of toleration, I may mention that a temple in the city belonging to the Telis (oilmen) which was entirely destroyed during the time of the ex-Nawab, is now being rebuilt, and the great annual fair formerly held at the Chutterbhooj tank outside the city is now permitted to be held there again, instead of in the Alligunge Bazar, in the city.

SHAHPURA.

33. The affairs of this chiefship continue to be well administered. During the short visit I was able to pay to Shahpura I saw a good deal of the young Raja Dhiraj, and formed a very favourable opinion of him; he is active and intelligent, has already, by personal inspection,

made himself well acquainted with every portion of his territory, and takes a keen interest in the administration of the State; the subject of irrigation engages much of his attention at present; he has repaired several old tanks and constructed some new ones, and he purposes spending Rs. 20,000 on irrigation works during the ensuing year.

34. *Administration.*—There has been no change in the administration of the State. The Kamdar, Pandit Mohun Kishen, who succeeded Pandit Sheo Shanker, appears to be an able and intelligent Minister, and is well spoken of; but I have received numerous complaints against the official in charge of the Revenue Department, by name Kishenji Barait, and I have brought the subject to the notice of the Raja Dhiraj, who has promised to give the matter his attention and keep an eye on the official in question.

35. *Visit of the Raja Dhiraj to Oodeypore and Bombay.*—The Raja Dhiraj visited Oodeypore in May last, and stayed there about two months, his object being to get certain points settled regarding the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Kachola pargana, which he holds under Meywar; the visit appears to have been attended with good results, and the relations between His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore and the Raja Dhiraj have, I hope, now been permanently established on a friendly footing.

36. From Oodeypore the Raja Dhiraj proceeded by Ahmedabad to Bombay and returned *viâ* Allahabad and Agra, having been absent on his tour for about three months. He seems to have been much pleased with all he saw, and to an intelligent young Chief like the Raja Dhiraj, who takes so much interest in the administration of his State, a journey of this kind will no doubt prove beneficial. The expenses of the trip, however, were more than they should have been, and amounted to about Rs. 80,000, which more than absorbed the balance in the Khas Treasury, amounting to over seventy-three thousand rupees.

The finances of this little State, however, appear to be on a sound footing, so as to leave ordinarily a balance credit of some thirty thousand rupees a year; the land revenue is also on the increase owing to the irrigation works lately carried out, and the Chief has assured me he will be very careful in his expenditure till he has again got a substantial balance in his Khas Treasury.

* Appendix B.

37. The usual* Statement of Income and Expenditure is attached, showing a credit balance of Rs. 32,936-6-9.

38. *Visit to Shahpura.*—On my visit to Shahpura in the beginning of this month, I inspected the jail and dispensary and found them both in good order. There were only 24 prisoners in the jail, 12 of whom were under trial and awaiting sentence. I also visited the school with the Raja Dhiraj and examined the boys, some of whom were making good progress in their studies, and I was glad, too, to find a small girls' school, which appears to be well established in Shahpura; the elder girls could read and write nicely in Hindi and had made some progress in arithmetic. There is an average attendance of 120 boys and 18 girls in the school.

39. *Meena Kherar.*—I have nothing special to report about the Meena Kherar, which remains peaceful and quiet and gives no trouble; he former Hakim of Jehazpore, Moorlidhur, who held the post for

so many years and managed the Kherar so well, has returned to Oodeypore, and has been succeeded by his son Luchmi Lall. From what I hear of the latter, I am afraid he will not prove such an efficient manager of the Kherar as his father.

40. *Station of Deoli.*—In December last, a Committee assembled to verify the military limits of the Deoli Cantonment.

41. In the last annual report it was mentioned that the subject of the Bannas ferry was under the consideration of Government. It has since been decided that an efficient ferry shall be established by Government to be worked by the men of the Deoli Irregular Force, under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Deoli.

42. There has been no movement of the troops quartered at this station during the year under report.

43. *Difficulties about forage.*—Owing to the plentiful grass crop last season there have been fewer difficulties about forage, but now that a full regiment of Bengal Cavalry is stationed here, it seems doubtful whether the grass preserve provided by the Jeypore Durbar across the river for the Bengal Cavalry will furnish a sufficient supply of forage in bad seasons.

44. *Judicial.*—The usual judicial* statements in connection with the Harowtee Court of Vakils are attached. Seventy-five cases were disposed of, leaving 15 on the file at the close of the year, the average duration of each case being 64 days.

* Appendices C and D.

45. Of the 18 cases under appeal, the decisions in nine were confirmed, two revised, and in two reversed. The result in the remaining five is not yet known.

46. The aggregate amount sued for compensation for property plundered was Rs. 19,461-3-9. Of this, property to the value of Rs. 429 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rs. 1,394-13-3 awarded.

Appendix A.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Tonk State for 1878-79.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Land Revenue	9,25,046 13 6		1	Army and Police	2,44,806 0 0	
2	Customs	6,437 6 6		2	Toshakhana	60,142 4 0	
3	Abkari	5,341 8 0		3	Stables, &c.	38,357 3 3	
4	Garden	3,112 0 0		4	Personal expenses	24,000 0 0	
5	Forests and grass lands	2,024 6 3		5	Allowance to members of family	2,26,917 9 0	
6	Law and Justice	14,651 8 0		6	Allowance to ex-Nawab	62,000 0 0	
7	Stamps	7,034 10 0		7	Civil establishment	93,029 4 0	
8	Mint	833 8 3		8	Pensioners	41,710 8 0	
9	Nuzrana	13,182 14 3		9	Public Works	5,400 0 0	
10	Miscellaneous income from parganas	32,096 8 0		10	Jail	5,000 0 0	
11	Miscellaneous	73,285 4 6	10,83,046 7 3	11	Alms	5,500 0 0	
				12	Ceremonial expenses	3,000 0 0	
				13	Gifts and rewards	10,000 0 0	
	Deficit ...	...	67,978 6 0	14	Tuccavee advances	5,500 0 0	
				15	Pargana expenses	39,500 0 0	
				16	Instalment towards liquidation of debts ...	1,90,000 0 0	
				17	Miscellaneous debts	75,740 1 9	
				18	Remissions to defaulters	1,500 0 0	
				19	Miscellaneous expenses	18,921 15 3	11,51,024 13 3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	11,51,024 13 3		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	11,51,024 13 3

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY;
DEOLI,
The 29th April 1879.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix B.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpura State for 1878-79.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Last year's balance ...		15,664 3 6	1	Tribute	15,895 7 0	
				2	Civil establishment ...	23,284 14 9	
				3	Troops and Police	25,752 15 0	
1	Land Revenue	1,51,614 0 9		4	Personal expenses	13,540 10 9	
2	Customs	19,959 4 6		5	Stables, elephants, &c. ...	25,121 9 0	
3	Abkari	2,108 0 0		6	Charities	9,355 3 6	
4	Jagirs' tribute	13,704 0 0		7	Public Works	12,606 0 9	
5	Bhom Berar dues	3,273 10 6		8	Dispensary	1,566 4 3	
6	Palet and Putwari dues ...	3,388 3 6		9	School	1,600 0 0	
7	Chowkidari	2,253 11 9		10	Jail	1,781 15 3	
8	Law and Justice	3,557 7 0		11	Miscellaneous	56,137 1 3	1,86,642 1 6
9	Miscellaneous	12,780 6 6					
			2,12,638 12 6		*Extraordinary.*		
				12	Boundary expenses ...	8,724 7 9	8,724 7 9
					Total ...		1,95,366 9 3
					Balance ...		32,936 6 9
	GRAND TOTAL ...		2,28,303 0 0		GRAND TOTAL ...		2,28,303 0 0

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY;
DEOLI,
The 29th April 1879.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Harowtee International Court.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1878-79.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to higher Court.						Remarks.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.							
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	16	74	90	75	15	19,461 3 9	1,394 13 3	9	9	18	9	2	2	5	Stolen property recovered valued at Rs. 429.

Deoli,
The 29th April 1879.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1878-79.

Crimes.	Number of cases from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879.	Remarks.
Against person.		
Murder	1	
Assault with wounding	1	
Total ...	2	
Against property.		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	
Ditto without ditto	11	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft without ditto	14	
Cattle-lifting	9	
Premeditated dacoity	5	
Arson	...	
Burglary	...	
Counterfeit coining	2	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	31	
Total ...	75	

Deoli,
The 29th April 1879.

C. A. BAYLAY, *Major*,
Political Agent.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

Major Grant assumes charge of the Agency.—I was appointed to succeed Captain Ridgeway on the 16th of April 1878. The famine was then at its height.

2. *General Scarcity. Influx of Bhurtpore poor into British territory.*—Reports having been received of a great influx of Bhurtpore poor into Muttra, I set out on a short tour through the outlying districts of Bhurtpore and Muttra, where distress was believed to be greater than in other parts of the State. I observed that, although there were a number of individuals in the poor-house at Muttra who said that they were Bhurtpore subjects, the accounts of emigration from Bhurtpore had been greatly exaggerated.

3. *Alms-house at Bhurtpore.*—On arrival at Bhurtpore I visited the poor-house, in which about 500 paupers were receiving food; the number subsequently increased to 1,000: here also there were several British poor. The Maharaja opened a number of relief works, which were, however, closed so soon as the results of the spring harvest became known.

4. *Proposal to deport Bhurtpore poor.*—It was suggested by the Commissioner of Agra that the Durbar should be moved to deport their paupers from Agra and Muttra. The latter replied that a large proportion of the paupers seeking relief in Bhurtpore belonged to British territory, and that so long as agricultural operations were at a stand-still, it was hopeless to expect them to give up their vagrant habits; the Maharaja was, however, prepared to take charge of, and provide for, his poor, but hinted that the procedure should be reciprocal. The proposition was not pressed, and subsequently abandoned.

5. *The wild cattle of Bhurtpore.*—One of the relief works inaugurated by the Durbar was unique in its kind. For years past complaints had come from the Civil authorities of Agra about ravages committed on cultivation by the wild cattle of Bhurtpore. The subject was noticed in the Administration Report for the year 1876-77, paragraph 32. Various expedients were adopted to prevent the cattle wandering beyond the precincts of the State, but were attended with indifferent success. It was then the North-West Provinces authorities decided to protect the crops by means of shikarees, who were authorised to destroy all animals found on the Agra side of the boundary line.

6. *Fence to keep them within bounds as a relief work.*—At length the religious instincts of the Maharaja and his Ministers being fully roused by the threatened destruction of the sacred animals, a hedge or stockade, 19 miles in length, was constructed to restrain the wild cattle within the State preserves. The average height of this huge fence at four different

points which were inspected and measured was found to be 10 feet, and the average breadth 27 feet. The work was completed in six months, and cost, it is said, about a lakh and half of rupees.

The Magistrate of Agra, who was asked for his opinion of the work, wrote to the following effect: "The tehsildars, zemindars, and putwarees all state that the wall answers the purpose for which it was built and effectually keeps in the wild cattle."

The construction of this fence gave employment to the inhabitants of the village near which it passes, and proved a useful famine relief work.

7. *State of prices.*—A statement enclosed exhibits the fluctuations of the grain market. There was a distress among the poorer classes, but on the whole the prices remained stationary.

8. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall was as spare as that of last year, with only this difference, that while in 1877 the highest showers fell in the month of October, during last year there was not a single drop of rain in that month. The consequence was that the soil lacked sufficient moisture to mature the crops, the harvest proved comparatively small, and the sanguine hopes of a bumper spring harvest created by the copious showers of July and August, were mellowed and ultimately dissipated. The crops just gathered are much below the average.

9. *General health.*—It is a noteworthy fact that while epidemic fever was extensively raging in Agra and the surrounding districts, the general health of the people in Bhurtpore remained exceptionally good. There was fever, and latterly small-pox in Kerowlee.

BHURTPORE.

10. *Health of the Chief.*—The year politically was an uneventful one. The Maharaja—thanks to his active and temperate habits—has enjoyed uniform good health.

11. *Visits the Hurdwar Kumb Fair.*—The Maharaja, whose devotion to the outward forms of religion is a conspicuous feature in His Highness' character, attended the great Hurdwar Fair with a following of about 600 men. He started on the evening of the 27th March 1879, returning to Agra on the 20th of this month. The camp was remarkably healthy until the date His Highness left Hurdwar, only one death having occurred, and that was from cholera.

12. *Offers to send troops to the Cabul campaign.*—Bhurtpore has been as forward as any other Native State in making an offer of its troops for service in the Cabul expedition. His Highness addressed His Excellency the Viceroy in a kharita, loyally and respectfully worded, to the effect that "preparations of war having commenced on the North-West Frontier in order to punish the insolent Chief of Cabul, he was urged by his desire of serving the crown to renew his offer of putting a battalion of foot soldiers at the disposal of Government." For this seasonable display of loyalty, His Highness received the thanks of the Government of India.

Supplies carriage.—The State further exerted itself to supply camels for the use of the Commissariat Department.

13. *Boundary disputes.*—There has been no fresh boundary dispute. Two old ones on the Ulwar border remain undecided. For reasons elsewhere explained, it has been impracticable for me to take them up.

14. *Border affrays.*—There was but one border affray. The Jeypore Durbar state that a party of police who had proceeded for the purpose of arresting a Meena criminal was attacked by a crowd of Bhurtpore subjects of the village of Jharauli. It was added that the arrest took place in Jeypore territory, and that the assailants wounded several persons and rescued the prisoner.

On the other hand, it was argued by the Bhurtpore Durbar that, although the Jeypore police entered the territory with the avowed intention of searching for a criminal, they followed up this act of aggression by unprovoked assault on two Bhurtpore subjects, who were wounded, and some property carried off.

15. Motamids were nominated, who made a joint investigation on the spot, but, as usual, came to no understanding. The case was, therefore, submitted to the Jeypore International Court for adjudication.

16. *Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.*—In the month of June the General Superintendent intimated that a gang of 15 Meenas, originally residents of Shahjehanpur, was sheltered in the Bhurtpore State, and requested me to obtain for him a list giving the names, parentage, &c., of all such Meenas as were living in the district of Narukhand[1].

17. *Bhoja Jemadar captured.*—This correspondence was followed by three extracts from the general register of the department. Of the 122 criminals for whose arrest rewards are notified, one, by name Bhoja, a Meena Jemadar, has lately been pursued into, and apprehended in, Bhurtpore territory, and will be surrendered at once to the Assistant General Superintendent, Upper Rajputana. I believe the arrest was made by the Ulwar police, who claim the reward of Rs. 500 proclaimed for the offender.

18. *Operations against the Súrúrpur Dacoits.*—The strong band of dacoits who made Agra and other nearer districts of the North-Western Provinces the scene of their depredations, has been broken up and dispersed. Out of 9, which originally formed the heads of the confederacy, the 3 principal, and 1 minor, ringleaders have been apprehended, 1 killed, and 4 are still at large. I think the prompt and active style in which these arrests were made by the Bhurtpore police is deserving of praise. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 1,050 have been paid to the captors.

19. *Question of the issue of Aám Perwanas.*—I regret that it has been out of my power to compile a report on the operations of the Department in pursuance of paragraph 7 of Foreign Department Resolution No. 190 J., dated 20th December 1877, as until very recently I was not furnished with a copy of the general register of denounced offenders, and to my knowledge no departmental party was sent into either Bhurtpore or Kerowlee during the past year, nor any arrests made or reported to me.

[1] "Narukhand" is the name of a district in the Ulwar State, the country of "Narukha" Rajputs.

20. Under these circumstances, I felt that I should not be justified in complying with the request of the General Superintendent to issue an *Aám* perwana to an official of the department who, I was informed, had been instructed to proceed into Bhurtpore territory, and I therefore declined to move the Durbar to grant one. I had previously ascertained that unless the "*precise object*" of the search was clearly explained to the Political Agent confidentially, the Durbar would refuse to grant a perwana to an official of the Thuggee Department.

21. *Working of the Extradition Act XI of 1872.*—Only 14 cases were made over under Rule 9 of the rules framed under the Extradition Act XI of 1872 for trial by the Courts of the Bhurtpore State. Of these, all but 2 have been decided. There is no abnormal feature in any of these cases calling for comment or special remark.

22. *Kidnapping and Abduction.*—Four cases of kidnapping and 2 of abduction were reported during the year. There was no case of kidnapping for immoral purposes.

23. *Working of the Arms Act (XI of 1878).*—I have submitted a special report on this important subject. In that report I brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General that of late large quantities of lead and other military stores have been exported into the Bhurtpore State, and that had the Railway Department carried out the orders issued to them by the Government of India with the view of checking such consignments, the question would not have received the prominence which it has. I still think that it is impossible for the Political Agents to watch over the transport trade in ammunition, unless they can count upon the cordial co-operation of the railway authorities.

24. *Rajputana State Railway Jurisdiction.*—The number of cases of occurrence within Rajputana State Railway limits was 13. Of these, 2 were tried by the Political Agent magisterially and dismissed, 6 were decided by the local Courts, and 4 are still pending before the Durbar.

25. *Question of the appointment of a Special Vakeel to facilitate the production of witnesses in the Court of the Police Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.*—The Superintendent of Police, Rajputana State Railway, in his annual report on the working of the Police Force for 1877, alludes to the "delay and difficulty" experienced by his subordinates, in the absence of a special vakeel charged with the duty of representing the Durbar at his Court, in the matter of the production of witnesses, &c. No doubt what Captain Burne means is that a separate vakeel would prove more handy and useful than the present method of communicating with the Durbar through the medium of the Political Agent.

26. *Durbar application for a free pass to enable their vakeel to travel on the Rajputana State Railway.*—I am, however, bound to remark that, as far as I am informed, there has not been a single complaint or representation hitherto from that officer or his subordinates on the score of delay or difficulty, as the vakeel attached to the Agency is always prepared to carry out any requisitions made by the Police in communication with the Political Agent. Very often this official's duties take him to Bhurtpore and beyond as far as Kherti on business connected with the railway, and it is on this ground the Durbar have preferred a request that their vakeel may be furnished with a free pass to enable him

to travel on the Rajputana State Railway within the precincts of the State.

27. *State of affairs on the Ulwar border.*—It was reported by Captain Ridgeway, in paragraph 18 of his Administration Report for last year, that owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Ulwar-Bhurtpore border, he, in communication with the Political Agent, Ulwar, introduced an improved procedure for the mutual extradiction of offenders. Subsequently, when this "Agreement" (as it was termed) was quoted in official documents, the Agent to the Governor General ruled that if any agreement existed, it was not one recognised by the British Government, and that no reference was to be made to it in public documents. I regret to say that the procedure has not worked satisfactorily. On the contrary, as a fruit of the accusations and recrimination of the border authorities, the ill-will between the States has continued to increase.

28. At my instigation the Political Agent, Ulwar, has succeeded in causing the tehsildars of the border districts to be transferred to another part of the State, and I am glad to say that my suggestions with the same view are now receiving the attention of the Bhurtpore Durbar. It has been my practice, whenever the tehsildars differ in opinion, as a rule, to suggest the commitment of the cause to the Jeypore International Court. The decisions of this tribunal are certainly not always deeply considered, or faultless, but they satisfy the disputant parties, and that is enough.

29. *Bhurtpore Durbar versus Ulwar Durbar. Claim Rs. 2,424.*—One of the outcomes of the ill-feeling just adverted to is a claim for compensation preferred by the Bhurtpore Durbar for Rs. 2,424 against the inhabitants of Mukatpore, an Ulwar village, situated in the heart of Bhurtpore territory, for stopping the waters of the Ruparel river. The Ulwar Durbar having declined to entertain the claim, the case has been sent, as requested by the disputants, to the International Court. I am, however, doubtful if the powers of the Court are competent to deal with causes of this nature, and it is therefore possible the Agent to the Governor General may eventually be called upon to adjudicate.

30. *Recruiting for British Native Army.*—The recruiting parties working in the Eastern States succeeded in obtaining 23 individuals of the Jat tribe for different corps of the Bengal Army. As previously noticed, no objection is made by the Durbar to recruitment for our Native Indian army.

31. *Abolition of Government Telegraph Office.*—At the request of the Durbar the Government Telegraph Office was closed on the 1st of March last.

32. In the year 1868 the Durbar asked Government to re-open a telegraph office at their capital, guaranteeing to make good any loss which might accrue by its working. An examination of the financial affairs of the office showed that the State had had to pay dear in order to fulfil its guarantee; and as the Railway line was supplied the ready means of transmitting messages, the Durbar became naturally anxious to disburthen themselves of the responsibility of defraying a yearly subsidy of about Rs. 1,500 during the 11 years of its existence. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,337 and the income to Rs. 7,751; in other words,

there was a deficiency or loss of Rs. 13,586. The accounts for 1878-79 have not yet come in.

33. *Thefts on the premises.*—Before the closure of the office a series of thefts took place at the premises of the building in which it was located. I have no doubt but that some of the servants were mixed up in these cases, as it is curious that formerly few, if any, complaints of this nature were ever received from the Telegraph Department. The Durbar have promised to investigate them and do their best to trace the perpetrators.

34. *Withdrawal of Agency Surgeon.*—The post of Agency Surgeon was also abolished under the orders of the Government of India, Surgeon-Major L. D. Spencer, M.D., the last incumbent, making over charge of his duties to the Civil Surgeon of Agra on the 1st of April 1879. It is true that, after the removal of the head-quarters of the Agency to Agra, the medical officer's work became comparatively light, as he was thus precluded from exercising effective supervision over those Durbar institutions which formed so important a portion of his charge.

35. So far as the Agency is concerned, the removal of the Surgeon, I consider, is no loss, as the Bhurtpore State lends the services of a native doctor, whereby the Civil Surgeon's duties as regards the Agency are rendered very light; but it is a doubtful matter whether the institution, which grew up in the States under the fostering care of the Political Agent and his Surgeon, and which have since cost so much expense and anxious care to arrive at their present state of efficiency, will continue to thrive now that the officer whose special duty it was to superintend them has been withdrawn.

36. *Shooting in Bhurtpore Territory.*—It is well known that there are certain preserved tracts in the Bhurtpore State which are stocked with every kind of game. The Maharaja, with his usual spirit of hospitality, never hesitates to grant permission to sportsmen to use his grounds, and with a view to prevent unnecessary interference on the part of the foresters whose duty it is to prevent poaching, keeps a counterfoil pass book. A pass is issued from this book on the recommendation of the Political Agent, or any other personage, specifying the names of the party and the tract where they desire to shoot, the date, &c.

37. *Charge of alleged assault on a party of European Soldiers.*—Lately a party of European soldiers belonging to the 60th Rifles, Agra, went on a shooting excursion to Bhurtpore. It would appear that the local Police, discovering that the party was unprovided with a Durbar permit, requested them to give up their weapons, which the latter accordingly did.

In their statement before the Commandant of the Corps, the soldiers alleged that an assault had been committed on them by the villagers, who also took away their guns.

38. I caused an investigation to be made into the truth of this statement, but was assured by the Durbar that the assault was not proved. The weapons were delivered at this office, and I sent them back to the Colonel of the Regiment.

39. I certainly am of opinion that the practice of issuing passes to soldiers, authorising them to shoot in Native territory, ought to be

discouraged, as it is liable to be abused and may often lead to a local disturbance.

40. *Muttra-Achnera Light Railway.*—The Durbar have given their consent to the passage of the Muttra-Achnera Light Railway through their territory, and have, moreover, agreed to the permanent and temporary occupation of the land required for the same.

41. *Further instance of appropriation of land without leave.*—The Durbar have brought to my notice a further instance of appropriation, or intended appropriation, of land for the use of the railway at Muttra. I have received no communication from the Local Government or Railway authorities on the subject; hence a reference has been made to the Collector of Muttra.

42. *Compensation for land taken up for public purposes.*—The long-pending question of compensation for such lands as were, or hereafter may be, ceded by the Durbar for public purposes, has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. The principle consists in a yearly payment for permanent occupation, and a lump sum for areas held temporarily. In this sense the Durbar have accepted the compensation offered by the Collector of Muttra for the lands appropriated by the Irrigation Department for the use of the Agra Canal in Dharampura, Bad, Bhainsa, and Umri—all outlying villages situated in the Agra and Muttra Districts; and I have no doubt that no difficulty will be experienced hereafter in the settlement of cases of a similar nature.

43. *Question of sovereignty over a bathing-place at Muttra.*—The Maharaja is the owner of an extensive household property, both in Agra and Muttra. Recently the Municipal Committee of the latter town ordered that a bathing-place on the banks of the Jumna be put into thorough repair. The Durbar Vakeel residing at Muttra protested against this high-handed proceeding, and urged that as the property was the Maharaja's, His Highness should be consulted. The repairs were nevertheless carried out, and a bill sent through me for Rs. 675. The Durbar decline, and I think with reason, to pay the same. I have pointed out to the Collector of Muttra that he can hardly expect His Highness to meet the expenses of any repairs or alterations the Committee may have caused,—alterations which it appears were carried on under the repeated protest of the Raj Vakeel.

44. *Alleged interference with traffic in Bansi Paharpore stone.*—The Engineers in charge of the railway works at Agra, Ajmere, and Delhi sent me repeated complaints, to the effect that carts employed by their contractors to deliver stone for the railway works were either seized by the Raj authorities, or detained by them on the plea that the custom was to impress for the first day of their employment all carts passing through the State for the use of the Durbar building works.

45. I drew the attention of the Maharaja to the subject, and pointed out to His Highness that the rule, if there was any, was certainly a hard one and ought to be relaxed, as the contractors were bound to deliver the stone on certain dates; and after a few days I was in a position to inform the Engineers that cartmen from Delhi, or other distant localities, would not be obliged to deliver a load of stone to the Durbar, as heretofore, but that the old rule would continue in force as regards neighbouring stations, such as Agra or Muttra.

46. *Salt Agreement.*—The Salt Agreement, negociated with the Bhurtpore State by Captain Ridgeway and Mr. Hume, was signed and sealed at Bhurtpore on the 23rd of January, and ratified by the Governor General in Council on the 14th of this month.

47. The question of the disposal of salt stocks has been finally settled on bases proposed by the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

48. It is premature to prognosticate the general effect of the new measure upon the State and people; as I have elsewhere reported, the Agreement has not yet come fully into effect. I can, however, say that the Durbar are faithfully keeping to their engagements.

49. The first payment on account of article VII will be made during the ensuing month.

50. *Relations with the Chief.*—The intercourse between me and the Maharaja has been of a very friendly character. His Highness has always met my propositions with alacrity, and the more important references from my office have always received prompt attention.

51. The returns submitted by the Durbar are—

(1) Comparative statement of prices-current—same remarks as paragraphs 7 and 8.

(2) Temperature and rainfall. The highest temperature was reached in the month of June; the total quantity of rainfall was scanty, but the weather was throughout seasonable.

(3) Financial Statement. The receipts compare favourably with the previous year, there being a rise of a lakh and quarter, but there was a proportionate increase of expenditure, so that the difference of receipts over expenditure really amounted to Rs. 87,834.

(4) Traffic return exhibits a considerable falling-off, *viz.*, Rs. 85,780. Owing to the scanty rainfall there was no cotton crop, and the outturn of sugarcane and other products was also very limited. For 8 months of the year all duty on grain merchandise was remitted.

(5) Jail return. The increased number of admissions is, of course, attributable to increase of crime among the lower classes of the population.

(6 & 7) The work performed by the judicial Courts of the country, so far as the returns go, is very creditable.

(8) Return of schools. During the year under report a new school has been opened in Sewur cantonment, with elementary classes in English, Persian, and Hindi; 7 Halkhabandi schools were opened and 17 closed, 12 pupils of the central institution received employment as teachers or writers, and 9 were admitted as apprentices in the Maharaja's office, which is a kind of normal school for training up young men for the service of the State.

KEROWLEE.

52. I have submitted a special report on the general condition of this State; a brief sketch of the transactions of the past year will, however, not be out of place here.

53. *Rainfall and crops.*—In respect of the rainfall and out-turn of the seasons, Kerowlee does not compare unfavourably with its sister principality. The former was below the average, and the latter nearly so, but the gloomy forebodings which the unexpected withholding of the later rains has inspired were happily not quite realised. The *jowar* grew to an unusual height, but for want of moisture the grain did not attain to maturity; the almost empty blades certainly supplied abundant fodder for the cattle, but the plant lacked its nutritious quality. The rice crop was a very poor one, as the low lands in the south, which are usually flooded in the rains, remained almost dry, and the proportion of grain sown was, therefore, infinitesimally small in comparison with the sowings of ordinary years.

54. *Absence of pauperism.*—In the absence of a good harvest or any relief work, or the dispensation of extraordinary public or private charities, it is remarkable there should have been so little pauperism prevailing in the country. Contentment seems to be a virtue possessed in no small degree by the Kerowlee ryots.

55. *State of market.*—The market has remained nearly stationary, and there is every hope of the continuance of the prices ruling at present until a more prosperous season sets in.

56. *Revenue operations.*—The land revenue system is getting slowly but firmly established. The Council have spared neither pains, money, nor the requisite moral support to maintain the ryots in their homes and avocations. The money borrowed from the Ajmere Seth is being repaid, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 having been disbursed on this account during the current year. I regret that a larger sum could not be allowed towards the liquidation of the debt, as natural causes, as well as other hindrances over which the Council could exercise no control, make it difficult for them to defray current expenses and at the same time liquidate expeditiously a large debt with the limited means at their command.

The budget estimate for the year in its revised shape is herewith submitted.

57. *The new administration and obstacles to its development.*—The new administration which Captain Ridgeway introduced in April 1878 has worked slowly but, I believe, steadily, and in spite of many disadvantages and impediments, the Council has tried to discharge faithfully the duties entrusted to its care. When forming an opinion of the merits of the scheme, it ought not to be forgotten that the people of Kerowlee have long been accustomed to misrule, in our sense of the term, and that a life of unvaried oppression has accustomed them to regulate their courses in accordance with the capricious will of an absolute ruler. To evolve order out of confusion and restore method in the conduct of public business with instruments which require to be shaped before they can be applied to the purposes in hand, must therefore be a work of time. There is no reason to doubt that if the experiment be allowed a fair trial, men's minds will be trained to regard it as an established system, and the absence of unnecessary rigour will ultimately reconcile those who at present are its strenuous opponents.

58. As might naturally be expected, the Maharaja dislikes the mild check thus imposed on the exercise of power, a privilege which was not

always used by His Highness for the benefit of his subjects. His Highness, I regret to say, has not lent his cordial aid to the Council; on the contrary, he has taken pains to render their work difficult, and by his frequent infraction of the "Agreement" (with their implied consent), has placed them in a false position.

59. It was laid down in article 9 of the "Agreement" that no alienation of land was to take place without the knowledge of the Political Agent. Two instances of "alienation" are on record, one of 300 beegahs, and the other of 38 beegahs. With regard to the first, the order concerning it was passed without my knowledge; the grantee was put in possession of the estate and the sunnud made out, but before issue was referred to me for sanction. The gift was made under the guise of religious usage; it was represented that on the succession of a new Chief it was customary to make a grant of land to the priest who reads the *Kutha* to him. Although fully aware that the succession took place three years ago, and that the procedure of making a reference to me after the deed of gift had become an accomplished fact was anything but correct, I did not consider it advisable to rescind an order passed by the Council, but limited my action to pointing out to the Maharaja that the course adopted in the present instance was a clear infraction of the article above quoted, and warning His Highness for the future.

60. I understand that recently when the Maharaja was suffering under an attack of fever and diarrhœa, he was advised to give away some land in order to propitiate the wrath of the goddess Keila Debi, who, he was made to believe, had sent the visitation. The Council remonstrated, and offered to substitute a money payment for the land, but the pressure from the zenana was so strong that they were constrained to send to me a formal application requesting my sanction to the gift.

61. I have reason to believe that money which was the legitimate income of the State treasury has been intercepted and carried to the privy purse.

Under these circumstances, it is natural to expect that the budget forecast, which was framed with so much deliberation and anxious trouble, would be seriously disturbed at the end of the year.

62. Ram Narain, although absent bodily, is represented at Court by his brother and son, and other relatives and devoted friends. He has a recognised party in the State, and can safely count upon the preponderating weight of zenana influence which is thrown into the scale at all favourable opportunities. From his retreat in Baroda, a frontier village of the Jeypore State, he, as it were, prompts the cards which his friends so dexterously, and sometimes successfully, play in the councils of the vacillating and weak Maharaja.

63. Nevertheless, I am hopeful still that if the individuals whom I have enumerated in my letter on Kerowlee affairs are dismissed, their influence over the mind of the Chief—a mind easily swayed—will be considerably neutralized. This, however, can never be a drastic cure. I am of opinion that so long as the Maharaja's power to interfere with or influence the Council is not clearly defined, the operations of that body will be much hampered and shackled, and that unless this is done it is hopeless to look for a full development of the new system or those good results which otherwise would surely follow.

64. *Rao of Hadoti.*—The Rao of Hadoti had to return home not long after he had joined the Mayo College. It has been decided not to press his return. The Rao, who is now a grown-up young man, was, in the course of the year, married to a daughter of the Apji of Koila, a feudatory of the Kotah State. The contract thus formed is unpopular at Kerowlee, and was brought about mainly through the instrumentality of Pardhan Sitaram and the party which represents opposition to the new regimé.

65. *The Pardampura family.*—A friendly feeling now exists between the Maharaja and his troublesome relatives of Pardampura. The family reside at Kerowlee, and, besides their share of the estate, are allowed monthly stipends in cash. I have had no complaints from or about them.

66. *Border Cases.*—No fresh case of border affray has occurred during the year. In the one noticed in paragraph 40 of last year's report, the award of the International Court was found to be in keeping with the general decisions of that tribunal, that is, the guilt of murder was not brought home to anybody, and the disputant villages were fined and bound over in securities for future good behaviour. The Kerowlee Durbar have appealed the case to the higher Court.

67. The question of cultivating rights over the land held in dispute between Naroli of Kerowlee and Tatwara of Jeypore has been decided in favour of the former.

68. The returns submitted for this State are—

(1) Comparative Statement of prices which shows that the prices were nearly stationary throughout the year. Of late they have shown a tendency to rise, but the grain market in Kerowlee is entirely dependent on extraneous supply.

(2) Budget Estimate for 1878-79. The actuals for the past three quarters have been supplied as annexures B to D of my special report. As the year is about to expire, the budget for the ensuing year might now be prepared. The data already in the office will enable the Political Agent to do so.

(3) Trade Return for 1877-78. The return is not of much value, exhibiting as it does the transactions of a period anterior to April 1878. The falling-off, *viz.*, Rs. 34,500, represents more than half the gross proceeds of the previous year. The assessed revenue credited to the treasury amounted to Rs. 33,786-8 only against Rs. 68,320.

The proximate cause of this striking diminution is of course traceable to the scarcity which has more or less prevailed during the past years.

(4) The jail population is reported to be just half of what it was at the commencement of the year. The men are mostly short-term prisoners who are often released before the expiry of their sentences.

(5) Work performed by the judicial Courts. Figures are for the last year, 611 cases left pending against 579 for 1876-77. The court was presided over partly by Ram Narain and, for the remaining period, by Sitaram Pardhee.

(6) Work done by Chief Revenue Court must, I think, be set down as creditable. Considering that the organization is in its infancy, the total number of suits instituted seems very large, *viz.*, 1,214. It should, however, be remembered that until the month of April 1878 all such suits were filed in the mukhtar's office, where they received little or no attention; the consequence was that those who had any grievances became callous or apathetic, and despairing to obtain redress either left the State in order to escape the Government demand or patiently submitted to their lot. On the establishment of a Court where business is conducted systematically, petitions poured in, and innumerable instances of petty wrong or alleged wrong claimed the attention of the fiscal member.

A suitable office establishment has been allowed for this department on a fixed monthly expenditure of Rs. 100. The list will require revision, as the salaries which the Maharaja has after long delay and persuasion sanctioned, are far from liberal, and in some cases so small as to be insufficient to feed and clothe a person decently.

(7) Work performed by the Council. The statement attached exhibits business of two kinds—foreign affairs, that is, communications interchanged with the Political Agent, and the work of general supervision. For the former class of work two members are associated together, while questions relating to the internal administration of the State are disposed of in a general meeting of the Council. The returns are incomplete, as from some misapprehension of their duties the Council did not meet formally or begin the work of administrative reform until after my July visit, on which occasion a simple code of procedure was drawn up, defining the respective duties of the members and laying down rules for the guidance of the subordinate Courts. The work gone through is, I think, creditable.

69. *Notice of office establishment.*—I have already brought to the notice of Major Bradford the high estimation in which I hold the services of my head clerk, Mr. Fanthome. His ability and experience have proved of the greatest use to me, and I can safely say that his transfer to Jeypore on promotion he well deserves will be a loss to this Agency.

Syud Mazhar Ali, the Mir Munshi, was very pains-taking and attentive to his duties whilst he served under me. The fact that, when he went on promotion to act as Mir Munshi to the Rajputana Agency, there were no arrears of work in the Vernacular office, is very creditable to him.

70. I must not omit to mention the zealous assistance which I have always received from Pundit Bishen Lall, the Bhurtpore Vakeel attached to this Agency. The friendly nature of the intercourse which exists between the Maharaja and me is due in a great measure to Mr. Bishen Lall's tact and good sense.

Enclosures to No. 4 P, dated 16th April 1879.

List of Tabular Statements submitted with the Annual Administration Report for the year 1878-79.

1 B. *Bhurtpore returns.*—Comparative Statement of prices-current in the town of Bhurtpore during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.
2 B. Bhurtpore Meteorological Return for 1878-79.
3 B. Financial Statement of the Bhurtpore State for Sumbut 1933, or 1876-77.
4 B. Ditto Trade Return for 1877-78 as compared with preceding year.
5 B. Ditto Jail Return for 1877-78.
6 B. Ditto work performed by the Civil Courts during 1877-78.
7 B. Ditto Criminal Courts ditto.
8 B. Ditto School Return ditto.
9 K. *Kerowlee Returns.*—Comparative Statement of prices-current in the town of Kerowlee during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.
10 K. Budget Estimate of the Kerowlee State for Sumbut 1935, or 1878-79.
11 K. Kerowlee Trade Return for 1877-78.
12 K. Ditto Jail Return for 1878-79.
13 K. Statement of work performed by the Chief Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kerowlee State during 1877-78.
14 K. Ditto Chief Revenue Court during 1878-79.
15 K. Ditto by the Council ditto.

J. W. OSBORNE,

for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 1 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Prices-current of the principal Food-grains in the town of Bhurtpore during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Months.	1877-78.				1878-79.				Remarks.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	
1878.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	
April	22 4	28 2	30 8	31 2	13 14	16 12	13 0	17 8	
May	22 4	29 0	24 0	28 12	14 0	19 0	10 0	16 0	
June	20 12	27 8	24 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	
July	19 4	25 8	23 8	24 12	14 10	19 3	9 6	16 10	
August	15 2	19 4	18 11	19 8	14 0	18 12	10 6	16 0	
September	10 5	12 2	10 10	11 14	14 4	20 0	12 12	16 4	
October	15 3	19 3	10 0	18 3	13 12	20 0	17 12	16 15	
November	13 10	14 4	14 2	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 8	18 11	
December	11 14	18 6	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	
1879.									
January	11 0	13 10	12 6	13 10	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 4	
February	10 12	12 10	11 14	12 4	11 6	14 8	13 10	12 15	
March	12 0	12 0	12 2	13 12	18 6	14 8	17 11	14 6	

Enclosure 2 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpore for the year 1878-79.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
1878.						
April	90·80	78·79	84·79	...	64	
May	91·61	83·90	87·75	2	25	
June	100·01	93·10	96·55	...	74	
July	95·	89·48	92·24	5	15	
August	88·51	85·38	86·94	6	9	
September	91·40	84·96	88·18	1	40	
October	89·74	80·48	85·11	...	...	
November	76·40	66·73	71·56	...	...	
December	68·10	58·79	63·44	...	8	
1879.						
January	67·10	59·14	63·12	...	82	
February	74·43	65·64	70·03	...	18	
March	81·90	75·16	78·53	...	26	
Daily average for the year ...	84·58	70·79	80·68	17	61	Total rainfall for the year.

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 3 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpore State for the Sumbut 1933, or 1876-77.

No.	Receipt.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Land Revenue	17,83,691 5 3	1	Land Revenue	1,04,463 7 9
2	Other items of income from parganas	5,08,339 4 9 & 18 G. M.	2	Salt	3,281 5 9
3	Salt	1,50,167 14 6	3	Customs	22,314 0 0
4	Administration and Public Departments	38,033 10 9	4	Administration and Public Departments	76,163 1 3
5	Customs	1,58,063 11 9	5	Road and irrigation works	95,315 15 0
6	Public Works Department	17,183 4 6	6	Public Works Department	3,55,952 3 0
7	Mint	1,706 12 9	7	Other Durbar establishments	4,92,756 11 9 & 150 G. M.
			8	Army	8,82,604 15 0
			9	Civil List	1,88,286 11 9
			10	Religious and charitable grants	1,57,255 2 6
			11	Pensions	32,004 0 6
			12	Police	1,43,602 13 3
			13	Education	24,662 11 0
			14	Medical services	19,630 9 9
			15	Stationery	5,081 15 0
			16	Foreign services	19,561 6 9
			17	Domestic occurrences in Chief's family	.....
			18	Miscellaneous	1,63,124 4 6 & 14 G. M.
	Total ...	26,57,186 0 3 & 18 G. M.		Total ...	28,46,121 6 6 & 164 G. M.
	Receipts of Deorhi villages	2,19,767 3 9		Expenditure on the Deorhi	2,11,510 4 0
	Advances to cultivators and loans	3,48,894 6 0		Advances to cultivators and loans	80,351 15 6
	Grand Total ...	32,25,847 10 0 & 18 G. M.		Grand Total ...	31,38,013 10 0 & 164 G. M.

Or a difference of Receipts over Expenditure of Rs. 87,834.

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 4 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that branch of Revenue derived from Customs duty in the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut years 1933 and 1934, or 1876-77 and 1877-78.

Description of Traffic.	Income for 1876-77.	Income for 1877-78.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Imports	58,963 9 4¾	36,217 5 5½	22,746 3 11¾	.....	
Exports	35,239 14 11	12,567 10 0½	22,672 4 10½	.....	
Transit...	9,329 5 11¾	3,613 13 7½	5,715 8 4½	.....	
Internal traffic	72,188 4 5½	37,543 1 6¾	34,645 2 10½	.....	
Total	1,75,721 2 8¾	89,941 14 7¾	85,779 4 1½	.....	

Enclosure 5 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Bhurtpore Jail Return for the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	For life	11	3	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	2	16	
2	„ 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	„ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
4	„ 14 „	4	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	7	
5	„ 10 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
6	„ 7 „	4	1	...	...	5	7	1	...	...	8	13	
7	„ 6 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8	„ 5 „	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	
9	„ 4 „	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	
10	„ 3 „	8	1	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	7	16	
11	„ 2½ „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	„ 2 „	21	2	...	...	23	6	...	...	...	6	29	
13	„ 1½ „	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7	
14	„ 1 „	51	...	...	...	51	23	4	...	...	27	78	
15	„ 6 months ...	59	2	...	...	61	28	...	2	...	30	91	
16	Under	85	4	2	...	91	9	1	...	...	10	101	
	Total	255	15	2	...	272	88	6	2	...	96	368	

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 6 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	Maistrate of Bhurtpore	Appeal ...	2	25	27	27	...	
2	Ditto ..	Original ...	3	63	66	65	1	
3	Courts subordinate	Ditto ...	19	1,023	1,042	1,029	13	
4	Magistrate of Deeg...	Appeal ...	...	18	18	16	2	
5	Ditto ...	Original ...	...	2	2	2	...	
6	Ditto ...	Miscellaneous	...	88	88	88	...	
7	Courts subordina te	Original ...	7	122	129	117	12	
		TOTAL ...	31	1,341	1,372	1,344	28	

Enclosure 7 B to Annual Report for 1877-78.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Court of the Bhurtpore State during the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpore	Appeal ...	3	35	38	36	2	
2	Ditto ...	Original ...	17	2,597	2,614	2,606	8	
3	Courts subordinate	Ditto ...	14	4,441	4,455	4,435	20	
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeal ...	1	10	11	11	...	
5	Ditto ...	Original ...	6	2,193	2,199	2,190	9	
6	Courts subordinate	Ditto ...	21	2,889	2,910	2,887	23	
		TOTAL ...	62	12,165	12,227	12,165	62	

J. W. OSBORNE,
for Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Enclosure 8 B to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

No.	Class of Institution.	Departments and Attendance.					No. of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanscrit.	Total Attendance.			
								Rs. A. P.	
1	Bhurtpore College ...	63	119	147	28	357	20	5,282 0 0	
1	Sewur Cantonment School ...	21	33	63	...	117	5	266 12 3	
12	Tehsili Schools ...	...	348	671	11	1,030	39	3,776 13 6	
232	Halkabandi Schools ...	...	237	3,337	...	3,574	239	13,826 5 6	
246	Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	2	383 13 3	
	Total ...	84	737	4,218	39	5,078	305	23,535 12 6	

J. W. OSBORNE,

for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 9 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the principal Food-grains in the Town of Kerowlee during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Months.	1877-78.								1878-79.								Remarks.
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		
1878.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	
April	20	0	25	0	27	8	26	14	13	0	16	12	14	8	18	4	
May	19	6	25	0	26	4	26	14	10	8	13	12	18	2	12	0	
June	20	0	25	0	25	0	25	10	11	0	14	1	9	10	12	4	
July	20	0	24	6	25	0	24	1	...		...		...		...		
August	11	14	13	14	14	6	13	12	...		...		...		...		
September	8	7	10	0	9	11	9	2	13	6	12	14	10	9	15	13	
October	9	6	10	5	19	0	18	3	13	13	21	2	10	9	17	10	
November	10	0	14	10	14	2	14	0	12	4	19	6	15	4	15	4	
December	9	10	10	0	11	4	10	4	12	8	21	4	21	4	18	12	
1879.																	
January	9	6	10	14	10	0	10	10	12	6	20	10	19	1	20	10	
February	8	12	10	14	10	4	10	0	10	10	20	0	18	2	14	6	
March	13	12	10	14	15	0	15	5	10	5	15	0	15	5	13	12	

J. W. OSBORNE,

for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 10 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Revised Budget Estimate of the Kerowlee State for the Sumbut year 1935 (1878-79).

Sub-heads.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Sub-heads.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Opening Balance	17,262 0 0	17,262 0 0				
	Land Revenue.				*Palace.*		
2	Current revenue	2,27,525 0 0		1	Kitchen	2,300 0 0	
3	Local cesses	1,701 0 0		2	Wardrobe	5,492 0 0	
4	Tributes from estates	23,610 0 0		3	Purchases	2,000 0 0	
5	„ „ minor holders	5,176 0 0		4	Betel-leaves	1,760 0 0	
6	"Diwani-khurch" impost... ...	502 0 0		5	Gifts or rewards	4,000 0 0	
7	Gardens	1,000 0 0		6	Festivals	4,000 0 0	
8	Miscellaneous	1,102 0 0		7	Presents or return presents	1,500 0 0	
			2,60,616 0 0	8	Guests	500 0 0	
	Other Receipts.			9	Excursions	2,500 0 0	
9	Customs	40,000 0 0		10	Relatives of Chief	11,057 0 0	
10	Forests	4,000 0 0		11	Hadoti tribute	1,066 0 0	
11	Contract of spirituous liquor	1,200 0 0					37,175 0 0
12	„ tobacco	1,200 0 0			*Army and Administration.*		
13	„ butchers' meat	180 0 0		12	Army	1,67,047 0 0	
14	Mint	200 0 0		13	Administration ...	32,455 0 0	
15	Judicial	6,000 0 0		14	Medical services ... * 2,18,568 — 12,000 estimated amount of reductions = 2,06,568 as shown here.	1,620 0 0	
16	Crown buildings	600 0 0		15	Pundits	2,696 0 0	
17	"Keila" Shrine	5,000 0 0		16	Sundry writers, &c.	14,750 0 0	
18	Nuzzurs to Chiefs	1,000 0 0					* 2,06,568 0 0
19	Stamping weights	500 0 0			*Other fixed Establishments.*		
20	Second marriage cess	500 0 0		17	Postal	190 0 0	
21	Heavy fines	1,000 0 0		18	Jail	920 0 0	
			61,380 0 0	19	School	591 0 0	
	Miscellaneous.			20	Dispensary and Hospital ...	2,043 0 0	
22	Refunds	...		21	Collection of Customs	6,820 0 0	
23	Deposits	...		22	Workshops	4,586 0 0	
				23	Horses	3,761 0 0	

24	Fines for absence	2,000 0 0		
25	Sundries	4,117 0 0		
			6,117 0 0	
	Extraordinary.			
26	Loans	1,41,160 0 0		
27	Debts recovered	...		
28	"Nuzzuranath" and Mehta's rights ...	12,196 0 0		
29	Contribution of "Bapotidars"	10,000 0 0		
30	" tributaries ...	15,000 0 0		
31	International cases	...		
			1,78,356 0 0	
	Grand Total ...		5,23,731 0 0	

24	Elephants	1,100 0 0		
25	Camels	1,238 0 0		
26	Bullocks	1,207 0 0		
27	Hunting establishment	1,703 0 0		
28	Commissariat	34,500 0 0		
29	Forests	6,800 0 0		
30	Gardens	8,347 0 0		
			58,066 0 0	
	Public Works.			
31	Buildings	6,000 0 0		
32	Roads	1,089 0 0		
			7,089 0 0	
	Miscellaneous.			
33	Stationery	1,100 0 0		
34	Lights	1,500 0 0		
35	Tuccavi, or revenue advances	...		
36	Travelling expenses	2,000 0 0		
37	Refunds	...		
38	In lieu of land	400 0 0		
39	Forts	800 0 0		
40	Advances	...		
41	Charities	20,245 0 0		
42	Sundries	2,000 0 0		
			28,045 0 0	
	Extraordinary.			
43	Repayment of debt	1,00,000 0 0		
44	Bindown Road	...		
45	Rao of Hadot's school expenses	2,400 0 0		
46	International cesses	...		
47	Festive occasions	1,000 0 0		
48	Accoutrements of troops	...		
49	Miscellaneous	1,039 0 0		
			1,71,604 0 0	
	Total Expenditure ...	...	5,18,037 0 0	
	Estimated closing balance ...	...	5,694 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	...	5,23,731 0 0	

Agra,
The 16th April 1879.

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

Enclosure 11 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Kerowlee Trade Return for the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

Description of traffic.			Customs duty levied thereon.
			Rs. A. P.
Imports			20,301 0 6
Exports			10,216 0 0
Transit			1,990 15 6
Outstanding balance			1,787 1 6
	Total ...		40,295 1 6
Deduct—	Rs. A. P.		
Cost of collection	5,013 14 3	... ...	6,508 9 3
Recoverable	1,494 11 0		
	Balance credited to Treasury ...		33,786 8 3

Enclosure 12 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Kerowlee Jail Return for the year 1878-79.

Name of Month.	Admissions.			Disposed of.			Remaining in prison.	Remarks.
	Pending from last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Released.	Died.	Total.		
April 1878	49	21	70	19	...	19	51	
May ,, ...	51	31	82	33	...	33	49	
June ,, ...	49	20	69	38	1	39	30	
July ,, ...	30	7	37	15	...	15	22	
August ,, ...	22	4	26	...	...	...	26	
September ,, ...	26	14	40	6	3	9	31	
October ,, ...	31	7	38	5	1	6	32	
November ,, ...	32	6	38	6	...	6	32	
December ,, ...	32	3	35	7	...	7	28	
January 1879	28	12	40	4	...	4	36	
February ,, ...	36	12	48	10	...	10	38	
March ,, ...	38	6	44	20	...	20	24	
Total ...	49	149	192	163	5	168	24	

Enclosure 13 M to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Kerowlee State during the Sumbut year 1934, or 1877-78.

Class.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
Civil cases	126	27	153	60	93	
Criminal cases	453	1,033	1,486	968	518	
Total ...	579	1,060	1,639	1,028	611	

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana*

Enclosure 14 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Statement showing the work performed by the Chief Revenue Court of the Kerowlee State during the year 1878-79.

Name of Month.	Instituted.			Cases disposed of.			Pending.			Remarks.
	Received by transfer from Mukhtear's Court.	New suits.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	
April to December 1878	230	917	1,147	...	...	813	...	...	334	
January 1879, brought forward	334	113	447	141	28	169	193	85	278	
February „ „ „	278	118	396	51	32	83	227	86	313	
March „ „ „	313	88	401	78	34	112	235	54	289	
Total ...	1,155	1,236	2,391	...	...	1,177	...	...	1,214	

Enclosure 15 K to Annual Report for 1878-79.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowlee Council during the official year 1878-79.

Nature of Cases.	Brought forward.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
Foreign correspondence.						
Received by transfer from the Mukhtear's Office on 23rd August 1878	103	44	147	104	43	
January to March 1879, inclusive	43	32	75	36	39	
General supervision	...	198	198	170	28	
Total ...	146	274	420	310	110	

J. W. OSBORNE,
for *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.*

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 239 R., dated Ulwar, 5th May 1879.

From—Major V. E. Law, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1878-79.

1. *The Agency.*—I have held charge of the Agency for the whole of the period under review, except from the 16th April to 30th June, during which time I was absent on privilege leave, and Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, the Agency Surgeon, occupied my place.

2. *Chief events.*—The most noticeable facts in the year's history have been as follows, *viz.*—

(*a*) The disastrous effects of the drought of 1877, which are still felt and must be for yet some years to come. The State has by loss of revenue been thrown back a good deal. The large number of paupers compelled the keeping open of the famine relief camp till the end of November 1878.

(*b*) On the 1st October came into force the Salt Agreement, under which Ulwar engages to stop the manufacture of that commodity within the limits of the State and to abolish customs dues, receiving in compensation from the British Government the sum of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees annually.

(*c*) The most recent event of note has been the marriage of the Chief to his second wife, the sister of the Raja of Rutlam, which ceremony took place on the 11th March last. I regret to say, in connection with this event, that the State has incurred a heavy loss through an accident which occurred on the Holkar State Railway. Some valuable property belonging to the Chief, which was being conveyed by rail to Rutlam, caught fire from some sparks from the engine, as I understand, and the loss is estimated at some two lakhs of rupees.

3. *His Highness the Maharao Raja.*—It was only in December 1877 that the reins of government were handed over to the young Chief on his attaining his majority; and as his manner of conducting affairs could not be but a matter of special interest, more especially as the State had been long under British management, and the Maharao Raja himself had had the advantage of three years' European tuition, both at the Mayo College and under the guardianship of a British officer, I have from

time to time written and endeavoured to keep the Agent to the Governor General *au fait* with the development of his character and the manner of his carrying on the affairs of the State. His Highness takes an intelligent interest in the administration, and does a good deal of work, but time only, of course, can give him experience. As to our personal relations, I can only repeat what I said last year, *viz.*, that they are most cordial.

In my last report I mentioned the ready manner in which His Highness, in March 1878, yielded to the suggestion that, owing to the enormous increase of the number of those seeking relief, the State should take over the entire cost of the famine camps started by private subscription in the previous January. The Maharaja kept the camp going as long as there remained any necessity to do so.

While speaking of the Chief, I should not omit to notice two instances in which he has desired to show his loyalty and has heartily placed his resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government and received its thanks. When in April 1878 news arrived that an Indian Contingent was to be despatched to Malta, the Maharao Raja at once came forward and offered to Government a portion of his troops for service in or out of India, to be maintained at his own cost.

With the same spirit of cheerful loyalty on the very first hint that camels in large numbers were required for service in Afghanistan, the Maharao Raja placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal a string of 200 of his own animals, the loan of which was accepted, and the camels sent off to the front. He also gave much aid to the Commissariat when they sent their agents into this State for the purpose of hiring camels from private owners for the same service.

4. *The Council and Officials.*—The personnel of the Council has undergone no change since the last annual report. Rae Bahadur Pandit Rup Narain is its leading spirit, but he has now reached a ripe age and is somewhat failing; and I regret to say I see no one within the Council who would ever be fit to take the place he does in the conduct of the business of the State.

Within the last few months the State has lost the services of Mr. Thomas Heatherly, late Deputy Collector, who has been granted his pension. You are aware what excellent service this gentleman in his day has done in the States of Bhurtpore, Khetri, and Ulwar,—services which have been highly appreciated by the various political officers with whom he has come in contact. Colonels Brooke, Impey, and Walter, Majors Cadell and Powlett, have spoken and written in flattering terms of him. He was first connected with the Ulwar State in 1859, but soon after left to take the management of the Khetri State. He returned, however, to Ulwar as head of the Revenue Department in 1870; and Major Cadell, referring to Mr. Heatherly writes:—"He has since then held this appointment to the entire satisfaction of myself and Major Powlett. Having a man of such tried worth and integrity in this position has relieved me from much anxiety in connection with the collection of a land revenue exceeding nineteen lakhs a year,—much larger than that of an ordinary British district." The Maharao Raja, considering the comparatively short period of Mr. Heatherly's service in this State, has acted very generously to him in the matter of pensionary allowances.

Mr. Heatherly has been succeeded by Babu Ramgopal, his former Assistant, a very pains-taking and intelligent revenue officer.

5. *Boundaries.*—There are no serious boundary cases remaining for settlement. Two in which this State is concerned with Patiala are now about to be enquired into by agents of both parties. The point in dispute in each case is the correct position of some boundary pillars which have been destroyed. There are three similar cases pending with Nabha. In one of these it was agreed that a certain headman of a village should walk over the boundary, and that the line thus traced by him should be accepted as the true border. The boundary was walked over as stipulated, but Ulwar, so the Nabha officials report, has given reasons for refusing to abide by the headman's decision, and reply to a reference to the Ulwar Durbar is still awaited. There are three cases between this State and Jeypore not yet quite disposed of, but as to two of them it has been agreed that Major Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypore, shall take them up, and that his decision shall be final. The disputes with Bhurtpore, mentioned in my last annual report as in a fair way of being settled, I regret to say have not yet been adjudicated upon, though one may be said to have died a natural death. The Political Agent, Eastern States, and I, did our best to arrange a meeting during the late cold weather, but were prevented by our duties drawing us in opposite directions. When, at the very close of the marching season, there seemed to be a chance of our holding a joint enquiry on the border, Major Grant's transfer to another appointment was gazetted.

6. *Harvests.*—Neither the autumn nor the spring crops can be said to have come up to the average. Quantities of rain fell during the early portion of the rainy season, but not so during the latter. Locusts did much damage. The bajra crops were good, but the jawar harvest below par. As regards the rabi, owing to the failure of rain in the early part of the cold weather, the zemindars were able to sow but little gram, though the rain which fell but a short time before reaping considerably helped on the wheat and barley crops, which are very fine.

7. *Prices current.*—In Appendix A is given a comparative statement showing the prices current of the principal food-grains for the year under report and the two previous years. From it will be seen that notwithstanding that the spring and autumn harvests of 1878 can hardly be called exactly bad, the average rates during the year ending 31st March 1879 were only a very little more favourable than during the eight months of 1877-78, commencing with August 1877, the period when people were beginning to become anxious at the non-advent of the rains. On the margin is given a table showing the average bazar prices of wheat, barley, jawar, and gram during March 1877, when they were at their normal rates and the month just passed. Stated briefly, we are now paying more than 150 per cent. more than we did then.

	March 1877.	March 1879.
	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat	26 8	10 7
Barley	33 8	15 0
Jawar	37 0	15 1
Gram	38 8	14 2

8. *Continued effects of the drought of 1877: Relief operations, &c.*— From a return I forwarded last year it will have been seen that from the 1st July 1877 to 30th March 1878 it was computed that some 35,578 persons had left their homes in search of fodder for their cattle or food for themselves, and that of these only 6,573 had up to the latter date returned. The figures in Appendix B will show that from the 1st April to the end of December of last year 8,089 more human beings thus expatriated themselves, and that within the same period only 2,184 came back. The total number of persons who left their villages between the 1st July 1877 and the 31st December 1878 was 43,847, and the total number known to have retraced their steps 8,757. The Maharaja on his recent journey to Rutlam and back met a lot of his people roaming the country and brought them back in his train to Ulwar. If the number of those who during the last twenty months have from starvation and sickness died be added to those who have emigrated, it is calculated that Ulwar may be said to have lost hardly less than a tenth of her population. What I saw during my tour through a good part of the State only served to confirm such an impression. I do not think one came across a single village that from its many roofless houses and tumbling walls did not speak too plainly of the decimation of the rural population, while the many unworked wells, the small area of irrigated land, and the worn look of the animals in harness told how great had been the loss of cattle. The people seemed much depressed, and it will take a good deal of time to set them on their legs again.

The relief camp which I mentioned in my last annual report was kept going until the end of November last.

The average daily number (Appendix C) in April 1878 was 1,764, of whom 646 were children. The average was highest in June, when it rose to 4,578, of whom 2,053 were children. The numbers thence steadily decreased, and in November the mean daily attendance was 134. Besides the relief camp proper there was a camp averaging about 350 inmates kept up for four and half months of the hot weather at Dadoli, a place about 9 miles from Ulwar, where a bund was erected and a canal dug. Between these two camps, some 12 miles apart, in one of the fiercest unhealthiest hot weathers ever experienced, Dr. Ffrench-Mullen worked like a navvy, not neglecting his own more legitmate duties, and for two and half months taking charge of the Political Agent's office as well. Tending cholera patients at Dadoli and looking after men knocked over with an epidemic fever in the jail, heat, physical labour, risk, and fatigue came to him alike; he took them all cheerfully and, thanks to a constitution of iron, is none the worse for what he has undergone.

The death-rate was naturally fearfully high, 3,640 being registered at the Sileserh road relief camp. Dr. Ffrench-Mullen has made out a table (Appendix D) giving some facts of interest, relating to age, sex, &c., gleaned from the death-roll.

FINANCE.

9. *General remarks.*—Appendix E gives in detail accounts showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1876-77, the estimate and expenditure for 1877-78, and the estimate for 1878-79. On the margin is an abstract of those accounts. In Ulwar the financial year commences on the 1st September, so that the accounts under review are for the year which closed on 31st August 1878.

	1876-77, Actuals.	1877-78, Actuals.	1878-79, Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	23,62,946	12,93,129	20,59,166
Expenditure, ordinary ...	20,60,428	20,11,000	19,28,618
Surplus	3,02,518	...	1,30,548
Deficit	...	7,17,871	...
Expenditure, extraordinary	2,85,106	8,899	91,500
Net Surplus	17,412		39,048
Gross Deficit	...	7,26,770	...
Loans	...	4,31,568	...
Cash Balance... ...	8,98,622	6,03,420	6,42,468

10. *Income.*—The income which the year before the famine had reached the sum of Rs. 23,62,946 fell in 1877-78 to Rs. 12,93,129, or about 2 lakhs below what had been estimated. Below is given a table showing the items in which the most noteworthy decreases of revenue have taken place. Those which show any increase are almost *nil.*

Items.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	19,59,588	10,60,668	8,98,920
2. Gardens	14,821	7,329	7,492
3. Canals	10,561	3,968	6,593
4. Bamboos	2,365	25	2,340
5. Garb-kaptani	10,646	4,888	5,758
6. Grass lands	19,912	8,922	10,990
7. Customs	1,29,573	77,003	52,570
8. Abkari	7,467	1,819	5,648
9. Fines	22,940	14,271	8,669
10. Fees, Civil Court	16,220	6,188	10,032
11. Advances recovered	30,437	10,948	19,489
12. School Fund	20,286	13,471	6,815
13. Dispensary	20,285	12,316	7,969

The causes of this falling off of the revenue under these various heads are almost all traceable as results of the famine.

11. *Expenditure.*—A table is also given showing the items of expenditure in which the figures of this year vary most in comparison with those of last year :—

Items.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Palace expenditure	1,88,398	2,40,477	52,079	...
2. Stables	75,303	95,925	20,622	...
3. Bullock establishment	28,123	36,069	7,946	...
4. Lamberdars 3 per cent. on land revenue	59,685	32,759	...	26,926
5. Kanungo huks	9,433	7,836	...	1,597
6. Patwari „	31,564	27,731	...	3,833
7. Army	5,75,744	6,20,046	44,302	...
8. Imteazis	14,198	16,947	2,749	...
9. Tent and Clothing Department	39,540	33,181	...	6,359
10. Frashkhana	12,743	16,810	4,067	...
11. Public Works	2,98,315	1,60,157	...	1,38,158
12. Workshops...	29,768	20,055	...	9,713
13. Printing Press	22,400	27,826	5,426	...
14. Political Agency	30,542	25,797	...	4,745
15. Charitable, Religious Endowments ...	89,382	94,217	4,835	...
16. Advances, Tuccavee	13,395	30,273	16,878	...
„ Miscellaneous	23,946	40,883	16,937	...
17. Miscellaneous	79,602	47,278	...	32,324

The increase in the palace expenditure and a few other items are such, perhaps, as might be expected on the Chief's succeeding to the possession of the purse strings, but it will not be called an exceeding one. It is partly accounted for by the dearness of provisions. That on the army, one might have hoped could have been more easily avoided. The advances made are a good deal in excess of last year, but all those spent under the head of Tuccavee, being advances to the agricultural class, is money well laid out.

The principal decrease is under the head of Public Works, the expenditure in which Department is about Rs. 1,38,000 less than the previous year, and about Rs. 40,000 below the estimate. Items 4, 5, and 6, which fluctuate with the amount of land revenue realized, is naturally a smaller figure this year in comparison to last year owing to the famine.

11½. *Loans.*—It will be seen that during the financial year under review loans were negotiated to the amount of Rs. 4,00,000[1], which amount was borrowed, 3 lakhs from Government at 5 per cent. and 1 from a native banker at 8 per cent. This course became necessary to enable the treasury to tide over the periods between harvests, and, notwithstanding that the accounts for the whole year show a cash balance of Rs. 6,03,420, I may also mention that 1 lakh out of 2 that had been invested by the Durbar in Government paper was sold out to assist them in meeting the temporary financial difficulty.

12. *Estimate.*—The estimate for the current year shows a surplus of Rs. 1,30,548. I am not sure, however, that it will not be necessary to borrow again before the collection of the kharif revenue in November next.

[1] Rs. 4,31,568 is the sum entered in Durbar accounts. Amount actually borrowed was 4 lakhs; that entered over and above this sum was in reality excess amount received from mint in connection with coinage of new Ulwar rupees.

13. *Trade and Customs.*—The collection of the customs had been sold for Rs. 1,42,000, but the total amount taken by the farmers came to only Rs. 93,204. Notwithstanding that the firm engaged in the business had in former years made largely as farmers of this State's customs, the Maharao Raja dealt liberally with them, and refrained from compelling them to pay up the whole of the balance. Appendix E 2nd gives in detail figures showing the export and import of dutiable goods during the year, and a comparison of it with that for 1876-77 will show at a glance the effects of the recent scarcity, not only in the import and export of grain, but in the purchasing power of the people as measured by the trade in such luxuries as sugar, goor, and so forth. The Durbar themselves ran the customs for the one month of September last, the 1st of the current financial year, and on the 1st October the Raj customs ceased to exist under the provisions of the Salt Agreement.

JUDICIAL.

14. *Civil.*—The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,733, involving Rs. 1,35,972, as against 2,641, involving Rs. 1,43,564, in the preceding year. Of these, 657 were disposed of by the tehsildars and 1,076 by the Civil Judge. There were 46 appeals from the decisions of the former and 94 from those of the latter, giving the high percentage of 7·00 and 8·73 respectively (*vide* Appendix F).

15. *Criminal, Police, &c.*—During the year there were 8,322 cases investigated, in which 7,382 persons were brought to trial. Of these, 4,791 were convicted and punished as follows, *viz.*—

Death	2
Imprisonment	1,316
Fines	1,071
Whipping	1,777
Dismissed from service	12
To furnish security	613

As shown below, there was an increase in the crime of cattle-lifting as compared with last year, owing no doubt to hard times :—

Year.	No. of cases.	Value of cattle stolen.
		Rs.
1877	1,388	15,408
1878	2,568	29,936

16. *Mail Robbery, &c.*—There were three cases, one of highway robbery, one of robbery of British mails, and another of the Raj mail, which do not appear to have been distinguished as such in the return (Appendix G) furnished by the Durbar. In the case of dacoity, it is reported that property to the value of Rs. 1,510 was plundered. The robbers were supposed to be Shahjehanpur Meenas. Out of 13 accused, only 2, who were apprehended in the Ulwar State, were brought to trial; of these, one was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and the other acquitted. None of the property has been recovered. On the occasion of the looting of the Raj dak, a parcel containing Rs. 70 was carried off, and on that of the attack on the British mail, a parcel insured for Rs. 14-14 was lost. In neither of these cases have any traces of the robbers been discovered. Measures for the better security of the British mails while travelling in this State have been taken.

Of 16 Meenas and dacoits arrested by the Raj police, 9 were offenders whose names were entered on the general register.

The Meena village started by Major Cadell, v.c., is reported to be getting on well.

17. *Extradition.*—The Durbar have forwarded me a return showing that every man whose extradition was applied for by a neighbouring State was duly handed over, but possibly some of the neighbouring States might doubt the correctness of the arithmetic of 59 persons, for whose extradition application was made by Ulwar; it is stated that 40 were given up, 30 out of 36 applied for coming from Gurgaon, 8 out of 12 from Bhurtpore, and 2 out of 11 from Jeypore.

There were numbers of bad characters forwarded to the authorities of the States who owned them by all parties. In March 1878 an attempt was made by the then Political Agent of the Eastern States, in concert with myself, to establish a plan for the more speedy extradition of offenders by Bhurtpore and this State, the object being to obviate the then existing tardy and unsatisfactory system of application for extradition in every petty border offence being made through the Political Agents.

The rules suggested were briefly, that on the occurrence of an offence committed by the subject of one State in the State adjacent, the tahsildar of the former should, on the requisition of that of the latter, arrest the accused and name a day for a joint enquiry, when, if both were agreed as to the guilt of the accused, the latter should be, without further formality, delivered up. If they disagreed, reference was to be made by the tahsildar demanding extradition to his Durbar, who, if necessary, would refer the matter to the Political Agent.

The Chiefs concerned agreed to these rules, and endeavours have been made to have them duly observed, but I regret to say that we have not met with much success; and not believing much in the possibility of amicable adjustment of disputes by native officials of different States without the assistance of an independent and controlling presiding officer, I stated it some time ago as my opinion that the International Court of Vakils was the best Court of arbitration in the disputes under notice; and further suggested that, as Jeypore was a long way for Ulwar-Bhurtpore border men to take their cases, a Court for their adjudication, with the Political Agent as President and a vakil from each State as members, should be established at either Ulwar or Bhurtpore, or that it should sit alternately at these places every six months.

I have only recently received a copy of the Government letter which declares the Jeypore-Patiala Code of Extradition Rules, accepted by Ulwar in December 1874, to be in force between Ulwar on the one hand and Patiala and Nabha on the other.

It is to be hoped that due observance of those rules will facilitate the speedy settlement of criminal cases between the States concerned. Hitherto great delay and much correspondence has occurred in the endeavours to bring such to a conclusion, but the results have not been corresponding to the labour spent towards that end.

18. *Railway jurisdiction.*—The Political Agent presides over the civil and criminal courts.

No civil suits were filed during the year. There were only three criminal cases involving four persons, three of whom were convicted as follows, *viz.*—

Doing an act likely to cause danger, &c.	1
Cheating	1
Theft	1

In the first case the accused, a telegraph signaller, was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 100, which has been recovered; in the second, a fine was inflicted of Rs. 1-9-6; and in the third the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

I am glad to say that there are no cases of obstruction of the line to report this year.

19. *Public Works.*—The total sum of Rs. 1,62,779 spent on public works (see Appendix H) during the year may be divided under the following heads[1]:—

	Rs.
1. Building	83,927
2. Irrigation	17,172
3. Roads	32,583
4. Workshops	19,449
5. Establishment	9,648

The revenue office referred to in the last annual report was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 40,496. The court-yard of the city palace was paved with stone, and its appearance wonderfully improved at a cost of Rs. 6,205.

Of the five new tahsils and thanas mentioned last year as being under progress, only one, *viz.*, that of Ulwar, has been completed. The others are at a stand-still for want of funds.

Only about Rs. 17,000 were spent on irrigation through the Public Works Department, but about Rs. 15,000 more were spent on relief labourers employed at the Kamulpore, Dhadoli, and Sitana lands.

Since last year's report further sections of the following roads have been consolidated, *viz.*—

Khairthal, Kishengurh, and Tijara ...	5 miles.
Ulwar and Ramgurh	4 „
Luchmangurh and Malakhera	8 „

The Durbar show an expenditure of Rs. 31,015 on account of famine relief works.

20. *Education.*—Last year there were, including the High School, Thakoors' School, and Normal School, in all ninety places of education under Government inspection. This year they are reduced to 87.

The number of boys on the rolls is 2,848, which, as compared with 3,371 last year, shows a decrease in attendance of 523, the reason assigned for this serious falling off being the famine and sickness (see Appendix I).

Four boys were sent up this year for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, two from the High School and two from the Thakoors' School. One of each couple passed. The expenditure on

[1] These figures will not correspond with those shown in the General Statement of Income and Expenditure (Appendix E), t work done by relief labourers being shown differently and from other causes.

education was Rs. 37,413-14-6, as against Rs. 41,930-3-3 spent under this head last year.

At the close of 1878 there were seven Ulwar boys at the Mayo College. One of them was at the top of his class in all subjects.

21. *Army.*—I do not think there is much to be said about the army. The Bakshi Rao Har Baksh died during the year, and his successor has not yet been appointed.

The Maharao Raja has lately obtained the services of a European Band Master, Mr. Palmer, who has much improved the band during the short time he has been here.

22. *Railway.*—The account taken by the railway during 1878 for the carriage of goods and passengers is shown below :—

Outwards.		Inwards.	
Goods.	Passengers.	Goods.	Passengers.
24,508	67,748	104,316	68,896

The freight on imported goods alone was, according to the figures before me, more than five times as much as that cleared in imports and exports put together during 1877.

The outward fares realized last year came to Rs. 78,002, so that there is a considerable falling off in this part of the passenger traffic this year. I do not know what the inward fares came to last year, and so can make no comparison with the figures for this, but such would no doubt show a similar decrease in traffic.

23. *Tours of the Political Agent.*—Much of my time in camp has been spent in the Jagir of Nimrana, which State, owing to the recent death of the Raja and to his having been succeeded by a minor, is now under British management. Though desirous of making a complete round of the State during the marching season, I only managed to visit parts of ten out of the twelve tahsils. The west and south-west, which was the portion of the State I was unable to see, is that which suffered least from the famine.

24. The jail and dispensaries are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, and in the following six sections I give, in Dr. Ffrench-Mullen's own words, the information he has kindly placed at my disposal on these subjects and others which could be best treated on by a medical officer.

25. *Meteorology and general health.*—"The tabular statement marked J in Appendix gives the usual details regarding the general health of the people and the meteorology of the year."

26. *The Dispensaries.*—"The total number of patients treated at the three old dispensaries (of Ulwar, Rajgurh, and Tijara) during the year 1878 was 13,915 as against 12,217 in 1877 and 13,083 in 1876. The total number above given does not show more than a moiety of the number of patients treated by the Raj medical staff during the year. It neither includes the attendance at the small dispensary worked by me at my own house (daily average number present 8), nor the cases treated in the famine camp during the eleven months of its existence (daily average number sick over 150), nor the patients from amongst the labourers on the relief works at Dadali, &c., during the 4½ months they were open (daily average number of sick 15),

nor the numerous cases attended at their own homes during the outbreaks of fever and cholera by the medical subordinates sent to the affected villages."

27. "*The Leper Hospital,* which was opened to patients on the first day of the year, held a daily average of 17·51 lepers. Forty patients were admitted during the year."

28. *The Lunatic Ward.*—"In the lunatic ward attached to the jail the total number treated was 25, of which 16 were cases admitted during the year. Of the 15 cases, 14 were sufficiently benefited to justify their being handed over to their friends, 7 died, and 4 remain for treatment. The daily average number in the ward was 6."

29. *Vaccination.*—"The vaccination record of work done shows a sad falling off when compared with returns of previous years. That the falling off is due to famine causes there can be no doubt. Emigration, heavy death-rate, and diminished birth-rate have materially lessened the numbers open to the operation in normal years. That this is the true explanation, I think the figures hereunder given show:—"

Vaccinating season.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Percentage of success.	Average cost per successful case.	Percentage of children under 1 year to total not vaccinated.	Percentage vaccinated of children born in year. Birth-rate taken at 40 per mile.
			Rs. A. P.		
1876-77 ...	31,516	94·60	0 1 $6\frac{4}{16}$	66·71	67·47
1877-78 ...	27,737	96·21	0 1 $10\frac{8}{16}$	64·53	57·47
1878-79 ...	13,966	91·15	0 2 $9\frac{1}{16}$	46·90	21·03

30. *The Jail.*—"The daily average number of prisoners in the jail during the year under report was (omitting fractions) 580, as against 505 in 1877 and 486 in 1876.

"The year was a very unhealthy one, and the jail population suffered severely. There were 219 deaths amongst the prisoners; of these, 125 were from fevers, 12 from cholera, 13 from diarrhœa, and 56 from dysentery—a terrible record; but it must be remembered that the classes of the people which supplied the jail population were precisely those which suffered most from the famine, and so were most affected by, and most liable to, any sickness prevailing. The same diseases which caused the numerous deaths in the jail caused also heavy mortality amongst the general population of the State. All means possible were tried to lessen the sickness and mortality, but it cannot be said any were of much avail. The Agency Surgeon's reports to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries will have conveyed a detailed history of the outbreak and the measures taken to combat it.

"The prisoners, by their work in the manufactories, on the roads, &c., earned a sum of Rs. 7,767-5-9. The proceeds from the jail garden and field amounted to Rs. 703-10-6; the total earnings of the prisoners were thus Rs. 8,471-0-3, or an average monthly sum per head of the jail population of Re. 1-3-5 as against Re. 1-9-6 in the previous year. The immense amount of sickness which prevailed will account for the falling off.

The total charges under all heads of expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,528-7-3, or an average per head per mensem of Rs. 4-3-10½. The prisoners have consequently earned but 28·5 per cent. of what it cost the Raj to feed, clothe, lodge, and guard them; but, looking to the exceptional character of the year, this result such as it is reflects the greatest credit on Mr. G. Heatherly, the Munsarim of the Jail.

"There were four escapes during the year; three of them occurred while the prisoners were sleeping in chuppurs when the jail was vacated during the height of the fever epidemic. Of the four men, two have been recaptured."

NIMRANA.

31. In my last annual report I mentioned the death, which occurred in the month of April, of Raja Bhim Singh of Nimrana, the feudatory of Ulwar.

It was only the day before I received the news of the jagirdar's decease that I had delivered to me a kharita bearing his seal, which stated that he was in ill health, and that, thinking it well to provide against contingencies, he desired to adopt one Makund Singh as his successor.

Under instructions, I proceeded to Nimrana and made an enquiry into the circumstances of the proposed adoption and the Raja's death, with the result that a few days later, Makund Singh, a boy of 10 years old, son of a second cousin of the late jagirdar, was placed on the guddee. One Bishan Singh, first cousin to Raja Bhim Singh's father, had put in a claim to the estate on behalf of his son, Bulwant Singh, but the deceased jagirdar having nominated Makund Singh, which choice had been unanimously ratified by five Ranis, it was at once overruled.

The present Raja being a minor, the management of the estate has passed under the general supervision of this Agency, and young Makund Singh is at the Mayo College, where he is showing himself to be a smart little lad.

Since April last I have made you a lengthy report on the financial condition of Nimrana, and have put forth various proposals for the better administration of the estate in the future.

The nett revenue of the jagir is nearly Rs. 25,000; but of this Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to Ulwar as tribute. The balance still due on debts contracted during the life-time of the late Raja were found to amount to over Rs. 14,000. Arrears of servants' wages still unpaid came to Rs. 3,100, and there was a nuzzerana equal to one year's income to be made over to Ulwar. There were liabilities to the extent, roughly, of two years' income, and in addition to these, claims to the extent of a little over one and a half lakhs were advanced by gentlemen (or their descendants) who had enjoyed the benefit of money dealings with Raja Bhim Singh's predecessors.

It has been decided that attendance to the claims of these last-mentioned individuals may with propriety be deferred until the Boz-Raja becomes of age. The remaining liabilities, it is hoped, will be paid off in five years from this. Expenditure has been curtailed, and a careful and trustworthy manager has displaced the officials who administered affairs under the late jagirdar, and whose retention in office was considered very unadvisable.

Appendix A.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal Food-grains in the town of Ulwar during the years 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79.

Months.	1876-77.				1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Braley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	23 8	34 0	35 0	37 0	22 8	31 8	34 0	31 8	12 9	16 8	14 5	14 5
May	24 8	33 0	35 0	36 8	21 12	29 8	25 0	28 0	13 5	16 7	11 7	13 9
June	24 8	30 0	34 0	35 0	21 8	28 12	28 8	28 12	13 1	15 8	9 12	13 0
July	23 8	31 0	29 0	35 0	19 8	25 8	27 0	26 0	13 3	16 7	10 0	13 8
August	25 0	32 0	29 0	34 0	15 8	19 0	20 0	19 0	12 9	13 12	9 1	13 6
September	25 8	34 0	32 0	39 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	11 8	13 10	18 8	16 15	15 13
October	26 8	36 0	34 0	41 0	10 12	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 1	20 2	17 15	15 14
November	27 0	37 0	39 8	39 0	12 2	14 0	14 0	13 12	12 9	19 1	20 12	15 12
December	26 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	11 12	13 8	13 12	14 0	12 10	18 7	18 12	15 11
January	25 8	34 0	39 0	39 8	10 12	13 4	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 5	16 5	13 13
February	26 8	36 0	37 0	40 0	11 8	14 0	12 12	14 4	10 6	14 10	14 4	12 12
March	26 8	38 8	37 0	38 8	12 8	16 12	15 8	15 8	10 7	15 0	15 1	14 2
Average ...	25 6	34 4⅘	35 ⅔	37 13⅓	15 ⅓	19 1	19 ½	19 ⅓	12 5⅗	16 12	14 8⅓	14 4

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix B.

Return of persons who left their homes and returned to them from 1st July 1877 to 31st December 1878.

Tahsils.	Number of people left their homes.							Number of people returned to their homes.						
	From 1st July 1877 to 30th March 1878.			From 1st April to 31st December 1878.			Grand Total.	Up to 30th March 1878.			From 1st April to 31st December 1878.			Grand Total.
	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.		Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.	
Ulwar ...	4,776	1,504	6,280	1,103	...	1,103	7,383	1,876	100	1,276	357	1	358	1,634
Luchwangurh ...	7,349	2,309	9,658	444	9	453	10,111	1,159	390	1,549	424	24	448	1,997
Govindgurh ...	913	3,914	4,827	26	44	70	4,897	183	642	825	11	8	19	844
Ramgurh ...	783	586	1,369	969	261	1,230	2,599	112	94	206	77	16	93	299
Kathuwar ...	1,351	400	1,751	...	...	...	1,751	1,525	76	1,601	865	59	924	*2,525
Tijara ...	1,352	401	1,753	1,304	134	1,438	3,191	114	38	152	26	...	26	178
Kishengurh ...	381	222	603	1,079	404	1,483	2,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandawar ...	162	88	250	866	200	1,066	1,316	...	9	9	71	4	75	84
Behror ...	741	462	1,203	...	...	...	1,203	99	54	153	...	...	...	153
Bansoor ...	111	33	144	256	38	294	438	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Thanaghazi ...	953	207	1,160	263	63	326	1,486	10	...	10	15	...	15	25
Rajgurh ...	5,706	874	6,580	571	55	626	7,206	734	58	792	209	13	222	1,014
Total ...	24,578	11,000	35,578	6,881	1,208	8,089	43,847	5,112	1,461	6,573	2,059	125	2,184	8,757

* Including emigrants allowed to settle.

V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Political Agent, Ulwar,

Appendix C.

Ulwar Relief Camp.

Statement showing the "total number" and the "average daily number" of Adults and of Children fed at the Camp in each month from its opening on 14th January to its closure on 30th November 1878.

Months.	Deaths.	Total number fed in each month.			Average daily number present in Camp.			Meteorology.		
		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Mean temperature.	Rainfall.	
									Inches.	Cents.
January	58	10,998	8,597	19,595	611	477	1,088	57°	.....	26
February	222	35,901	26,918	62,819	1,282	961	2,243	66°	.....	72
March	582	46,847	32,895	79,742	1,511	1,061	2,572	81°	.....	16
April	335	33,541	19,383	52,924	1,118	646	1,764	82°	.....	10
May	180	58,612	37,046	95,658	1,891	1,195	3,086	90°	3	27
June	692	75,754	61,592	137,346	2,525	2,053	4,578	99°	.....	81
July	528	70,046	58,747	128,793	2,259	1,895	4,154	93°	9	68
August	458	71,746	52,761	124,507	2,314	1,702	4,016			
September	376	59,590	39,208	98,798	1,986	1,307	3,293			
October	183	18,946	14,185	33,131	611	458	1,069			
November	26	2,702	1,319	4,021	90	44	134			
Total ...	3,640	484,683	352,651	837,334	1,472½	1,072½	2,545			

Note.—Besides those included in the above table, a daily average of 332 people were employed and fed, and 16 children belonging to the employed, but too young to work, were fed at the Dadali bund. During the 4½ months works were carried on there.

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

T. FFRENCH-MULLEN, M.D.
In charge of Camp.

Appendix D.

Facts of interest (relating to age, sex, &c.) from the Death-Roll of the Ulwar Relief Camp.

Months.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5 years.	Between 5 and 10 years.	Between 10 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 30 years.	Between 30 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Over 50 years.	Total.	Sex, &c.			Average daily number of people present in the Camp.		
										Men.	Women.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January (from 14th) ...	3	11	4	1	7	9	8	15	58	30	10	18	611	477	1,088
February ...	17	31	22	12	18	35	33	54	222	98	54	70	1,282	961	2,243
March ...	19	141	80	37	58	59	99	89	582	195	147	240	1,511	1,061	2,572
April ...	6	82	48	42	36	38	46	37	335	90	109	136	1,118	646	1,764
May ...	8	45	20	13	11	29	15	39	180	46	61	73	1,891	1,195	3,086
June ...	6	104	163	94	103	99	59	64	692	221	198	273	2,525	2,053	4,578
July ...	24	125	73	34	71	85	45	71	528	158	148	222	2,259	1,895	4,154
August ...	18	103	42	10	34	79	68	104	458	141	154	163	2,314	1,702	4,016
September ...	6	48	72	28	36	74	42	70	376	108	142	126	1,986	1,307	3,293
October ...	2	23	37	9	16	36	22	38	183	49	72	62	611	458	1,069
Total ...	109	713	561	280	390	543	437	581	3,614	1,136	1,095	1,383	16,108	11,755	27,863

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

T. FFRENCH-MULLEN, M.D.,
In charge of Camp.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1933

(A. D.

Receipts.	1876-77.		1877-78.				1878-79.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
I.—Land Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears	3,703		500		258		5,000	
Current revenue	19,55,885		12,00,000		10,60,410		17,00,000	
	19,59,588		12,00,500		10,60,668		17,05,000	
2. Gardens	14,821		12,782		7,329		14,673	
3. Canals	10,561		5,281		3,968		19,040	
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing...	1,822		1,200		1,594		1,500	
Bamboos	2,368		1,200		25		2,500	
Garhkaptani	10,646		2,000		4,888		4,806	
	14,836		4,400		6,507		8,806	
5. Tribute from Jagirdars... ...	18,723		10,000		4,845		15,000	
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	19,605		5,000		8,891		9,700	
Bagarbach	307		312		31		300	
	19,912		5,312		8,922		10,000	
7. Stone quarries	3,152		2,000		1,570		4,101	
8. Miscellaneous—								
Talbana	1,614		1,300		809		1,000	
Miscellaneous	1,491		900		739		800	
	3,115		2,200		1,548		1,800	
Total ...		20,44,698		12,42,475		10,95,357		17,78,420
II.—Sewai Jumma.								
9. Customs	1,29,573		1,50,000		77,003		1,25,000	
10. Abkaree	7,467		7,625		1,819		7,000	
11. Mint	486		300		232		301	
12. Judicial—								
Fines	22,940		15,000		14,271		14,000	
Fees, Civil Courts	16,220		10,000		6,188		6,000	
Stamps	7,864		5,000		6,596		7,000	
	47,024		30,000		27,055		27,000	
15. Savings of pay	10,218		9,000		12,740		10,000	
16. Nazul	7,124		6,000		7,094		7,500	
17. Advances recovered—								
Tuccavee	17,700		...		387		30,000	
Miscellaneous	12,737		15,000		10,561		15,000	
	30,437		15,000		10,948		45,000	
18. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	2,011		2,000		1,801		1,900	
Jail	5,203		4,000		2,177		2,000	
Cattle farms	3,226		1,000		1,027		1,000	
Miscellaneous	11,379		5,000		24,764		15,000	
	21,819		12,000		29,769		19,900	
Total ...		2,77,677		2,37,925		1,71,985		2,46,746
Carried over ...		23,22,375		14,80,400		12,67,342		20,25,166

and 1934 (A. D. 1876-77 and 1877-78), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1935 1878-79).

Disbursements.	1876-77. Actuals.		1877-78. Estimate.		1877-78. Actuals.		1878-79. Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Palace Expenditure—								
1. Khawas Chelas	28,599		29,856		32,925		34,171	
2. Kitchen	26,352		20,000		45,364		34,451	
3. Mahi Sigha	9,882		11,129		12,063		12,381	
4. Shikarkhana	15,230		14,652		19,619		19,954	
5. Toshakhana	86,296		50,000		1,04,639		1,00,000	
6. Palkikhana	3,659		3,812		3,543		3,562	
7. Sillahkhana	7,336		2,551		10,613		4,000	
8. Mashalkhana	3,016		3,256		3,378		2,360	
9. Gunijankhana	1,761		4,764		2,491		2,904	
10. Wrestlers	1,692		1,736		1,784		1,735	
11. Burtankhana	1,125		666		342		428	
12. Ice-pits	3,450		3,436		3,612		3,463	
13. Harkara Deohri... ...	...		...		104		8,000	
		1,88,398		1,45,858		2,40,477		2,27,490
2. Stables—								
Riding	42,536		47,191		56,060		70,000	
Carriage	13,475		12,736		18,475		21,645	
Breeding Stud	19,292		22,673		21,390		26,431	
		75,303		82,600		95,925		1,18,076
3. Elephant Establishment ...		37,390		46,258		40,944		40,700
4. Bullock—								
Rathkhana	19,729		20,332		25,892		26,499	
Garrikhana	8,394		8,489		10,177		9,955	
		28,123		28,821		36,069		36,454
5. Camel Establishment		17,823		20,012		20,733		21,852
6. Cattle Farms		7,492		8,075		8,389		7,440
7. Administrative Establishment—								
Hazoori	...		...		1,317		2,300	
State Council	21,497		21,400		21,443		21,200	
Moonshikhana	4,373		4,354		4,317		4,400	
		25,870		25,754		26,777		27,900
8. Revenue and Finance—								
1. Land Revenue Office ...	19,470		18,000		18,423		18,400	
2. Tahsils	57,365		57,068		56,918		56,900	
3. Lumberdars 3 per cent. on land revenue ...	59,685		40,000		32,759		50,000	
4. Kanungo huks	9,433		9,212		7,836		7,836	
5. Putwari „	31,564		32,685		27,731		34,249	
6. Remissions	809		550		984		900	
7. Audit Office	7,882		7,138		7,825		7,225	
8. Treasury	3,735		3,048		3,567		3,348	
9. Commissariat	10,002		12,066		10,031		9,941	
10. Nazul	1,032		854		1,047		1,000	
11. Mint	153		150		144		140	
12. Iron-works	437		430		313		312	
13. Stone-quarries	517		500		396		520	
		2,02,084		1,81,701		1,67,974		1,90,771
9. Judicial—								
1. Court of Appeal... ...	8,309		8,228		8,197		8,198	
2. Civil Court	10,831		8,407		9,290		7,688	
3. Criminal Court	12,131		12,300		13,927		12,297	
4. Establishment of Superintendent of Police ...	1,791		1,764		1,812		2,940	
5. Thannahs, &c.	48,182		49,000		49,548		48,137	
		81,244		79,699		82,874		79,260
Carried over ...		6,63,727		6,18,778		7,20,162		7,49,862

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1935
(A. D. 1878-

Receipts.	1876-77.		1877-78.				1878-79.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		23,22,375		14,80,400		12,67,342		20,25,166
Carried over ...		23,22,375		14,80,400		12,67,342		20,25,166

and 1934 (A. D. 1876-77 and 1877-78), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1935 79)—continued.

Disbursements.	1876-77. Actuals.		1877-78. Estimate.		1877-78. Actuals.		1878-79. Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		6,63,727		6,18,778		7,20,162		7,49,862
10. Army—								
1. War Office	9,172		8,837		8,364		8,412	
2. Artillery	30,542		34,299		33,036		35,562	
3. Fort Garrison	1,37,435		1,38,980		1,41,149		1,41,467	
4. Cavalry	2,15,339		2,29,610		2,56,105		2,99,544	
5. Khass Chouki	18,187		19,904		19,869		24,207	
6. Futteh Paltan	54,286		53,782		53,624		55,678	
7. Khass „	24,650		24,546		24,330		23,778	
8. Bakhtawar Paltan ...	26,905		26,694		26,925		26,256	
9. Resalah Nakdi	21,457		21,516		20,794		20,880	
10. Camel-guns	4,388		4,460		4,371		4,596	
11. Irregular Companies ...	33,338		32,041		31,479		30,680	
		5,75,744		5,94,669		6,20,046		6,71,060
11. Miscellaneous Establishment—								
1. Imtiazis	14,198		18,107		16,947		16,832	
2. Kabeshwars, &c. ...	1,290		1,338		1,238		1,338	
3. Khoos Navees	1,252		1,140		1,046		1,140	
4. Postal Establishment ...	2,836		2,463		3,208		1,400	
5. Miscellaneous employés	12,291		12,600		12,852		9,900	
6. Hurkara Deohri... ...	5,160		5,160		5,164		...	
		37,027		40,808		40,455		30,610
	39,540		25,000		33,181		27,200	
12. Tent and Clothing Department Farashkhana	12,743		10,000		16,810		11,588	
		52,283		35,000		49,991		38,788
13. Public Works—								
1. Buildings...	2,08,097		65,490		84,959		15,000	
2. Roads	59,404		52,427		17,383		5,000	
3. Bunds	598		...		1,327		2,000	
4. Workshops	20,061		16,000		13,019		10,000	
5. Establishment	7,378		9,652		7,618		7,230	
6. Miscellaneous	2,777		...		4,845		1,000	
7. Relief works	...		56,431		31,015		...	
		2,98,315		2,00,000		1,60,157		40,230
14. Workshops—								
1. Mistrikhana	2,053		1,891		1,950		1,891	
2. Chapparbandi	15,869		3,040		6,752		16,158	
3. Gurhkaptani	3,989		4,162		4,094		4,066	
4. Baghar	7,857		9,649		7,259		7,260	
		29,768		18,742		20,055		29,375
15. Jail	21,794		23,280		27,266		26,688	
„ Printing Press	606		600		560		600	
		22,400		23,880		27,826		27,288
16. Gardens	21,993		22,318		23,469		21,110	
Canals	1,284		1,332		1,726		1,375	
		23,277		23,650		25,195		22,485
17. Political Agency...		30,542		31,000		25,797		25,000
18. Vakeels		6,892		7,000		7,090		7,000
19. Maharaja's guardian		10,721		2,500		3,371		
20. Charitable, religious endowments	89,382		90,863		94,217		94,651	
Festivals	705		762		769		800	
		90,087		91,635		94,986		95,451
21. Gifts, rewards, &c.—								
1. On marriages	7,588		5,000		14,621		10,000	
2. On deaths	19,004		10,000		12,749		9,000	
3. Miscellaneous	3,613		3,000		4,658		3,000	
4. Guests	8,140		2,500		1,800		300	
		38,345		20,500		33,828		25,000
Carried over ...		18,79,128		17,08,162		18,28,959		17,62,149

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1933
(A. D. 1878-

Receipts.	1876-77.		1877-78.				1878-79.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		23,22,375		14,80,400		12,67,342		20,25,166
School Fund	20,286		12,000		13,471		17,000	
Dispensary...	20,285	40,571	12,000	24,000	12,316	25,787	17,000	34,000
Total Income ...		23,62,946		15,04,400		12,93,129		20,59,166
Cash balance at commencement of year		8,81,210		8,98,622		8,98,622		6,03,420
Loans		...		...		4,31,568		...
Grand Total ...		32,44,156		24,03,022		26,23,319		26,62,586

and 1934 (A. D. 1876-77 and 1878-79), and the Budget Estimate for [illegible] 1933-79)—continued.

Disbursements.	1876-77. Actuals.		1877-78. Estimate.		1877-78. Actuals.		1878-79. Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		18,79,128		17,08,162		18,28,959		17,62,149
22. Advances—								
Tuccavee	13,395		1,00,000		30,273		40,000	
Miscellaneous	23,946		15,000		40,883		20,000	
		37,341		1,15,000		71,156		60,000
23. Miscellaneous—								
Carriage, cart hire	2,124		500		722		500	
Batta	2,393		2,500		1,203		1,400	
Newspapers, books	2,161		1,000		2,332		1,000	
Delhi expenses	37,027		...		...		...	
Miscellaneous	35,897		46,000		43,021		37,100	
		79,602		50,000		47,278		40,000
		19,96,071		18,73,162		19,47,393		18,62,149
School	40,345		41,677		37,647		40,317	
Dispensary	24,012		22,000		25,960		26,152	
		64,357		63,677		63,607		66,469
Total Ordinary expenditure		20,60,428		19,36,839		20,11,000		19,28,618
Extraordinary, repayment of deposits, &c.		1,895				7,394		91,500
Maharao Raja's marriage...		2,83,211				1,505		...
Total expenditure		23,45,534		19,36,839		20,19,899		20,20,118
Cash balance...		8,98,622		4,66,183		6,03,420		6,42,468
Grand Total ...		32,44,156		24,03,022		26,23,319		26,62,586

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix E2.

Statement of Traffic and of Customs Dues for the year Sumbut 1934, A. D. 1877-78.

	Duty per maund.	Imports.		Exports.		Internal.		Transit.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Grain	1 pie per md. ...	7,67,722	4,085	79,306	410	...	...	...	...	8,47,028	4,495
2. Cotton, uncleaned ...	8 annas „ ...	87¾	22	1,261	309	...	...	137¾	33	1,486½	364
3. „ cleaned ...	8 „ „ ...	256	127	2,467¾	1,230	...	...	16¾	9	2,740½	1,366
4. Sugar, 1st sort ...	8 „ „ ...	8,141⅓	4,053	15¾	8	...	...	139¼	47	8,296⅓	4,108
5. „ 2nd „ ...	5 „ „ ...	4,168⅓	1,290	5½	2	...	...	281½	87	4,555½	1,379
6. Goor	5 „ „ ...	34,094½	10,575	483¼	151	...	...	1,045¼	263	35,623	10,989
7. Rice	6 „ „ ...	9,722½	3,603	22¼	9	...	...	477¼	168	10,221¾	3,780
8. Salt	8 „ „ ...	83,382¼	32,262	41	19	...	...	154⅓	57	83,577¾	32,338
9. Ghee	8 „ „ ...	...	...	799	401	...	...	...	...	799	401
10. Piece-goods ...	6 pieces per rupee	1,55,983	4,837	235	7	...	...	2,888	81	1,59,106	4,925
11. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	6,385	...	18,955	...	89	...	831	...	26,260
Total ...			66,239		21,501		89		1,576		90,405
									Miscellaneous ...		2,799
									Grand Total ...		93,204

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Appendix F.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1878.

	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during 1878.		Total.		Disposed of during 1878.		Pending at the close of year.	
	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Civil Court	498	64,269	983	1,05,535	1,481	1,69,804	1,076	1,22,183	405	47,621
Tehsildar's Court	81	1,774	631	13,578	712	15,352	657	13,789	55	1,563
Total ...	579	66,043	1,614	1,19,113	2,193	1,85,156	1,733	1,35,972	460	49,184

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Appendix F½.

Statement of Cases appealed from Tehsildars and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1878.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1878.
Civil Court	20	26	46	18	1	16	...	1	4	6
Court of Appeal	10	84	94	65	11	11	...	...	2	5
Council	9	18	27	20	1	...	...	...	1	5
TOTAL ...	39	128	167	103	13	27	...	1	7	16

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix G.

Statement A.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of operations in the detection of crime and recovery of property stolen, from 1st January to 31st December 1878.

Serial Number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.																	PROPERTY.			
							Number arrested.						Acquitted or discharged after trial.						Number pending at end of year.							Cases.		Value.	
																			Before being on trial.										
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Fouzdar without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Tehsildars.	By Fouzdar.	By Court of Appeal.	By Council of State.	By Political Agent.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Tehsildars.	Under Fouzdar.	Under Court of Appeal.	Under Council of States.	Under Political Agent.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property taken.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.																											
1	242, 243, 245	Offences relating to coin...	3	...	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	465	Forgery	12	1	13	9	3	...	32	...	...	35	...	7	2	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																											
3	302	Murder	3	...	3	3	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	304	Culpable homicide ...	4	...	4	2	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	376	Rape	4	...	4	1	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	377	Unnatural offences ...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	312	Causing miscarriage ...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of operations, &c.—continued.

Serial Number.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.																		PROPERTY.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Fouzdar without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						Cases.		Value	
							Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.				By Tehsildars.	By Fouzdar.	By Court of ApPeal.	By Council of State. By Political Agent.			In custody of Police.	Before being on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Tehsildars.	Under Fouzdar.	Under Court of Appeal.	Under Council of States. Under Political Agent.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property taken.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person—contd.																										
8	309	Attempt to commit suicide	9	...	9	8	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	325	Grievous hurt	4	...	4	4	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	328	Administering poison with intent to cause heart	2	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	363	Kidnapping	6	...	6	3	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	372	Selling a minor for purpose of prostitution ...	5	...	5	5	...	...	35	...	...	35	...	...	12	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against person and property.																												
13	392, 393	Robbery	11	...	11	7	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	30	...	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	1	770	23
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person and property.																												
14	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	26	...	26	16	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	4	9	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	341, 342	Wrongful confinement ...	3	...	3	2	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

16	352	Assault	705	40	745	412	46	...	1,279	...	...	1,325	479	7	...	...	...	813	4	17	5	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	435, 436	Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage...	12	...	12	6	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	428, 429	Mischief by killing or maiming animal ...	233	30	263	150	34	...	470	...	...	504	139	30	34	...	26	266	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.																																		
19	457	Lurking house trespass by night in order to the commission of offence	13	...	13	11	...	...	62	...	...	62	...	...	22	...	...	37	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	12	7	3,732	316						
20	384	Extortion	160	17	177	61	17	...	172	...	...	189	...	58	17	...	...	111	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	158	85	1,720	500						
21	456	House-breaking by night	63	...	63	16	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	5	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
22	379, 382	Theft... { of cattle ...	2,596	12	2,608	626	13	...	1,365	11	...	1,378	290	102	8	...	...	922	6	2	37	8	31	...	...	2,568	1,068	29,636	8,308						
		{ ordinary ...	3,811	40	3,851	1,286	41	...	2,865	5	...	2,906	794	132	19	2	...	1,892	15	4	43	28	19	...	...	1,200	1,047	32,346	4,592						
23	406, 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
24	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	9	...	9	7	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	5	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
25	417, 419	Cheating	4	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																																		
26	272	Adulteration of food which is intended for sale ...	12	...	12	8	...	...	17	...	...	17	3	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
27	Chap. XXXVIII, Section 504 C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	245	10	255	212	10	...	322	13	...	332	7	18	1	...	...	286	3	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
28	221	Escape from custody ...	6	...	6	5	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
29	Section 13, Act III of 1867.	Gambling	5	...	5	5	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
30	193, 202	Furnishing false information, giving false evidence, &c., &c.... ...	71	1	72	59	2	...	99	...	...	101	6	6	9	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
31	180, 188	Refusing to sign statement, obstructing public servant in discharge of his duties, and disobedience of order.	61	3	64	56	3	...	95	...	...	98	8	3	1	...	...	84	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
32	500	Defamation	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
33	205	False personation, &c. ...	3	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
34	161, 163	Bribery	3	1	4	2	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
35	497	Adultery	7	1	8	8	2	...	17	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
36	498	Enticing, detaining, or taking away with criminal intent a married woman	25	1	26	13	1	...	42	...	...	43	...	13	5	...	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
37	490	Breach of contract ...	26	4	30	9	5	...	31	...	...	36	27	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		TOTAL ...	8,167	161	8,322	320	178	...	7,204	29	...	7,382	1,753	406	200	4	27	4,791	35	23	114	61	70	6	...	...	3,945	1,208	68,504	13,936					

V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix G½.

Statement of Punishments.

Serial No. (*vide* Col. 1, Statement A).	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Col. 7, Statement A).	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained (Col. 7, Statement A).	Total number of persons actually put on trial (Col. 3, Statement A).	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c., (Cols. 11, 14 to 17, Statement A).	Persons ordered to give security (muchalka).	Persons sentenced to imprisonment.										Persons sentenced to payment of fine under					Whipped.	Expelled from the State.	Death executed.	Dismissed from service.	Total convicted.	Whipped or fined in addition to other punishment.	Pending.
						3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.	14 Years.	For life.	Total.	50 Rupees.	100 Rupees.	200 Rupees.	300 Rupees.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
2	13	9	35	10	...	...	1	6	9	2	...	..	...	...	18	3	1	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
3	3	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...
4	4	2	18	7	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	7	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
5	4	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	4	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
8	9	8	9	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	...
9	4	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
10	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	6	3	13	3	...	..	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
12	5	5	35	12	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	3	...	...	11	7	1	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
13	11	7	61	30	...	...	1	...	4	3	7	3	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	29	...	2
14	26	16	42	13	6	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	29	...	...

15	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	6	...	2
16	745	412	1,325	490	316	16	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	386	5	...	.	391	81	...	...	...	813	2	22
17	12	6	14	8	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...
18	263	150	504	233	29	20	4	12	28	24	35	...	..	...	123	31	7	..	...	38	76	...	...	...	266	3	5
19	13	11	62	22	...	...	...	1	6	16	7	2	...	...	32	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	37	...	3
20	177	61	189	75	9	15	10	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	18	...	...	...	18	34	...	...	...	111	6	3
21	63	16	33	10	2	9	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	23	3	...
	2,608	626	1,378	417	62	184	84	52	10	3	1	...	.	...	334	145	...	...	...	145	380	...	...	1	922	60	39
22	3,851	1,286	2,906	967	136	350	99	73	15	2	1	...	...	...	540	253	...	...	...	253	961	...	...	2	1,892	96	47
23	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	9	7	17	6	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	..	1	11	...	...
25	4	1	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
26	12	8	17	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	..	...	11	...	...
27	255	212	332	42	29	21	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	31	195	...	...	...	286	6	4
28	6	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	6	...	2
29	5	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
30	72	59	101	21	8	7	4	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	23	35	1	...	...	36	13	...	...	...	80	...	...
31	64	56	98	12	11	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	52	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	1	84	...	2
32	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33	3	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
34	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
35	8	8	19	...	...	...	1	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	19	...	...
36	26	13	43	18	1	...	2	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	23	...	2
37	30	9	36	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	9	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,328	3,020	7,382	2,454	613	633	224	201	113	67	62	12	1	3	1,316	1,038	16	16	1	1,071	1,777	...	2	12	4,791	176	137

V. E. LAW, *Major*,

Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix H.

Statement showing the actual Expenditure on Public Works for 1877-78.

No.		Expenditure. Previous expenditure.	Actuals for 1877-78.	Total.	Remarks.
	Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	New bazar and Market place ...	60,933	933	61,866	
	City palace	14,417	15,892	30,309	
13	Miscellaneous improvements and repairs	...	24,332	...	
24	Maharaja Railway Station	48,435	5,661	54,096	
5	Revenue Office	27,447	13,022	40,469	Completed and habited.
6	Thana and Tahsil, Bansur	9,453	222	9,675	
7	,, ,, Ulwar	11,913	5,385	17,298	
8	,, ,, Ramgurh ...	5,269	1,617	6,886	
9	,, ,, Luchmangurh ...	12,845	1,105	13 950	
10	,, ,, Kathuwar ...	8,910	1,675	10,585	
11	,, ,, Govindgurh ...	8,755	1,458	10,213	
12	,, ,, Kishengurh ...	4,115	2,605	6,720	
13	,, ,, Mandawar ...	2,289	2,437	5.726	
14	New Serai	24,178	5,163	29,341	
	Contingencies	...	3,558	...	
	Irrigation.				
1	Earthen Bund across Rupareil river ...	...	1,327	...	This work is constructed and destroyed every year.
2	,, at Kamalpur... ...	...	6,426	...	
3	,, at Dhadoli	...	377	...	
4	,, at Sitana	...	1,738	...	
5	,, at Motimara	376	1,178	1,554	
6	,, at Baghery reservoir and canal	...	2,523	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	1,720	...	
	Tools, &c.	...	1,883	...	
	Total ...	...	17,172	...	
	Roads.				
1	Ulwar to Rajgurh	...	906	...	Collecting kunkar, planting trees, and dressing sides.
2	Ulwar towards Deega	...	1,753	...	Collecting kunkar and dressing sides done by relief labourers.
3	Khairtal *vid* Kishengurh to Tijara ...	...	6,846	...	
4	Ulwar to Siliserh	...	150	...	Dressing sides done by relief labourers.
5	Ulwar to Ramgurh	...	3,158	...	
6	Luchmangarh to Malakhera ...	...	8,551	...	
7	Ulwar to Kishengurh	...	783	...	
8	City main street	...	3,839	...	
9	Petty repairs to city roads	...	3,832	...	
10	Repairs of roads in the suburbs of Ulwar	...	1,607	...	This work was done by prisoners.
	Contingencies	...	1,158	...	
	Total ...	...	32,583	...	
	Workshops	...	19,449	...	
	Establishment	...	9,648	...	
	Total ...	...	29,097	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,62,779	...	

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix I.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st January to 31st December 1878.

No. of School.		NUMBER OF STUDENTS.												Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS								Expenditure.	INCOME.	
		IN EACH DEPARTMENT.						DETAIL OF CASTE.				DETAIL OF CULTIVATORS AND NON-CULTIVATORS.														
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Ved.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Actual Total.	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.			English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Persian and Hindi.	Total.		School Fees.	School cess 1 per cent. on land revenue.
																								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	High School ...	76	160	47	44	25	352	197	34	1	232	83	149	42·183	71·84	6	6	3	2	2	2	...	21	9,224 6 0	149 5 0	18,914 10 0
1	Thakoor School ...	45	49	51	...	...	145	78	...	1	79	...	79	70·49	91·62	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	9	3,581 15 0	...	...
11	Tehsil Schools ...	74	343	384	...	...	801	580	92	...	672	179	493	37·441	14·71	4	13	14	...	...	...	...	31	5,864 2 0	298 15 6	...
73	Halkabandi Schools ...	...	574	1,343	...	...	1,917	1,651	214	...	1,865	1,198	667	87·1411	66·75	...	3	39	...	...	...	35	77	7,520 12 9	321 14 0	...
1	Normal School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	471 0 0	...	...
	Boarding House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,431 15 3	...	...
	Inspector and Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,351 13 9	...	...
	Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 7 9	...	...
	Prize or rewards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 8 0	...	...
	Purchase of books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864 3 9	...	...
	Repairs to buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173 15 9	...	...
	Miscellaneous expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424 10 6	...	...
87	TOTAL ...	195	1,126	1,825	44	25	3,215	2,506	340	2	2,848	1,460	1,388	36·2066	54·72	14	26	59	2	3	2	35	141	34,028 14 6	770 2 6	18,914 10 0
15	Girls' Schools ...	...	73	231	...	...	304	231	73	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	26	3,385 0 0	...	...
102	GRAND TOTAL ...	195	1,199	2,056	44	25	3,519	2,737	413	2	3,152	...	...	...	...	14	30	81	2	3	2	35	167	37,413 14 6	770 2 6	18,914 10 0

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix J.

Summary of Meteorological observations and of reports on the "General Health," for the twelve months ending 31st March 1879.

Months.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.			Remarks on General Health.
	Means of observations taken at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.	Means of maximum readings.	Inches.	Cents.	Number of days on which rain fell.	
April 1878 ...	85·13	68·96	...	10	1	A few cases of small-pox in the district. Bowel complaints prevalent. A very bad type of fever (query typhus) is causing much sickness and heavy mortality. I never knew the general health so much below par.
May " ...	91·46	79·35	3	27	8	As above.
June " ...	96·	83·70	...	81	4	Fever still very prevalent and fatal. First case of cholera on 13th in an elderly woman on Dadoli relief works. Terrific heat on 17th, 18th, and 19th; killed many, even well-fed natives.
July " ...	89·04	82·38	9	68	13	Cholera has disappeared from famine camps, but prevails in city and district. Seizures not very numerous. The malignant fever still prevalent.
August " ...	98·01	83·67	13	38	13	Occasional cases of cholera still occur. The fever still bad, but health on the whole improving.
September " ...	93·13	81·40	...	10	1	Still occasional cases of cholera. Never knew fevers so prevalent at this season. During past three months 1,800 deaths are said to have been caused by fevers in Luchmangurh tahsil.
October " ..	79·51	67·57	...	...	...	Fever mortality still heavy.
November " ...	79·71	61·13	...	...	...	Fevers still very prevalent, but not so fatal.
December " ...	59·32	46·77	...	...	...	Fevers decreasing. General health decidedly improving.
January 1879 ...	61·11	42·87	...	28	3	Improving.
February " ...	70·25	57·67	1	72	3	Good.
March " ...	84·86	72·87	...	10	1	A few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good.
Means and Totals	82·29	69·03	29	44	47	

V. E. LAW, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

T. FFRENCH-MULLEN, M. D.,
Agency Surgeon.

SUJANGURH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 10P., dated Camp Jeypore, 11th May 1879.

From—CAPTAIN N. C. MARTELLI, Asstt. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Sujangurh,

To—CAPTAIN A. C. TALBOT, First Asstt. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Bikanir State for the year 1878-79.

2. My predecessor, Captain Burton, died on the 28th July last. I received orders on the 14th August to proceed to Bikanir and take over the office of the Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Sujangurh, and I assumed charge on the 29th idem.

Captain Burton was much esteemed and respected by the Maharaja and his Sirdars, and his death is spoken of with much regret by all.

3. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall, as shown in the margin, was in excess of that known in Bikanir for some years.

	1878.	
April	...	1·5
May	...	3·34
June	...	1·77
July	...	5·49
August	...	5·62
October	...	·16
	1879.	
February	...	·5
March	...	·27
	TOTAL	17·75

4. *Crops.*—In consequence of the plentiful rainfall, a bumper harvest was expected, but unfortunately flights of locusts arrived, and, passing from end to end of the State, destroyed half the crops throughout Bikanir. This, in addition to the scarcity in 1877, would undoubtedly have been the cause of a great deal of distress had it not been for the abundance of brût-grass (the consequence of the copious rains). The seed of this grass contains a good deal of nourishment, and the poor people feed almost entirely upon it when bajra and moth, the staple food of the country, are scarce and grass is plentiful. Indeed, I am told that when there is a good crop of grass, the well-to-do, as well as the poor, feed on the seed and store up other grain against hard times. In the villages I visited last cold weather, the villagers were employed in preparing this seed for food, and I am told that one person can thrash daily from 10 to 15 seers of the seed from the grass; they were therefore thus able, not only to supply sufficient food for their families, but als to make money by selling what they did not require.

5. *Administration.*—There has been no change in the "personnel" of the Administration. Maharaj Lal Singh still retains the office of President of the Council, and Maharao Hurree Singh, Kubraj Babutdan, Rao Jeswunt Singh, Mundra Hira Lal, are still members. It was mentioned in last year's report how the intrigues and jealousies of the members were an hindrance to good government, and how the practice of farming pergun-

[redacted] to contractors added to the mismanagement which prevailed. I regret to say that I am unable to report as yet any improvement in this state of affairs. But the Maharaja states that reforms are about to be made. His Highness still continues to transact a considerable amount of business himself, and I think is sincere in his intentions to improve the Administration; but I am afraid the process will be slow, as the people about him are of course adverse to any change that might alter their position. I found on first visiting Bikanir that the Maharaja very seldom, indeed, appeared outside the walls of the fort, and on my endeavouring to get him to come out for a ride or drive, he said it was impossible for him to do so without a numerous retinue, and therefore he would rather remain in the palace. I, however, persuaded him to accompany me one morning, and after that he frequently came with me, gradually reducing his followers, until latterly we went out almost alone. This I consider a great point gained, for he is now more accessible to the cries of the poor, and petitioners on these occasions have frequently spoken to him of their grievances, and His Highness has always listened to, and taken an interest in, what he heard, and had their cases inquired into.

6. *Marriage of the Maharaja.*—His Highness the Maharaja married in January last a daughter of Thakur Metab Singh, one of his Sirdars. This is His Highness' fourth marriage.

7. *Health.*—A large number of children died of small-pox, otherwise the general health has been good.

8. *Salt Treaty.*—The Salt Treaty came into force on the 1st October, and was signed and sealed by the Maharaja on the 24th January. On the 1st October 63,736 maunds of Didwana and Philodi salt were proved to be in the possession of traders in the city of Bikanir and the pergunnahs of Badran, Churu, Sujangurh, Rajgurh, and Ruttungurh. The owners stated they were unable to pay duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund, and therefore elected under Article VIII of the Agreement to transfer their stocks to Government. The Commissioner of Inland Customs has proposed to make over salt at Badran, Rajgurh, Ruttangurh, and Bikanir, amounting to 18,084 maunds, to the Durbar under Article VII. The Durbar has not yet replied to this proposal, but it is greatly to their advantage to obtain the salt in Bikanir territory in lieu of having to bring it from Didwana and Philodi, and therefore it is expected that this offer will be accepted. An officer of the Inland Customs has been deputed to take over the remaining quantity of salt, and is still employed on this duty.

The arrangements made by the Durbar to prevent smuggling appear to be working well.

9. *Mailoosur tragedy.*—An unfortunate affray occurred at the village of Mailoosur in March 1878. In A.D. 1822, during the time of Maharaja Soorut Singh, the village of Mailoosur was bestowed on Pirohit Deep Ram. The sanad granting this village is engraved on copper-plate, and a holder of a village so granted, according to the prevailing custom in Bikanir, is exempt from paying revenue to the Raj, except on account of families from Khalsa villages who settle subsequent to the grant. For this reason the Pirohits of Mailoosur were subject to the

[redacted] of a small sum yearly on account of the Jats who had [redacted] there. For some years they refused to pay this sum, and in other matters disobeyed the orders of the Durbar, and in consequence of their contumacious conduct in October 1876, the village was nominally attached. This failed to reduce them to obedience, and therefore the Jats were ordered to pay revenue to the Durbar instead of to the Brahmins. The Brahmins then ill-treated the Jats and finally expelled them from the village. The Jats complained to the Durbar, and orders were sent to the Brahmins to allow them to return to the village, but were not obeyed. The Durbar then bestowed the village on Thakur Sukt Singh, and he was told to admonish the Brahmins and resettle the Jats.

Sukt Sing deputed his son Lall Sing, with some 40 men, on this duty. On his arrival at Mailoosur he found the Brahmins, about 30 in number, including women and children, assembled on the roofs of their houses and in the enclosure in front awaiting the approach of his party.

They had collected a quantity of wood and placed it in a pit which they had dug in the enclosure. On the arrival of the Raj party at the wall of the enclosure, they set fire to the wood, and four or five of them commenced walking around the flames and threatened to jump into them and destroy themselves if the party entered the enclosure. Some abusive language passed between the parties, and then Lall Singh and his men opened fire on the Brahmins, and after discharging their muskets drew their swords, entered the enclosure, and stormed the houses, cutting down all who came in their way. After forcing their way into the houses they forcibly removed the jewellery from the persons of the women. Eight of the Brahmins were killed and sixteen wounded. Sukt Sing, his son, Lall Singh, and 16 others, were implicated in this affair, and all, with the exception of Lall Singh and eight men who fled from Bikanir and are still at large, have been punished. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,000 are offered for the apprehension of those not yet arrested. The village has been restored to the Brahmins, and compensation for their losses and pensions for the sufferers in the affair have been awarded; but they state that what has been offered is insufficient, and refuse to accept it.

10. *Provision for Megh Singh, illegitimate son of the late Maharaja Sirdar Singh.*—The question regarding a settlement for Megh Singh Lalljee arose soon after the demise af Maharaja Sirdar Singh in 1872, and on my arrival at Bikanir in August last the case was still pending. The Maharaja appeared anxious to have it finally settled, and consulted me on the matter. His Highness said he was willing to settle a jagir yielding Rs. 10,000 annually on the lad, which I found was in accordance with the views of the Agent to the Governor General. This sum was accepted by the relatives of Megh Singh, and the Maharaja was so gratified at the termination of this long-standing dispute, that he increased the jagir to Rs. 12,000.

11. *Case of Thakur Kaun Singh, of Sankoo.*—This case was also settled during the year. Thakur Kaun Singh, of Sankoo, claimed half of the "patta" of the village of Sankoo, which was held by his uncle Thakur Khangar Singh. Prior to 1868 the "patta" was held by Khangar Singh for some years, and for two years by Kaun Singh, but in 1868, in order

put a stop to frequent disputes arising between the two Thak[illegible] Durbar ordered that it should be held conjointly by both. This arrangement continued until 1875, when the committee appointed by the present Chief to adjust the claims of dissatisfied Sirdars and Thakurs were of an opinion that the "patta" of Sankoo belonged really to Khangar Singh, and, as it was contrary to the custom of Bikanir to divide any "patta," that he should be the sole possessor of it, and that Kaun Singh should have the villages of Nond and Kherpolee, yielding an annual sum of Rs. 3,000; this arrangement displeased Kaun Singh and his son Sheonat Singh, and in 1877 the question was again referred to a punchayet, when it was decided that Khangar Singh should hold the "patta" and pay Rs. 4,000 annually to Kaun Singh. Kaun Singh refused to accept this decision also, and his son was, I heard (when on the way to Bikanir in August last), assembling men at Sankoo with the intention of resisting the Durbar. Shortly after my arrival at Bikanir, Kaun Singh came to see me, and after some discussion he accepted the decision of the Durbar in the case.

12. *Purchase of camels for the Cabul Expedition.*—I received orders on the 31st January to purchase camels for despatch to Rohri. I informed the Maharaja of the wishes of Government, and requested him to have instructions given with the view of proclaiming throughout the state that camels were required, and would be purchased by me at Bikanir. His Highness at once had the necessary orders issued, and directed his officials to give me every assistance.

In a few days it was generally known that camels were wanted, and the owners commenced bringing in large numbers. On the 6th February, hearing that there were numbers of camels in the villages in the neighbourhood of Gajner, I settled to go there for a few days, and on informing the Maharaja of my intention he kindly directed Maharao Hurree Singh and Hira Lal, two of the State officials, to superintend the work at Bikanir and accompanied me himself to Gajner. Here I found I could procure as many camels as I wanted, and for the few days I remained here the supply appeared unlimited. However, shortly after my arrival here, I received intimation that a few only were required from Bikanir, as it would take a considerable time marching them to Rohri, and I therefore ceased purchasing. I sent away 889 at an average cost of Rs. 57 each, and have since heard from the Executive Commissariat Officer at Rohri that 875 arrived in good condition and fit for service.

I found it impossible to procure a sufficient number of drivers to go beyond the Bikanir border, and the difficulty was only overcome by the Maharaja kindly placing some of his sepoys at my disposal. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of all the assistance I received from His Highness in carrying out the orders of Government.

13. *Hired camels for Cabul Expedition.*—Five hundred hired camels were sent by His Highness to Ferozepore in December last for service in the Cabul Expedition.

14. *Sirdars.*—The relations between the Maharaja and his Sirdars have, on the whole, been of a friendly nature. The ten years' settle-

[redacted] made in 1868-69 terminated [redacted] last, and [redacted] one have not been entered into yet, but will be determined [redacted] gust next. The Maharaja says that with a few exceptions the new settlement will not differ from the old one, that he fears no opposition, and all will be amicably settled; but the Sirdars, I am afraid, have little faith in this, and are, I hear, determined to stand out for at least a similar arrangement to the last one.

15. *Conduct of Sirdars towards their ryots.*—At the end of last year the complaints of the zemindars of Mahajan and Kumana remained unadjusted. The Durbar has lately reported that the disputes of the former have been amicably arranged. The grievances of the latter have not yet been settled.

The complaint of the Bidasur Saucars was enquired into and settled by punchayet, but they now state that the Thakur does not act up to what was agreed to, and the case is under enquiry.

16. *Committee.*—The committee appointed by the Maharaja in June 1874 for the settlement of claims to villages by the Thakurs has done nothing since February 1875, although there are still some claims for settlement. The reason given last year for not convening the committee was that it was not considered desirable to summon the Sirdars from their pattas when general distress prevailed. The Durbar stated in June last that it would assemble again in September, but did not do so.

17. *Bikanir city conservancy.*—The streets in the city are as dirty as they can be, and apparently there are no sanitary arrangements whatever. I urged upon the Maharaja the necessity for some organization for the cleanliness of the city, upon which he ordered a committee to assemble for the purpose of adopting steps in the matter, to which some of the Seths were summoned. It was proposed by the Durbar to institute a sanitary cess to meet the expenses of a conservancy establishment; but this the Seths, on behalf of the people, refused to agree to for fear that if they consented to the tax it would be farmed to a contractor, when it would become an extra engine of oppression. Nothing, therefore, was done, and the city remains one of the very dirtiest in India.

18. *Administration of justice.*—The following table shows the criminal, civil, and land revenue cases disposed of by the Council:—

Balance at the end of last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance on the 31st March 1879.
11	726	737	658	79

19. *Criminal Courts.*—The appended Return A shows the work done in the criminal courts: 851 cases were admitted, 619 disposed of, and 232 were pending on the 31st March.

arrests in ... 1,052, and the prisoners ... pos... follows :—

Acquitted	244
Released on bail	172
Escaped	19
Died	
Sentenced to imprisonment	172
" " and fine...	188
Expelled from Bikanir	13
Fined	196

The fines enforced are stated to amount to Rs. 12,340, or 1,270 less than last year.

The above Appendix shows also the crimes of all description dealt with in the criminal courts. Fifteen murders were committed, 39 persons were wounded, and property valued at Rs. 82,896 was carried off, of which articles amounting to Rs. 16,865 were recovered, decrees for Rs. 8,057 were passed, claims for Rs. 24,050 were rejected, and claims for Rs. 33,823 remained under inquiry at the close of the year.

20. *Civil Courts.*—The following is an abstract of the suits instituted and disposed of in the civil courts :—

Balance on the 31st March 1878.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Dismissed.	Undisposed of on the 31st March 1879.	Total.	Amount of Court Fees, &c.	Amount realized.	Amount outstanding.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
292	524	816	195	285	336	816	20,161 7 6	17,292 1 3	2,869 6 3

The amount realized on account of Court fees, fines, &c., shows an increase of Rs. 5,794-13-9 over that collected last year. The number of cases pending was 336, and the reason assigned for leaving them on the files was that, in consequence of the failure of the crops last year, the defendants were unable to clear off the claims against them.

21. *Mail robbery.*—There was no case of mail robbery during the year.

22. *Foreign Extradition Act XI of 1872.*—There is nothing to record under this head.

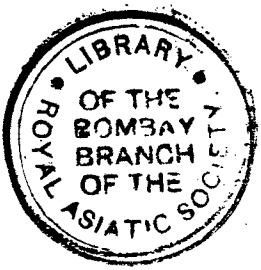
23. *Awards of Court of Vakils against Bikanir State.*—The Durbar has been punctual in paying these awards.

24. *Infanticide and Kidnapping.*—No cases of infanticide or kidnapping were brought to the notice of this office.

25. *Revenue Department.*—The return received shows that 229 cases were instituted during the year and 180 were pending from last year; of these, 180 were disposed of, 1 transferred to another department, 84 dismissed, and 144 remained pending at the close of the year.

26. *Jails.*—The subjoined tabular [illegible] re 138 prisoners in the jails at Bikanir during the year under [illegible]; of these, 25 were under trial on the 31st March 1879. The statement, as usual, does not include the prisoners dealt with in the districts. The Naitasur jail is situated within the walls of the fort, and the building is totally unfit for the number of prisoners confined in it. It is not kept clean, and the inmates apparently are not properly cared for.

The jail in the city in which common criminals are confined is also unsuitable for the purpose for which it is used, but is kept clean, and the prisoners appeared well fed and clothed. The Maharaja tells me that a new building is under consideration.



Number.	Nature of offence.	Sentence.																						Under trial.			
		Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 14 years.	Imprisonment for 12 years.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 9 years.	Imprisonment for 7 years.	Imprisonment for 6 years.	Imprisonment for 5 years.	Imprisonment for 4 years.	Imprisonment for 3½ years.	Imprisonment for 3 years.	Imprisonment for 2½ years.	Imprisonment for 2 years.	Imprisonment for 1½ years.	Imprisonment for 1 year.	Imprisonment for 6 months.	Imprisonment for 3 months.	Imprisonment for 1 month.	Total.	Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Hindus.		Mussulmans.	
																					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Wilful murder	13	1	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	21	3	2	...	1	2	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Suttee	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Abetting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	5	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	5	2	...	17	16	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
8	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	1	18	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
10	Counterfeiting coins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Illegal marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
13	Attempt to escape from Jail	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Disobedience of orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	Arson	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
18	Causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	3	2	5	1	14	2	15	10	1	9	...	12	3	10	8	3	2	113	99	5	9	...	22	3	...	...

27. *Mayo College.*—The two boys, Agar Singh and Gyan Singh, did not return to the College after the vacation of 1878, and their places were filled by the sons of the Thakurs of Garabdesur and Gurseesur. Captain Loch says that these boys are very good, quiet lads, and Girdaree Singh, the son of the Garabdesur Thakur, promises to make rapid progress.

28. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary is becoming popular and continues to be well attended. Native Doctor Ramlall takes great interest in his work, and is popular with the people. During the year, 61 in-door and 2,408 out-door patients were treated. The cost of contingent expenses was Rs. 1,052-7-11.

29. *Vaccination.*—The number of vaccinations performed was 179, which is very small in proportion to the population of Bikanir; but the Native Doctor reports that the people are beginning to see the advantage of vaccination, and he expects there will be work for another vaccinator in the ensuing cold weather.

30. *Mint.*—It is stated that Rs. 11,21,631 were coined at the Mint, from which a profit of Rs. 8,312 was derived.

31. *Topographical Survey.*—Fourteen survey parties worked in Bikanir territory under Colonel Deprees; each party was supplied by the Durbar with vakils, escorts, guides, &c. No complaints were received from the officers in charge of the several parties, except one against a sowar. The conduct of this man was brought to the notice of the Durbar, and he received due punishment.

32. *Observatory.*—The meteorological observatory is still under the charge of the Native Doctor, who sends returns to the Meteorological Reporters at Bombay and Calcutta.

33. *New villages.*—The Durbar state that eleven new villages have sprung up in the pergunnahs of Anupgarh, Badran, Anoomungarh, and Surutgarh, but the names of the villages have not been given.

34. *Finance.*—This year the receipts are shown at Rs. 12,04,469 (including Rs. 25,440-4, the balance which remained uncollected last year) and the expenditure the same.

The receipts contain an extraordinary item of Rs. 1,50,000 on account of "Neota," (a tax levied on the occasion of the marriage of a Chief). The Neota now being levied is consequent on the marriage of the Maharaja to the daughter of the Rao of Kutch in February 1876; it was postponed until now because of the scarcity which prevailed throughout the country hitherto. Although there is no distress in Bikanir this year, yet the country has not recovered from the scarcity of the last two years, and there is a general outcry against the infliction of this tax, which is still being collected.

	Rs.
Transferred to Maharaja's private treasury	50,000
Invested in jewels	30,000
Advanced for the hire of camels for Cabul expedition	30,000
	1,10,000

Although the year's expenditure has been made to tally with the receipts, leaving no balance in hand, still the items shown in the margin might be considered as savings.

Return of Cases received and disposed of in the Criminal Depart

No.	Crime.	No. of Cases instituted and disposed of.			Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property carried off.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property decreed.	Amount of property dismissed.	Amount of property under enquiry.
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1879.							
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Murder	7	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	7	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Abetting suicide	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	22	14	8	4	6	8,876	1,286 6 0	1,412	3,542 10 0	2,635
5	Highway robbery	31	24	7	4	5	11,215	3,209 0 0	1,734	3,535 0 0	2,737
6	Burglary	57	45	12	...	3	29,751	4,233 0 0	1,586	6,714 0 0	17,218
7	Cattle-lifting	171	15	76	...	7	14,754	3,689 0 0	1,135	4,455 0 0	5,475
8	Theft	88	47	41	...	3	9,465	2,335 0 0	963	2,756 0 0	3,411
9	Arson	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abduction	23	20	3	...	...	1,307	835 0 0	110	213 0 0	149
11	Extortion	41	28	13	...	...	2,878	565 0 0	213	1,336 0 0	864
12	Illegal confinement ...	7	6	1	...	...	415	132 0 0	...	172 0 0	111
13	Abortion	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Causing grievous hurt ...	15	12	3	...	15	229	...	75	87 0 0	67
15	Embezzlement	27	17	10	...	...	1,341	144 0 0	137	567 0 0	393
16	Counterfeiting coins ...	1	1	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	...
17	Gambling	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Adultery	35	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Attempt to escape from jail ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Destroying cattle	3	2	1	...	...	113	...	13	45 0 0	55
21	Wrongful restraint ...	11	7	4	...	...	414	111 0 0	...	206 0 0	97
22	Illegal marriage	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Assault	128	113	15	...	...	217	115 0 0	47	55 0 0	...
24	Breach of trust	2	2	...	...	...	232	...	332	...	...
25	Disobedience of orders ...	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Causing loss or injury ...	9	7	2	...	...	1,686	211 0 0	297	567 0 0	611
	Dharna	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Total accidents	36	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rape	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Bribery	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Defamation	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	58	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	851	619	232	15	39	82,896	16,865 6 0	8,057	24,150 10 0	33,823

Sujangurh Assistancy ;
Camp Jeypoor,
The 11th May 1879.

ment of the Bikanir State from April 1878 to March 1879.

No. of Prisoners arrested and disposed of.							Sentence.																			Amount of fines.	Abstract No. of prisoners punished with imprisonment and fine.	Ditto without fine.	Remarks.
Arrested.	Acquitted.	Escaped.	Released on bail.	Died.	Punished.	Under trial.	Imprisoned for life.	Ditto for 6 years.	Ditto for 5 years.	Ditto for 4 years.	Ditto for 3 years.	Ditto for 2 years.	Ditto for 1½ years.	Ditto for 1 year.	Ditto for 9 months.	Ditto for 6 months.	Ditto for 5 months.	Ditto for 4 months.	Ditto for 3 months.	Ditto for 2 months.	Ditto for 1 month.	Ditto for 15 days.	Ditto for 1 week.	Expelled.	Fined.				
27	6	8	1	1	11	...	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
11	2	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
13	2	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	2	3	
19	4	...	4	...	9	2	..	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	426	2	5	
33	9	...	4	.	14	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	346	4	8	
89	14	2	17	...	47	10	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	3	2	8	1	...	2	2	1	2	...	4	14	893	16	12	
130	15	3	21	1	87	7	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	4	11	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	3	41	2,881	18	21	
147	54	3	15	...	75	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	17	2	2	1	2	6	4	2	4	21	1,484	28	18	
18	10	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
40	7	...	5	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	5	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	417	9	19	
40	19	...	6	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	111	4	6	
7	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	1	1	
7	2	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	2	2	
26	3	...	4	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,055	5	1	
27	10	...	5	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	281	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	
9	2	...	2	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	750	1	1	
40	10	...	6	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	792	5	8	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	
3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	
13	2	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	147	2	1	
8	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	1	1	
280	54	...	43	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	15	17	13	16	11	17	19	14	..	52	1,294	81	50	
7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	197	3	...	
21	9	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	4	
11	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	320	1	2	
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
11	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	81	2	1	
7	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,052	244	19	172	3	599	45	1	2	1	3	13	9	10	27	22	89	25	28	29	29	31	25	16	13	196	12,340	188	172	

W. C. MARTELLI, *Captain,*
Assistant Agent, Governor General, Sujangurh.

Appendix B.

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Sumbut 1935 (A. D. 1878-79).

No.	Receipts.	Sudder. Rs. A. P.	Mofussil. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1	Land revenue	16,232 0 0	4,80,502 0 0	4,96,734 0 0
2	Customs revenue	77,557 9 6	1,17,121 6 6	2,47,679 0 0
3	Adoption Fees	21,000 0 0	1,510 0 0	22,510 0 0
4	Gaiwal or unclaimed property ...	2,120 0 0	2,213 0 0	4,333 0 0
5	Court Fees	7,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	12,500 0 0
6	Pancharai or tax on grazing grounds	4,200 8 0	1,705 4 0	5,905 12 0
7	Fines	16,000 0 0	28,115 6 0	44,115 6 0
8	Instalment due by the Thakur of Mahajun on account of Nuzzerana on his succession to the estate ...	10,500 0 0	...	10,500 0 0
9	Chouturbah, a tax levied from Chowdries of villages	...	14,120 0 0	14,120 0 0
10	Neota, a cess levied on account of marriage of a Chief	1,50,000 0 0	...	1,50,000 0 0
11	Miscellaneous	1,05,280 8 0	65,351 5 0	1,70,631 13 0
	Total revenue during the year ...	4,10,390 9 6	7,68,638 5 6	11,79,028 15 0
12	Realised during the year the amount that had remained uncollected at the end of last year	5,180 4 0	20,260 0 0	25,440 4 0
	Grand Total ...	4,15,570 13 6	7,88,898 5 6	12,04,469 3 0

No.	Disbursements.	Sudder. Rs. A. P.	Mofussil. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1	Charitable, religious, and other endowments	61,430 6 0	7,996 4 0	69,426 10 0
2	Cost of Commissariat Raj kitchen and other Departments	3,37,722 5 0	50,010 6 0	3,87,732 11 0
3	Salaries of Moonshies, Chelas, Hazoories, Salt Establishment, Menials, Vakils, &c.	59,535 10 0	84,950 2 0	1,44,485 12 0
4	Troops	1,27,092 8 0	...	1,27,092 8 0
5	Public Works Department ...	70,000 0 0	6,210 0 0	76,210 0 0
6	*At kurch* for the Maharaja ...	50,000 0 0	...	50,000 0 0
7	Paid to creditors	25,278 8 0	...	25,278 8 0
8	Interest and discount	3,021 11 0	1,225 0 0	4,246 11 0
9	Expended on the occasion of the visit of the Thakur of Doonlod of Jeypoor to Bikanir	12,360 5 9	...	12,360 5 9
10	Purchase of elephants	14,044 0 6	...	14,044 0 6
11	Advanced for camels sent to Ferozepore for Government service ...	30,096 0 0	...	30,096 0 0
12	Invested in jewels	30,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0
13	Miscellaneous	1,80,463 4 0	13,143 4 0	1,93,606 8 0
		10,01,044 10 3	1,63,535 0 0	11,64,579 10 3
14	Paid to creditors on account of debt of Rs. 1,78,238-6-3 of former years ...	39,889 8 9	...	39,898 8 9
	Grand Total ...	10,40,934 3 0	1,63,535 0 0	12,04,469 3 0

SUJANGURH ASSISTANCY;
CAMP JEYPORE,
The 11th May 1879.

W. C. MARTELLI, *Captain,*
Assistant Agent, Governor General Sujangurh.

SIROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 13P., dated Erinpura, 22nd April 1879.

From—COLONEL W. CARNELL, Political Superintendent, Sirohi,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit a brief report on the affairs of the Sirohi State for the year 1878-79. I rejoined from 20 months' furlough to Europe on the 18th December last, taking over charge from Colonel C. R. Blair, who officiated during my absence.

General observations.—The year under review has not been marked by any extraordinary events. The hot season was healthy, and the country free from cholera or other epidemic. Good drinking water was plentiful throughout the district, which is not always the case in Sirohi.

Rainfall and crops.—The rainfall for the year was above the average, and the monsoon was timely; consequently the sowings were extensive, and the prospect of the autumn crop was unusually promising.

Early in August, however, locusts appeared; they laid their eggs wherever the soil was favourable, and in September the young ones did much mischief. It is computed that quite three-fourths of the crops were destroyed by them, and of what remained the grain dried in the ear before coming to maturity from the want of rain in September; hence the staple food of the poorer classes, *viz.*, bajree and Indian-corn, is now dearer than it has been since the famine of 1869-70.

Fortunately the wild grasses of the district were luxuriant, and have furnished food for thousands who would otherwise have been put to great straits; and I find that those who live on grass seeds thrive very well on them, especially the healthy portion of the people, and those who can afford to occasionally mix a little grain with their food.

There was a most opportune fall of rain in February of nearly 2 inches, and the spring crops were splendid both as to quantity and quality. The prices of wheat and barley have steadily fallen during the last six weeks, and will, it is hoped, soon reach their normal condition.

The Salt Agreement.—An agreement was entered into between the British Government and the Rao of Sirohi, and came into force on the 1st October, by which the latter is bound to stop absolutely the making of salt within the limits of the Sirohi State, and to prevent the import into and export from the State of any salt whatever which has not paid duty to the British Government, and to cease the levying of transit duty upon salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

In consideration of the faithful and effective observance of these conditions, the British Government agree to pay to the Rao annually Rs. 900 for charges incurred in preventing salt being made in Sirohi, and its illicit import and export, and a further sum of Rs. 900 as

compensation for the exemption fro[illegible] duty-paid salt.

Furthermore, His Highness is permitted to purchase annually from the British salt-works at Pachbadra for the consumption of the people of his State 13,000 maunds of salt at half the full rate of duty.

It is early yet to comment with advantage on the general effect and working of the agreement, but I think that the quantity of salt provided for the consumption and use of the people of Sirohi is insufficient, and that it will be found advisable to increase it. It is hoped that when the Sirohi Durbar has had time to arrange an economical system of transport for bringing salt from Pachbadra, the condiment will be procurable at every village throughout the State at a retail rate of 12 seers per rupee, which, compared with the price obtaining in some other parts of India, is extremely low; but upon the poorer classes in Sirohi, who can ill afford to pay for salt and have never done so hitherto, the new arrangement falls especially heavy.

Former lysalt was made in Sirohi, but the proximity of the Loni tract, coupled with the adjacent large salt-works in Marwar, made its manufacture unremunerative so soon as we extended our protection and the country became settled; consequently the pits have been closed for many years past, but the price of the best description of salt has never risen above 40 seers per rupee, while inferior salt (khari), which the poorer classes eat, was procurable at from three to four maunds per rupee.

Public accounts and State debt.—The Durbar has not yet furnished this office with an estimate of the income and expenditure of the State for the present year, as instituted by my predecessor, Captain Baylay, for controlling the latter, nor have the accounts for the past year been received. I have not pressed for these, as there seems a disinclination on the part of the Durbar to supply them, and those hitherto received have not always been found reliable.

The loss of the autumn crop caused a considerable decrease in the anticipated revenue of the year, but notwithstanding this the amount due to the Raj Banker does not exceed Rs. 19,611 and to the Dewusthan Rs. 22,823, which comprise, I believe, the whole liabilities of the State, and I see no reason why these debts should not be liquidated in three or four years.

General state of the country.—In despite of the high price of food, the general peace of the country has remained undisturbed. There have been cases of highway robbery and of cattle-lifting; but, with a large Bheel and Meena population hard pressed for food, this was to be expected, and, all circumstances considered, there has been less violent crime during the year than might have been anticipated.

I regret to have to report that the perpetrators of the foul deed by which the Thakoor of Dhanta lost his life are still at large, but the Thakoor of Velangree, who is suspected of having instigated it, is still a prisoner in the Sirohi jail.

Outlawry of Thakoors Dhun Sing and Jey Sing, of Jharolee and Thakoor of Barewra.—At the commencement of the year under review there were two jaghirdars in outlawry, both having gone out from the same cause, *viz.*, a dispute about land.

They have been called in and settled with, and have furnished proper security for their future good behaviour.

School.—I regret that I am unable to report any marked improvement during the year. The Muddar School is still closed, and those at Sirohi, Pindwara, and Rohira, have been poorly attended.

Telegraph and Mail.—There has been no tampering with the telegraph during the year, and the mails have travelled in safety. The banghy mail might with advantage be expedited, for under present arrangements it takes on an average twelve days for a parcel to reach Erinpura from Bombay, a distance of 500 miles, the first 300 of which is traversed by rail, so that the speed for the remaining 200 miles is at the rate of about three-fourths of a mile per hour, which cannot, I opine, be considered creditable to the Postal Department or fair upon the public.

Dispensary.—There is only one Raj dispensary in the State, and that has been efficiently kept up during the year at the capital.

The Jail.—I have visited the jail twice or thrice since my return from furlough, and found the premises clean, the prisoners' food sufficient and wholesome, and their clothing suitable.

Kidnapping and poisoning.—There have been no cases of kidnapping or selling female children for immoral purposes brought to notice during the year, nor, so far as I am aware, has there been a single case of poisoning in order to commit robbery.

My annual report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, required by docket No. 21G. of the 4th January 1879, is annexed, a copy having been sent direct to the General Superintendent.

No. 14P., dated Erinpura, 22nd April 1879.

From—Colonel W. Carnell, Political Superintendent, Sirohi,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

With reference to Officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity's letter, to the address of the Agent to the Governor General, No. 1575, dated 9th December 1878, received in this office with your No. 21G. of 4th January 1879, I have the honour to report that no party or parties belonging to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department worked in Sirohi, nor were any communications regarding the registered dacoits in Sirohi received from that Department during the year 1878-79.

MAYO COLLEGE REPORT.

No. 264, dated Simla, 29th May 1879.

From—CAPTAIN W. LOCH, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit a report on the Mayo College for the past year, 1878-79.

2. *Admission of Pupils.*—At the date of the last annual report there were 39 boys on the College roll; nine have since joined, *viz.*—

I.—Ranjit Singh, Thakoor of Garh, Ulwar, joined 7th July 1878.

II.—Man Singh, Thakoor of Karonj, Ajmere, joined 15th July 1878.

III.—Chandar Singh, son of the late Rao of Junia, Ajmere, joined 24th July 1878.

IV.—Gaj Singh, son of the Rao of Bandanwara, Ajmere, joined 25th July 1878.

V.—Mokand Singh, Raja of Nimrana, Ulwar, joined 14th August 1878.

VI.—Luchmun Singh, son of the Thakoor of Bagsuri, Ajmere, joined 19th August 1878.

VII.—Rughnath Singh, son of the Thakoor of Govindgarh, Ajmere, joined 1st September 1878.

VIII.—Girdhari Singh, Thakoor of Garabdesa, Bikanir, joined 1st January 1879.

IX.—Dip Singh, son of the Thakoor of Garhsisar, Bikanir, joined 1st January 1879.

3. *Withdrawal of Pupils.*—The withdrawals have been eleven.

Three have left the College under circumstances separately and previously reported. The Thakoors of Kabania and Golia returned to the College for a very few days at the commencement of the term. One of the Bikanir boys, Kanwar Amar Singh, of Charwas, died at his home during the vacation, but his place, as well as that of Kanwar Agar Singh, of Kanwari, have been filled by two others received from the same State. Two have left on attaining their majority, and one has been taken away by his father on account of ill health.

There thus remains 37 boys on the College roll, divided as follows:—

Ajmere	8
Meywar	3
Jeypore	5
Marwar	7
Bikanir	2
Ulwar	8
Tonk	1
Jhallawar	2
The Punjab	1
	37

[redacted]n, being led to expect that their Highnesses of Meywar, Jeypore, and [redacted]rwar will supplement their respective numbers; and I also hope to receive another boy from the Tonk State, and, I trust, at least one from Pertabgurh.

4. *Boarding-houses.*—The boarding-houses of the several States now complete are Meywar, Jeypore, Marwar, Bikanir, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, and Tonk.

The Jhallawar Kothi is on the eve of completion, and will be fit for His Highness' occupation on his return at the end of the vacation.

All the residences, with the exception of Bhurtpore, are occupied.

It is with much pleasure I am able to report from information received from Major Powlett that the Kotah Council is ready to sanction funds for the construction of a boarding-house, and that I may expect the first instalment of the sanctioned sum about the month of August.

5. *Visit of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar.*—His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar paid a visit to the College in November, and on my pointing out certain improvements which I considered would add to the comfort of the boys resident in his boarding-house, he at once agreed to the same, and has sanctioned the necessary expenditure.

6. *Distribution of Prizes.*—On the 4th of November you were good enough to distribute the prizes for the term ending 7th April.

His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar was present on the occasion.

7. *Principal.*—In the month of August Major St. John was appointed a member of the Cabul Mission, and was succeeded in his duties by Major Powlett, Political Agent of Kotah.

On the 19th of October I relieved Major Powlett, and received charge from Major St. John, whose services were then placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for special duty in Beluchistan.

8. *Improvement.*—I attach a separate statement, Appendix A, showing the qualifications and progress of each individual pupil.

The conduct generally of all the boys, both in and out of school, has been all that could be desired.

9. *Health.*—The health of the College has been good. There has been no serious illness. This I am sure is due in a great measure to the perfect cleanliness which reigns in the several boarding-houses, and to the sanitary measures which are rigidly enforced.

The sad death of Surgeon-Major Murray, who has been in medical charge of the College since June 1876, took place on the 7th April 1879. Doctor Murray was shortly proceeding to England after a service to Government of nearly forty years.

Surgeon-Major Spencer immediately succeeded him, and Surgeon Newman is now Medical Officer in charge.

10. *Vacation and return of boys.*—The annual vacation of last year terminated on the 8th July. At the first roll-call 13 lads were present. A month later 25 boys had returned, and on the 19th of August all had rejoined with a very few exceptions. His Highness the Maharao Rana of Jhallawar was unable to return till the 26th of August, owing to the serious accident of fracture of the leg whilst at his capital at Jhalra Patan.

from this leave was punctual, and the rejoining from all short leaves has been far more regular than in previous years.

11. *Racket Court, &c.*—The facing of the front wall is, I regret to say, still unfinished, but before the College re-opens on the 31st July, I hope the work will be entirely completed.

Three Lawn Tennis Courts have been made during the past year. The elder boys appreciate the game thoroughly; the smaller boys prefer Badminton. All, however, show a greater tendency to cricket.

12. *Gymnasium.*—The gymnasium is now complete, and I am now in correspondence with the Inspector General of Gymnasia for an Instructor.

13. *Riding.*—The College is divided into three rides. Each boy has two mounted and one dismounted drills in the week. The elder boys receive instruction in sword exercise. Jemadar Mahomed Azim has done his work to my entire satisfaction.

14. *Book and Play Fund.*—With reference to paragraph 9 of last year's report, I would desire to state that the Political Agents have given me every assistance in collecting the outstanding subscriptions to the Book, Play, and Medical Fund. The arrears now due are nominal.

15. *Fires.*—These have hitherto been quite unknown. I have now to report two. The first, at the Jhallawar kitchen, was small and quickly suppressed. The second occurred at the Jhallawar stables at the Darogah's residence. Fortunately the building, with the exception of the roof, was masonry, but containing horse clothing, saddle grease, &c., the fire at one time was very strong. The night was perfectly still, which enabled me to localize the flames. Had they spread to the adjoining thatched stables, the loss and damage would have been very considerable.

I would advocate that all future stabling be built of masonry, and proper accommodation provided for the syces. The cost would be heavy, but the buildings would be such as to require no repairs, and the fear of fire, which must exist with the present thatched roofs, would be removed.

16. *Locusts.*—In August a heavy flight of locusts visited Ajmere. The College enclosure was covered for days, the locusts lying several inches thick. They executed considerable damage.

17. *Gifts.*—In November I received from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore the gift mentioned in paragraph 5 of last year's report.

It consists of a complete set of philosophical instruments, comprising—

1 Telescope.
2 Cabinets of minerals.
2 „ of rocks and fossils.
1 Air-pump with receivers complete.
1 Very complete set of electrical apparatus.
1 Galvanic battery.
1 Microscope.
1 Stereoscope.
1 Orrery.
1 Complete apparatus to illustrate the mechanical powers and laws of motion.

The gift is one of great use, and very heartily appreciated by the boys.

[redacted] was prepared to supply a truly regal gift which he mentioned at the Council held at Delhi during the Assemblage as desirous of presenting to the College, and that Rs. 10,000 was the amount which His Highness expressed his intention to spend on the gates at the main entrance..

The Raja of Mahsudda has given two most generous gifts during the past year—the sum of Rs. 200 on two separate occasions—acts of generosity which it gives me great pleasure to report.

18. *Main Building.*—Under the unremitting attention of Mr. Brassington, the Executive Engineer, the building has made great progress. Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke inspected the work during the winter.

The approach from the west or main entrance has been very much improved by a bridge over the Bisla escape.

19. *Gates.*—The south gate near the Jeypore house has been erected at a cost of Rs. 897.

The north gate is in course of construction by the Public Works Department.

20. *Quarters.*—The necessity of buildings for the Infirmary and the Second Master continues to exist.

21. *Grounds.*—Great improvements have been made during the past year. The old Residency gardens have been opened out by a driving road, and all undergrowth removed. I have planted some 150 fruit trees, which I hope, together with the vegetable produce, will make the garden really profitable and pay to a considerable extent its own expenses.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore sanctioned a garden to be attached to his boarding-house; it was much desired by the Marwar boys, and is a great improvement.

22. *Finance.*—I shall have the honour of submitting a supplementary report confining myself entirely to the financial condition of the Institution,

23. In conclusion, I would accord, not only on my own behalf but that of Majors St. John and Powlett, our warmest thanks to Mr. Alexander, the head master, for his never-failing zeal in the discharge of his duties, and which has won to him both the respect and affection of the whole College. To Mr. Carter, the second master, to Pandit Sheonarain, Moulvie Habib-ul Rahman, and the other masters, Lala Jankinath, Pandit Sheodyal, and Munshi Khoda Buksh, our thanks are due for the satisfactory way in which they have performed their work.

Appendix A.

Mayo College.

Progress Report for the term ending 30th April 1879.

1. Matab Singh, of Nidar, Jeypore ...	Has been absent the whole term.
2. Karan Singh, of Jabnir, Jeypore ...	Of cheerful disposition, works willingly, and has made considerable progress.
3. Jawahir Singh, of Baniana, Jeypore ...	Gives promise of doing well.
4. Ramnath Singh, of Piplar, Jeypore ...	Works well and steadily, and is doing very well.
5. Zalim Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar ...	Works hard from time to time and has made good progress. His indifferent health is a good deal against him.
6. Prithi Singh, of Bagru, Jeypore ...	Still maintains his position as best in all subjects—English, Urdu, Hindi, and mathematics.
7. Madan Singh, of Raipur, Marwar ...	Has made considerable progress during the last twelve months.
8. Hari Singh, of Raipur, Marwar ...	Has not yet taken the turn for the better that his brother has.
9. Umed Singh, of Sarwar, Ajmere ...	Has worked well and cheerfully. His uniformly good and gentlemanlike conduct should be an example to the younger boys.
10. Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmere ...	Has worked well and made good progress, but at present lacks solidity, which will no doubt come in time.
11. Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar ...	Works as steadily as his excitable disposition allows him. Shows signs of great intelligence, which must develop itself.
12. Rughnath Singh, of Tatarpur, Ulwar ...	Has worked well and made progress.
13. Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmere ...	Gives promise of making a good worker.
14. Mul Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar ...	Does his best and has made progress in English. An excellent rider.
15. Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar ...	A most excellent worker all round.
16. Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar ...	A sharp and intelligent boy who will do well.
17. Nahar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar ...	Retarded a good deal by illness, but has made considerable progress in Hindi and mathematics.
18. Chatar Singh, of Rupahali, Meywar ...	A good and cheerful worker. Progress good, but prevented somewhat by illness.
19. Bairi Sal, of Lawa, Meywar ...	Has not quite kept up the character he bore last year as one of the best workers in the College.
20. Fathi Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar ...	Has been absent the whole term.
21. Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar ...	Although his studies have been frequently and lengthily interrupted, he has kept his place in class.
22. Madhoo Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar ...	Works cheerfully and steadily.
23. Sawai Singh, of Chumrawali, Ulwar ...	Works well in all subjects, except in Hindi.
24. Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar ...	One of the best workers in the College. First in his class in English, Urdu, and Hindi.
25. Daulut Singh, of Khora, Ulwar ...	Does not progress as quickly as others of his own age and standing.
26. Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar ...	Can work well. Has made fair progress.
27. Jai Chand, of Kangra, Punjab ...	A pattern for the younger boys to copy, both in and out of school.
28. Muhamad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk ...	A very intelligent boy, who makes good use of his opportunities.
29. Ranjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar ...	Backward, but has made good progress.
30. Man Singh, of Kuronj, Ajmere ...	Works well.
31. Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmere ...	Works very well as a rule.
32. Gaj Singh, of Bandarwara, Ajmere ...	A very promising boy.
33. Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar ...	A fine little fellow. Progress slight owing to sickness.
34. Luchman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmere ...	Promises to do well.
35. Rughnath Singh, of Govindgarh, Ajmere ...	Does not learn English. Has made good progress in Hindi and arithmetic.
36. Girdhari Singh, of Garabdesa, Bikanir ...	Backward, but painstaking.
37. Dip Singh, of Garhsiar, Bikanir ...	Has hardly made a start yet.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Captain*,
Principal, Mayo Coll

Result of Class and Examination Marks from 7th July 1878 to 30th April 1879.

English.

Class	No.	Names.	Total marks obtainable 4,000.
		Prithi Singh, of Bagru, Jeypore a	...
I.	1	Umed Singh, of Sawar, Ajmere	2,000
	2	Jai Chand, of Kangra, Punjab b	1,917
II.	1	Mohamad Abd-ul-alin Khan, of Tonk	2,500
	2	Kallian Singh, of Junia, Ajmere	2,301
	3	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar	2,717
III.	1	Durjan Singh, of Jasil, Ulwar	3,584
	2	Madan Singh, of Raipur, Marwar	3,008
	3	Madho Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar	3,701
	4	Baird Sal, of Lawa, Meywar	2,942
	5	Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jeypore	3,764
	6	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar c	3,273
IV.	1	Raghunath Singh, of Tatarpur, Ulwar	2,821
	2	Bekhadra Singh, of Pipalkhera, Jhallawar d	1,866
V.	1	Rasmath Singh, of Piplar, Jeypore	2,925
	2	Mul Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar	2,507
	3	Sangram Singh, of Pura, Ajmere	3,100
	4	Chatar Singh, of Bagedoli, Meywar e	1,826
	5	Hari Singh, of Raipur, Marwar	1,574
	6	Fathi Singh, of Jodhpore, Marwar f	...
VI.	1	Pird Singh, of Pirn, Ulwar	3,363
	2	Sewai Singh, of Chaganwadi, Ulwar	3,477
	3	Ranjit Singh, of Cadi, Ulwar	3,139
	4	Jawahir Singh, of Bundara, Jeypore	2,977
	5	Sultan Singh, of Mundli, Marwar	3,721
	6	Sheikh Singh, of Awli, Marwar	3,265
	7	Maitab Singh, of Nibar, Jeypore g	...
VII.	1	Chander Singh, of Junia, Ajmere	3,559
	2	Gaj Sing, of Bandawanda, "	3,401
	3	Lachman Singh, of Bajauri, "	3,139
	4	Man Singh, of Kurnoj, "	2,734
	5	Dardar Singh, of Khera, Ulwar	2,551
	6	Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	1,946
	7	Girdhari Singh, of Gaindehra, Bikmir h	929
	8	Dip Singh, of Garhsinor, Bikmir i	762
Not classed.	1	Nahar Singh, of Sawar, Ajmere	...
	2	Raghunath Singh, of Gowindgarh, Ajmere	...

Hindi.

Class	No.	Names.	Total marks obtainable 1,600.
		Prithi Singh a	...
I.	1	Umed Singh	1,700
	2	Jai Chand b	1,277
II.	1	Kalian Singh	1,817
	2	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpore	1,629
III.	1	Durjan Sing	1,908
	2	Baird Sal	1,807
	3	Madan Singh	1,541
	4	Bakhadra Singh d	962
IV.	1	Karan Singh	1,812
	2	Raghunath Singh, Ajmere	1,564
	3	Raghunath Singh, Ulwar	1,260
	4	Zalim Singh, Jhallawar c	1,294
	5	Madho Singh	1,146
V.	1	Raghunath Singh, Ajmere	1,910
	2	Raghunath Singh	1,233
	3	Chatar Singh e	1,227
	4	Nahar Singh	1,211
	5	Mul Singh	1,179
	6	Sangram Singh	1,089
	7	Hari Singh	907
	8	Fathi Singh f	...
VI.	1	Pird Singh	2,080
	2	Mohamad Abd-ul-alin Khan	2,011
	3	Jawahir Singh	1,570
	4	Ranjit Singh	1,562
	5	Sawai Singh	1,487
	6	Sultan Singh	1,416
	7	Sinklen Singh	1,320
	8	Nahar Singh	1,256
	9	Maitab Singh g	...
VII.	1	Chander Singh	2,002
	2	Lachman Singh	1,816
	3	Gaj Singh	1,809
	4	Mokand Singh	1,326
	5	Man Singh	1,251
	6	Dardal Singh	1,253
	7	Girdhari Singh h	532
	8	Dip Singh i	418
Not classed.	1	Raghunath Singh, Ajmere	...
	2	Fathi Singh f	...

Urdu.

Class	No.	Names.	Total marks obtainable 2,400.
		Prithi Singh a	...
I.	1	Mohamad Abd-ul-alin Khan	1,77
	2	Jai Chand b	1,54
II.	1	Durjan Singh	1,80
	2	Madho Singh	1,51
	3	Baird Sal	1,42
	4	Zalim Singh, Jhallawar c	1,43
III.	1	Karan Singh	1,69
	2	Umed Singh	1,56
IV.	1	Raghunath Singh, Ulwar	1,80
	2	Kallan Singh	1,73
	3	Madan Singh	1,47
	4	Zalim Singh, Jodhpore	1,36
	5	Bakhadra Singh d	1,06
V.	1	Rasmath Singh	1,44
	2	Chatar Singh e	1,31
	3	Sangram Singh	1,31
	4	Mul Singh	1,4
	5	Hari Singh	1,0
	6	Sangram Singh	1,0
	7	Hari Singh	98
	8	Fathi Singh f	...
VI.	1	Sawai Singh	889
	2	Ranjit Singh	800
	3	Pird Singh	754
	4	Sinklen Singh	723
	5	Sultan Singh	692
	6	Jawahir Singh	501
	7	Maitab Singh g	...
VII.	1	Lachman Singh	884
	2	Chander Singh	852
	3	Gaj Singh	808
	4	Man Singh	703
	5	Dardal Singh	523
	6	Mokand Singh	404
	7	Girdhari Singh h	204
	8	Dip Singh i	227

Mathematics.

No.	Names.	Total marks obtainable 1,600.
	Prithi Singh a	...
1	Umed Singh	605
1	Mohamad Abd-ul-alin Khan	762
2	Kalian Singh	674
3	Zalim Singh, Jodhpore	536
1	Baird Sal	864
2	Zalim Singh, Jhallawar c	686
3	Durjan Singh	658
4	Madho Singh	650
5	Karan Singh	607
1	Madan Singh	813
2	Jai Chand b	736
3	Raghunath Singh, Ulwar	589
4	Bakhadra Singh d	344
1	Raghunath Singh, Ajmere	816
2	Chatar Singh e	697
3	Rasmath Singh	666
4	Nahar Singh	518
5	Mul Singh	490
6	Sangram Singh	349
7	Hari Singh	285
8	Fathi Singh f	...
1	Sawai Singh	889
2	Ranjit Singh	800
3	Pird Singh	754
4	Sinklen Singh	723
5	Sultan Singh	692
6	Jawahir Singh	501
7	Maitab Singh g	...
1	Lachman Singh	884
2	Chander Singh	852
3	Gaj Singh	808
4	Man Singh	703
5	Dardal Singh	523
6	Mokand Singh	404
7	Girdhari Singh h	204
8	Dip Singh i	227

Remarks.

a Has read separately for a higher examination.

b Was absent for 3 months.

c Did not rejoin after vacation till 30th August.

d Has been constantly and unavoidably absent.

e Was sick at his home for some time.

f Was absent during the whole term.

g Did not join the College till 1st January.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Captain,*
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix C.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 30th of April 1879 in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest relative.	Date of
1	Mahtab Singh	Kachwaha, Naruka ...	Jeypore ...	16	Son of the Thakoor of Nidar	1st Novemb
2	Karan Singh	,, Khangaret ...	,, ...	12	Grandson of the Thakoor of Johnir ...	,,
3	Jowahir Singh	,, Rajawat ...	,, ...	10	Thakoor of Baniana	,,
4	Ram Nath Singh	,, ,, ...	,, ...	15	,, Piplar	,,
5	Zalim Singh	Rahtore, Jodha	Marwar ...	13	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja ...	23rd ,,
6	Prithi Singh	Kachwaha, Rajawat Chatoor-bhooj	Jeypore ...	15	Son of the Thakoor of Bagru	24th ,,
7	Madan Singh	Rahtore, Udawat Mirattia ...	Marwar ...	15	Nephews of the Thakoor of Raipur ...	9th Februa
8	Hari Singh	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ...	12		
9	Umed Singh	Sesodia, Sagtawat	Ajmere ...	17	Son of the Raja of Sawar	,,
10	Kalian Singh	Rahtore, Jodha	,, ...	15	Thakoor of Junia	,,
11	Zalim Singh	Jhala	Jhallawar ...	15	Maharaj Rana	25th Marc
12	Raghnath Singh...	Chohan	Ulwar ...	16	Son of the Thakoor of Tatarpur	10th June
13	Mul Singh	Rahtore, Jodha	Marwar ...	17	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	20th Augu
14	Sangram Singh	,, ,, ...	Ajmere ...	12	Thakoor of Para	27th ,,
15	Phul Singh	Kachwaha, Naruka ...	Ulwar ...	11	,, of Para	10th Octol
16	Sultan Singh	Rahtore, Mirattia	Marwar ...	13	,, of Mareth	11th Nove
17	Nahar Singh	Sesodia	Meywar ...	17	,, of Sanwar	4th Dece
18	Sartar Singh	Rahtore, Mirattia	,, ...	17	,, of Rupahaili	,,
19	Bairi Sal	Jodia, Rajput	,, ...	18	Son of the Thakoor of Lawa	5th

20	Fathi Singh	Rahtore, Jodha	Marwar ...	17	Son of Maharaj Zarawar Singh, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	19th July 1877.
21	Balbhadra Singh	Chohan, Hada	Jhallawar ...	14	Thakoor of Pipalkheri	,, ,, ,,
22	Madho Singh	Kachwaha, Naruka ...	Ulwar ...	15	,, of Bijwar	20th ,, ,,
23	Sawal Singh	Gor Rajput	,, ...	15	,, of Chumrawali	,, ,, ,,
24	Durjan Singh	Kachwaha, Naruka ...	,, ...	14	,, of Jasli	,, ,, ,,
25	Daulat Singh	,, ,, ...	,, ...	11	,, of Khora	,, ,, ,,
26	Simbhu Singh	Rahtore, Champarat ...	Marwar ...	12	,, of Awa	26th ,, ,,
27	Jai Chand	Katoj, Rajput	Punjab ...	17	Raja of Lambargaon, Kangra	1st March 1
28	Muhamad Abd-ul-salim Khan ...	Musulman, Pathan ...	Tonk ...	14	Son of Sahibzadah Obaid-ul-lah Khan ...	21st ,,
29	Ranjit Singh	Kachwaha, Naruka ...	Ulwar ...	17	Thakoor of Garh	7th July
30	Man Singh	Rahtore, Jodha	Ajmere ...	11	,, of Karonj	13th ,,
31	Chandar Singh	,, ,, ...	,, ...	12	Son of the late Rao Junia	24th ,,
32	Gaj Singh	,, ,, ...	,, ...	10	,, ,, Rao of Bundanwara	25th ,,
33	Mokand Singh	Chohan	Ulwar ...	10½	Raja of Nimrana	14th August
34	Luchman Singh	Rahtore, Mirattia	Ajmere ...	10	Son of the Thakoor of Bagsari	19th ,,
35	Raghnath Singh	,, Jodha	,, ...	16½	,, ,, ,, of Govindgarh	1st September
36	Girdhari Singh	Bika	Bikanir ...	15	Thakoor of Garubdesa	,, January 18
37	Dip Singh	,, ...	,, ...	14	Son of the Thakoor of Garhissar	,, ,,

WILLIAM LOCH, *Captain*
Principal, Mayo

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1878-79 and 1879-80.

	Estimated Receipts, 1878-79.	Actual Receipts, 1878-79.	Estimated Receipts, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on endowment	24,357	24,334	24,606
Difference between Captain Loch's pay and that sanctioned by Government for principal at Rs. 200 per month	...	...	2,400
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,357	24,334	27,006

	Estimated expenditure, 1878-79.	Actual expenditure, 1878-79.
Salaries.	Rs.	Rs.
Educational staff	14,340	14,074
Head Clerk and Accountant	960	960
Office servants	912	839
Police guard	414	414
Contingent Charges.		
Medical attendance...	600	600
Stationery	300	287
Prizes	600	474
Petty contingencies...	800	827
Travelling	500	81
Library	1,000	968
Furniture for Principal's house ...	...	41
Ditto for College	...	...
Extra Office clerk	...	44
Banking charges	...	490
Public Works.		
Conservancy of garden and grounds ...	2,400	3,791
Pension.		
Pension and leave allowances ...	403	403
Total ...	23,229	24,293
Surplus ...	1,128	41
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,357	24,334

MAYO COLLEGE,
AJMERE,
The 13th August 1879.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Captain*
Principal, M...

Estimated Receipts.

Details.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Rs. 6,12,900 Government Papers, at per 4 cent. ...	24,516	
Interest for 6 months on Rs. 2,250, balance of endowments still unpaid	90	24,606
Difference between Captain Loch's pay and that sanctioned by Government for Principal, Mayo College, at Rs. 200 per mensem	2,400	2,400
Total ...		27,006

Estimated Expenditure.

Details.	Amount.
	Rs.
Salaries—	
Head Master, at Rs. 500 per mensem	6,000
Second „ „ 300 „	3,600
Third „ „ 40 „	480
First Hindi Tutor, at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200
Second „ „ 30 „	360
First Urdu Tutor, at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200
Second „ „ 25 „	300
Riding Master at Rs. 60 per mensem	720
Gymnastic Instructor, at Rs. 30 per mensem (for 8 months)	240
Head Clerk and Accountant, at Rs. 80 per mensem ...	960
Servants—	
1 Duftri, at Rs. 15 per mensem	180
5 Peons „ 7 each per mensem	420
1 Bearer „ 8 per mensem (for 9 months)	72
1 Farrash „ 7 per mensem	84
2 Chaukidars, at Rs. 6 each per mensem	144
Police Guard, at Rs. 34-8 per mensem	414
Miscellaneous—	
Medical attendance, at Rs. 50 per mensem	600
Stationery	300
Prizes	600
Contingencies	800
Travelling	500
Furniture for College	500
Library	1,000
Banking charges	270
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	3,000
Pension and Absentee charges—	
1st Hindi Tutor, at 12 per cent. on Rs. 1,200	144
1st Urdu „ „ 1,200	144
Head Clerk and Accountant, at 12 per cent. on Rs. 960 ...	115
Surplus ...	...
Total ...	...

MAYO COLLEGE,
AJMERE,
The 13th August 1879.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Captain,*
Principal, Mayo Col

Govt. Cstral Press—No. 7 F. D.—14-1-80—225.

00134949

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020